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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

NINE VOLUMES.
(1. 2.)

CALEDONIAN CANAL; COMMON LODGING HOUSES;
INCLOSURE COMMISSION; METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS;
PUBLIC RECORDS. COAL MINES;
FISHERIES;

IRELAND.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS; EDUCATION;
FISHERIES; LOAN FUND BOARD;
LUNATIC ASYLUMS; MARRIAGES; PRISONS;
PUBLIC WORKS.

Session

30 *April* —— 28 *August* 1857.

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&
VOL. XVII.
(Folio portions.)

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1857—Sess. 2.

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REPORT

OF

The COMMISSIONERS for Making and Maintaining

THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *June* 1857.

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CALEDONIAN CANAL.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REPORT of THE COMMISSIONERS appinted for carrying into execution the purposes of an Act passed in the Forty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty GEORGE the Third, intituled "An Act for granting to his Majesty the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds towards defraying the Expense of making an Inland Navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea by *Inverness* and *Fort William*, and for taking the necessary Steps towards executing the same;"—and also for the purposes of an Act passed in the Forty-fourth Year of his said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for making further Provision for making and maintaining an Inland Navigation, commonly called *The Caledonian Canal*, by *Inverness* and *Fort William* in *Scotland*;" —and also for the purposes of an Act passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act for Incorporating the Commissioners of the *Caledonian Canal*, and for vesting the *Crinan Canal* in the said Commissioners."

THE Commissioners have pleasure in stating that the works of the Caledonian Canal continue in their ordinary good condition, and that during the past year, neither from any severity of the season nor from any casualty, has the navigation sustained any interruption.

In the course of the last summer the Treasury having determined to issue a Commission for the purpose of inquiries connected with the Scottish Fisheries, a request was preferred by the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal, that to the inquiries so enjoined might be added an examination into the financial and commercial condition of the Caledonian and Crinan Canals; this duty was performed, and their report embodying such recommendations as they felt themselves able to make for promoting the interests of the canals will be found in the Appendix (No. 1).

With a view of carrying out a portion of the suggestions contained in it, the Canal Commissioners, under the sanction of the Treasury, have caused a Bill to be prepared and submitted to Parliament. Its main provision is to empower them to erect piers and jetties along the line of both navigations, or to arrange with the adjoining proprietors for the erection thereof at their own cost, and to levy dues thereat.

Little now remains to be done towards affording the requisite facilities for the accommodation of traffic, or for the maintenance and repair of the canal. The acquisition from the Board of Ordnance of some further space at Fort Augustus and the providing of residences for lock-keepers at Bannavie, are among those most calling for attention. The latter want will probably oblige the Commissioners, after the present season, to resume the possession of their houses at Bannavie formerly converted from canal purposes into an inn, and since the establishment of the hotel at that spot by Lochiel, let to the same tenant, to eke out the often insufficient accommodation for travellers.

The operations which have been carried on in the past year, and which, being either permanent additions to the works or to the available stock of the canal, may be ranked as coming under the head of extraordinary expenditure, are:

	£.
1. Deepening entrance and refitting the Sea Lockgates at Clachnaharry	50
2. Dredging and extending Track-path in Loch Dochfour	70
3. Repairing Stone-sluices, clearing platforms of Locks and strengthening Banks in Western District	50
4. Lock-gate Chains and Machinery (beyond the ordinary average)	130
5. Renewal of Barges and Mooring-posts	60
6. Stone Stair at Muirtown Wharf and Stone Fences at Fort Augustus	20
£.	380

The Pay-bills for the Steam Tug-boats include—	£.
Coals	520
Repair of Steam Boilers, &c.	50
Insurance	20
Horse-trackage of Vessels at guaranteed rates and Pilotage of same	31
£.	621

The residue being wages of the crews and furnishings.

The current local expenditure upon the canal will, therefore, be seen to be somewhat larger than ordinary, but the increase is clearly respresented by an unavoidable advance, in certain cases, of the rate of wages, as well as by the enhanced prices of nearly all kinds of materials.

The income and expenditure of the year ending 1st May 1857, have been as follows:

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
1. Canal dues levied at Clachnaharry and Corpach	4,349	3	–
2. Harbour and Wharfage dues, ditto - ditto	58	16	–
3. Shore dues at Clachnaharry	185	17	9
4. Anchorage at ditto	36	11	8
N.B.—One moiety of these shore and anchorage dues, less 5 per cent. for repairs, is payable to the Inverness Harbour Trustees.			
5. The Commissioners' moiety of Customs, levied by the Burgh authorities at Inverness	53	13	6
6. Rents of Canal property	96	15	–
7. Gross amount received for Towages	652	–	6
8. Interest from Bank of Scotland on deposits	21	6	1
	5,454	3	6
From which falls to be deducted a sum of (49 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* allowed to the collectors as desperate arrears, less 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*, amount of payments disallowed by the Audit Office, and repaid to the account of the Commissioners.)	46	–	11
£.	5,408	2	7

Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.
The expenditure including 380 *l.* for extra work as before stated, also salary of secretary and consulting engineer has been	4,741	9	1
The gross cost of Steam-tugs	1,243	11	4
Payment to Trustees of Inverness Harbour moiety of shore and anchorage dues, 1855-56	167	–	2
£.	6,152	–	7

The excess of the expenditure has therefore been 743 *l.* 18 *s.*, which has been deducted from the amount of 1,018 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Scotland at the 1st May 1856. The balance in their favour at 1st May 1857 was 274 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*

Although the trade with Russia has nearly recovered its position prior to the war, the extreme prevalence of easterly winds during the last (as in the preceeding) year has operated (by facilitating the north-about passage westwards) to diminish the resort of foreign vessels and the larger class of traders to the Canal as well as the relative proportion of steam towage to the general amount of traffic.

The effect of the last Tonnage Admeasurement Act has been materially to lessen the amount of chargeable tonnage upon the Steam Passage Boats, for which a compensation might not unfairly be sought in a corresponding change of the Tariff of Dues. This step, however, will not be resorted to without very mature consideration.

The Appendix to this Report contains—

1. A Report by Captain Sulivan and Messrs. Bonamy Price & St. John on the subject of the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.
2. General Report by Mr. May for the year ending 1 May 1857.
3. The Monthly Lists of Workmen.
4. Monthly Accounts of Vessels navigating the Caledonian Canal from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857.
6. The General Accounts of all Monies received and disbursed on account of the Caledonian Canal up to 1 May 1857.

CRINAN CANAL.

This navigation is now in a better condition than at any previous time, unless that immediately consequent on the repair by Messrs. Gibb in 1835.

It is doubtless susceptible of much improvement, in particular the Harbour of Ardrishaig (as pointed out by the Inquiry Commissioners), which has now an importance independently of the Canal, offers a field which can scarcely fail to be remunerative. The best mode of adapting the landing and shipping accommodation to the wants of the public is now occupying the attention of the Commissioners.

The appeal from the decision of the sheriff against the Commissioners in the case of the "Maid of Lorn," steamer, has been decided in their favour by the Court of Session, upon the terms of the Act of 1793, and the costs of raising her when sunk in the Canal have been received, with interest from the owners.

The late superintendent, Mr. C. Herbert, quitted the employment of the Commissioners in the month of June last, and has been replaced by Mr. John D. Fyfe, who had been some time in their service at Fort Augustus, and of whose intelligence and activity, the trial of a year empowers the Commissioners to speak with approbation. It has been thought right to secure for the Crinan Canal the advantage of the knowlege and experience of Mr. May, whose occasional superintendence forms a part of the present arrangements.

The income and expenditure for the Crinan Canal for the past year has been as follows:

Income:	£.	s.	d.
Canal dues	1,851	13	4½
Harbour and Wharf dues	329	14	6½
Rents	69	3	–
Sundries	39	7	–
£.	2,289	17	11

Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.
Management	309	15	7
Timber and Carriage	307	2	3½
Materials, Tools, and Utensils	475	18	6½
Labour and Workmanship (Day Work)	1,138	5	3½
Incidents	101	8	6
£.	2,332	10	2½

Showing an excess of payment of 42*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* In the above outlay, however, are included no less than 477*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.*, the amount of bills incurred previously to Mr. Fyfe's entering upon the management, but for which the receipts of the year would have exceeded the payments by 434*l.* 8*s.*

Further it is to be observed, that the expenditure includes the following particulars not properly coming under the head of ordinary current expenses, viz.:

	£.
Larch Timber for new lock gates	96
Renewal of Swing Bridge at Crinan Ferry	95
Diver for repair of lock sills, &c.	46
Repairing and enlarging Watercourse for overflow from summit level	20
Extension of Coal Store at Crinan	10
Oak Timber for sundry repairs	12
Repair of Breakwater at Ardrishaig	26
£.	305

The deficiency in the amount of Canal dues, as compared with last year (209*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*), is mainly referable to a falling off in the trade of the slate quarries of Easdale and Balachulish, which is represented to have been transferred, in consequence of a rise of price to a very considerable extent, to Wales. This is a matter which the ordinary effects of competition will probably regulate in no long time.

The diminution in the dues from steam-boats is due partly to the "Maid of Lorn" having ceased to ply in January last, and still more to the alteration of tonnage admeasurement above alluded to.

The Appendix (No. 5) contains a comparative statement of the revenue of the Canal for the last two years; also (No. 6) a return of the receipts classified under the different descriptions of goods.

By Order of the Commissioners,

Samuel Smith,
Secretary.

29 June 1857.

APPENDIX.

Appendix. No. 1.

LETTER from *B. J. Sulivan, Bonamy Price*, and *Frederick St. John*, Esqrs., to the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

Sir, London, 21 November 1856.

In obedience to the instructions of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, "that we should examine, as far as we could consistently with our duties, into the financial and commercial condition of the Crinan and Caledonian Canals," agreeably to the wish expressed by their chairman, the Speaker, we visited both those Canals, and made such inquiries as the extreme shortness of the time at our disposal allowed.

We were furnished with the readiest aid and fullest information by Mr. George May, the able General Superintendent of the Canals, and Mr. John B. Fyfe, the intelligent Local Manager at Ardrishaig.

We examined also several gentlemen connected with the steam-vessels which navigate these waters, and with the general trade of their ports.

The accounts setting forth the annual receipts and expenditure of each Canal having been submitted to the Lords of the Treasury by the Canal Commissioners, their Lordships are already in possession of complete information on these points, so that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon them here.

With respect to the Crinan Canal, we beg to report that the Harbour at Ardrishaig is quite unequal, in its present condition, to meet the wants of its trade, and particularly to furnish the accommodation required by steamers of the class which now frequent its port. Its revenue is improving. Its general traffic has been doubled since 1842, and in the special article of fish, trebled. Its extension and improvement are, in our opinion, urgently needed. We understand that the necessity for improvement is recognised by the Commissioners, and that they are preparing a plan for carrying it out; but in order to render the work remunerative, a new tariff of tolls will be required. The dues levied at this Harbour were reduced in 1850; but so strong is the desire felt for an extension of the Harbour, that the traders generally expressed to us their willingness to pay increased tolls in return for increased accommodation. For the purpose, however, of placing such an augmentation of tolls on a satisfactory footing, as also for a more efficient management of the traffic, it will be expedient to revise the present, or obtain a new Act of Parliament. Steam navigation has introduced changes which render improved regulations necessary, and these cannot be made without the authority of Parliament.

An important economy may be effected by making the gas works which now light the Harbour, available for lighting the town also. The apparatus already erected is large enough for accomplishing both these objects; a greater supply of gas may consequently be furnished at a reduced cost to the consumers. By such an arrangement, the Harbour and its approaches might be better lighted than they are now, and the comfort of the inhabitants of the town promoted.

Two plans suggest themselves for carrying it into execution; either the Commissioners of the Canals may lay down pipes for extending the gas into the town, for which purpose an outlay of 300*l.* would be required, or a contract may be entered into with an independent company for supplying both Canal and town together. A letter from a Committee of Feuars of the town, specially convened to discuss the subject, whilst it expresses the strong desire felt by its inhabitants to obtain the benefit of gas, and its importance for the Harbour, shows that the first of the two plans, the supplying of the town by the Canal, is the only one practicable under the local circumstances. We insert the letter in the Appendix, and we recommend that the Commissioners should be authorised to bring about this improvement.

In some places the banks of the Canal are in great want of repair; and if they are not promptly attended to, a greatly increased expense will have to be incurred in restoring them to order. We recommend that a portion of the reserve fund of the Canal should be immediately devoted to this purpose.

With respect to the Caledonian Canal—

1. We must first of all remark that it is subject to many inconveniences, arising chiefly from its being managed under an Act passed as early as 1804, long before the invention of steam navigation. Several Acts have been passed respecting it subsequently to that period, but they have related to special objects; so that the working regulations of the Canal are still derived from the earlier date. Hence many of the provisions of its code are wholly inapplicable to the circumstances of the present day, whilst, as might be expected, it labours under numerous defects, more or less injurious to the successful working of the Canal. It confers no legal powers on the Commissioners for regulating steam-towage, or for erecting piers, and levying tolls on them, or for taking land for warehouses, or for granting water power to mills, or for regulating pilots. These are powers, we are aware, whose administration should be guarded by careful restrictions; but they contemplate commercial objects, and considering the Canal as a commercial undertaking, directly bear on its success. Several of the witnesses laid stress on obtaining an improved system of appointing pilots and regulating their charges, not only for the line of Canal itself, but also for its approaches.

2. It has been proposed that landing piers should be erected for the accommodation of passengers and goods at several places on the Canal, more especially at Glen Urquhart, the Fall of Foyers, and Glen Morison, and that moderate tolls should be levied on them to repay their cost and maintain them in repair. It cannot be doubted that such piers would afford considerable convenience to the public, and that their erection would give great satisfaction to all connected with the localities. We believe that the landowners at the several places are willing either to erect themselves, under the sanction of the Commissioners, or to contribute towards the expense. We were directly informed, too, by the representative of one of the steam companies, that some aid would be readily furnished from this quarter. Their probable success as remunerative undertakings, if made cheaply of wood, was highly spoken of, especially at Glen Urquhart and the Fall of Foyers, by persons whose knowledge and judgment seemed to us to entitle them to authority; but as we were unable to investigate the matter thoroughly for ourselves, we do not feel that we possess evidence of such a character as would warrant us in positively recommending the erection of these piers, as reasonably certain of repaying their cost. This is a question which the Canal Commissioners can examine into and determine, with the concurrence of my Lords. At the same time, we are decidedly of opinion that the levying of moderate tolls in return for accommodation afforded, would be just and expedient, and would meet with the approbation of the parties locally interested. We beg to recommend, therefore, that the power should be given to the Commissioners to levy such tolls, with the sanction of the Treasury.

3. It is a matter of great importance that the Canal should be kept open throughout the winter, and that vessels should not be driven to its rival, the passage north-about through the Pentland Firth, by the fear of being detained by ice on its upper waters. The Canal possesses no means of breaking the ice in severe frost. In the winter of 1854, as many as 25 vessels, some of 1,000 tons, were stopped six weeks in the Canal by the ice, whereby much loss and annoyance were occasioned, and so bad a reputation accrued to the Canal as to deter many vessels from risking a passage through it in winter. Yet the winter is the season when its most important traffic passes through it, when a stoppage is most inconvenient to the inhabitants along its banks; and when it ought to present the greatest attraction to the sailor, to counteract the temptation to escape the payment of dues by passing through the Pentland. The assurance of a certain and quick passage constitutes the deciding motive for preferring the Canal to the Pentland; and a wise commercial policy demands that this assurance should be thoroughly established in the mind of every owner and master of vessels sailing in these waters.

We are strongly of opinion, therefore, that the Canal should be provided with a vessel capable of breaking the ice, and keeping the passage open at all times; and for this purpose we recommend that one of the present steam-tugs should be sold, and another of adequate size and power should be substituted in her place. This would probably occasion an expense of 2,000*l.*; but such an outlay would be justified by the service rendered to the general trade of Scotland and Ireland in the north, and by the financial benefit which would probably be realised by the Canal.

4. In 1841, Sir Edward Parry, who visited and reported on the Canal, obtained that a survey should be made, and a chart published of the western approaches to the Canal as far as Carran Ferry. This chart has been found most useful to the navigation; but no published guide exists for the remainder of Loch Linnhe of sufficient minuteness and accuracy; and thus a serious impediment is left in the way of foreigners and strangers to turn them away from the Canal.

We beg to recommend that this deficiency should be brought under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, with the view of its being speedily remedied by their officers who have been employed for several years past in surveying the coast in the neighbourhood of Loch Linnhe.

5. Of

5. Of still greater importance is an adequate supply of lights, beacons, and buoys, for these western approaches.

It has been represented to us that the deficiency of these necessary helps to the navigation is very great on this coast; and we earnestly recommend that the Commissioners of the Northern Lights should be moved to place the western approaches, in this respect, on the same level of completeness as the eastern.

6. The Canal encounters a peculiar difficulty in the circumstance that its dues are levied on the tonnage of the vessel, and not on her cargo. The owner of the vessel, who is not uncommonly her captain, is left exposed to the full temptation of trying to escape this payment by the hope of favourable breezes in the Pentland, whilst on the other hand, the owner of the cargo, if valuable, by stipulating for a passage through the Canal, would save in reduced insurance the whole of the Canal charges. In many cases we were told that the merchant agrees to defray a portion of the dues; but in many more cases we fear no such arrangement is come to. Both parties are content to gamble with wind and weather against an actual and certain payment of money. It is probable that by transferring a part of this charge from the vessel to the cargo, much of this evil would be remedied, and more ships brought into the Canal. Many cargoes, however, would not bear the imposition of dues; and an alteration in the incidence of charges is at all times a matter requiring much caution.

We were unable to carry out such an investigation of this subject as would warrant us founding any recommendations upon it, but we think it well deserving of the careful consideration of the Commissioners. We were assured by some of the witnesses that an imposition of a portion of the dues on the cargo, by a judicious tariff, would meet with general favour and success.

7. The same necessity for assuring a certain and rapid passage through the Canal, which we have spoken of before, compels the maintenance of a considerable establishment of steam-tugs. The prevalence and frequent violence of westerly winds during a large part of the year exposes vessels to the danger of being long detained between Fort William and the sea; and this is a risk from which the more valuable class of vessels must be protected, if they are to be induced to avail themselves of the Canal.

We are aware that the receipts for steam towage do not repay its cost; but this arises from the impossibility of distributing the work evenly over the whole year. None of the witnesses spoke of the steam establishment as excessive, and the opinion was universal that the loss occasioned by a deficiency of steam-tugs at the busy season, and the consequent deterring of ships by the uncertainty of making a quick passage, would far more than counterbalance any saving which could be obtained by reducing the number of steam-vessels on the Canal.

8. We believe the Canal to be in good repair, and it is due to the local managers to record the universal testimony which is rendered to their courtesy and efficiency.

9. The general revenue of the Canal at present barely meets its expenditure, but there is reasonable ground for expecting improvement. The war with Russia injuriously affected the Baltic trade, a considerable element of the whole traffic. The supply of flax seed for Ireland from Russia is likely to increase, and this is a trade which naturally belongs to the Canal. Railways are rapidly advancing to Inverness, and it is confidently believed that they will increase the number of vessels laden with grain which will take the Canal. These vessels at present take their cargoes on board at the ports of the corn-growing districts of the eastern coast, far away from the mouth of the Canal, and where the temptation to try their chances in the Pentland acts more strongly on the masters. It is expected that much of the grain destined for the West will hereafter come to Inverness by rail; and, being laden on board the vessels there, the facilities of the Canal passage, and the difficulties of the north-about, will both be augmented. It must be remembered, also, that, compared with former years, there has been a large increase of vessels using the Canal, and this increase has shown itself, not so much in the regular local traffic, as in the fluctuating portion of the vessels which might have taken the passage through the Pentland. The revenue, too, has maintained itself in the face of a serious reduction in the registered tonnage of vessels created by the new mode of admeasurement.

Taking all these circumstances into account, we cannot help entertaining a decided hope that the prospects of the Canal are likely to brighten; and also the belief that a public Act of Parliament, authorising the carrying out of the proposed suggestions (small, it is true, singly, but important as a whole), would greatly facilitate the working, and probably increase the financial prosperity of the Canal.

(signed) *B. J. Sulivan.*
Bonamy Price.
Frederick St. John.

LETTER from *W. Thomson*, Esq., Chairman, to Mr. *John B. Fyfe*.

Sir, Ardrishaig, 25 August 1856.

Desirous to give the information you require regarding the probable consumption of gas at Ardrishaig, and no less desirous to avail ourselves of the opportunity we hope it affords to obtain a supply of gas, the Committee of Feuars in Ardrishaig, with a few of those interested, have met, and we are authorised to make this communication, and requested to state that a call to the Light Harbour, and round it from Ardrishaig, and the east side Canal Bank, to Loch Fourth, is so very general, that it would give great satisfaction to see it carried into effect by the Canal Commissioners.

That the limited amount of population in Ardrishaig, and want of adequate means, prevents the inhabitants erecting a gasworks for themselves, to obviate which communications have been made to obtain gas from Loch Gilphead; but, owing to the distance, and consequent expenses, it has been declined and abandoned.

Under these circumstances, and considering the gasworks belonging to the Canal to be of a capacity that appears sufficient to supply the village of Ardrishaig, we respectfully solicit the Commissioners, after, and along with, completing the harbour, &c. lights connected with the Canal, to lay down pipes through Ardrishaig for the supply of such number of public lamps as the Committee of Feuars may deem needful, and for private dwellings, for which the inhabitants will cheerfully pay a reasonable per-centage, with a reasonable charge for the gas per 1,000 feet.

For satisfaction in giving consideration to the above, we have obtained information regarding the annual consumption of gas in Loch Gilphead, and by a comparison therewith, and the respective populations of Loch Gilphead and Ardrishaig, we estimate the supply necessary for Ardrishaig at 130,000 to 150,000 cubic feet throughout the year.

In conclusion, we beg to state, that from the numbers of seafaring men who frequent the harbour and pass the Canal, and also from the great thoroughfare of passengers, carts, and vehicles to and from the harbour in the dark mornings and nights of winter, as well as in summer, we hope the Canal authorities will give early and favourable consideration to this our request, viewed as much as a matter of public interest to the Canal, as of private benefit to the inhabitants.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Thomson*, Chairman.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the Caledonian Canal Works, to 1st May 1857.

During the past year the Canal has continued in uninterrupted operation, no casualty of any importance having occurred to the works, which are all maintained in their usual good condition.

The construction of the jetties which project from each wing of the entrance or sea lock at Clachnaharry was formerly described as having had the effect of deepening the approach thereto, owing to the projection having caused a certain increase in the force of the tidal current rounding the entrance. But this is liable to some exception as regards the immediate entrance within the jetties, which is found to silt up, and requires to be occasionally cleared out. This was done last summer by the steam dredger, the previous clearance having been effected about seven years ago.

The outer gates of the sea lock are of timber framework and planking, but are of course extensively bound with iron; and as it was observed that the fastenings of the latter were much corroded, and indeed entirely eaten away by the action of the salt water, the gates were taken out and thoroughly rebound and refitted with every necessary appendage, in course of last summer. The whole timber work was found in perfectly sound condition, and the operation of taking out and refitting the gates was accomplished without any interruption to the navigation.

The concrete of broken stones, gravel, and pitch composing the roadway of the Muirtown Swivel Bridge is considerably worn down by the heavy and incessant traffic across it, and will require a partial renewal in course of this summer.

The locks and wharfs at Muirtown, although reasonably well enclosed and lighted, being still complained of as insecure from personal accidents, preparations are making for the erection of six additional lamps along the range.

The

The puddle linings and slopes of banks along the Muirtown Reach have been from time to time strengthened and improved, so far as to have required very little attention or repair in course of the past year.

The Dochgarroch Regulating Lock, with its gates, &c., being considered in fair working condition, and likely to be serviceable for a good many years, was reserved from the general repair and completion of the other works under the contract of 1843–47, and with the occasional aid of the diving-bell, it has been maintained in uninterrupted operation up to this time. It is probable, however, that the lock gates and their appendages may soon require a more general and effectual repair than is practicable without the abstraction of the water, which, when it takes place, must, from the necessities of the situation, be a troublesome and expensive process.

A certain accumulation of gravel brought down during several years by the Burn of Dochfour, had been deposited in the Canal, and a still greater amount in the immediate entrance from Loch Ness at Bona, caused by the action of westerly storms on the adjoining loose beach; which although neither of them seriously incommoding the traffic, it was found convenient last summer to remove, by means of the steam dredger. The same opportunity was taken to deepen the access to the South East Ferry Pier at Bona, which has lately been used as a point of increased resort for shipping.

The embanked track-path through the lower portion of Loch Dochfour, originally terminated at its junction with the public road immediately under Dochfour House and Garden, from which point, to the departure of the upper embankment (some 400 yards), the road itself has, with some inconvenience, been used for tracking. Some years ago a partial continuation of the separate track-path was formed, and the materials from the dredging, referred to in the previous paragraph, were last summer applied in still further diminishing the gap; but the embankments cannot be effectually united without the simultaneous raising and improvement of the public road, which is at present under the level of high floods, and otherwise extremely narrow and dangerous, insomuch that, to render the whole complete, a contribution towards the expense on behalf of the public road appears indispensable.

A good and substantial timber pier has at length been erected by the Earl of Seafield at Templehouse, for Glen Urquhart, and made very commodious by the formation of suitable approaches, &c.; this is no doubt the most important position on the shores of Loch Ness, and where the want of the accommodation was most felt; but the local traffic no less than that of passengers by the steamers cannot be considered as possessing the necessary facilities, until the same accommodation is afforded at all the other points so frequently referred to, and which, if found impracticable at the hands of the Commissioners, may be encouraged by the example now set to the other proprietors.

A further addition has been made to the permanent inclosure by stone fences of the Canal grounds at Fort Augustus, by means of which small gardens have been attached to two of the recently-constructed lock-houses there.

Loch Oich, which for the first few years after the re-opening of the navigation, was complained of as being, and indeed seemed to be, maintained at an unnecessarily high level, has of late years, by reason of an incidental change in the character of the seasons, been more frequently below than above the medium standard. This is injurious to the Canal, not so much as affecting the navigable depth which is in any case ample, but as exposing the pitchings and facings of slopes along the reaches connected with the summit level, to be acted upon by the steam-boat paddles and winds, at a depth where the protection is less secure. At the same time the opportunity is to some extent afforded for strengthening and repairing the portions so affected, which could not be done without the lowering of the water.

The Laggan Locks having their working parts under the levels of both Loch Oich and Loch Lochy, this is one of the situations where in ordinary circumstances the repair of lock gates or machinery can only be effected by means of the diving bell, which had to be so employed for a few days in the early part of last summer. This occasioned no interruption to the navigation.

Having had the water entirely withdrawn for a day or two from the western portion of the Canal in the beginning of last summer, chiefly for the purpose of clearing out and removing accumulations from the gate platforms of all the locks in that district, we had incidentally an opportunity of inspecting the whole interior of the new regulating lock at Gairlochy, the upper gates of which were sufficient to resist the pressure from the existing level of Loch Lochy. Everything was found in a perfect state, both the masonry and lock gates being impervious to the slightest leakage or defect of any kind.

The same opportunity was taken to point with roman cement, and otherwise secure or repair the masonry and pitchings connected with the great off-let sluices at Strone, which require to be carefully attended to in all that concerns their safe and permanent efficiency.

Several fractures have taken place in the cast-iron mitre plates of the Bannavie lock-gates, which it is thought have been chiefly caused by the necessity of working the steamers through the locks in dark nights, when it is difficult to avoid concussions. The castings

were originally, however, too slight, and we are now preparing to have the fractured portions secured by the addition of malleable iron plates, so attached as to strengthen the general fabric of the gates.

The past year has been almost as remarkable as that which preceded it for the continued preponderance of easterly winds and dry weather, causing nearly an entire absence of floods in the lakes or rivers throughout the winter. There was little or no severe frost, moreover, so that the navigation was not in any degree obstructed by ice.

Reference has frequently been made to the inadequate provision of dwelling-houses for the lock-keepers and other resident workmen, the want of which is attended with much inconvenience, and might sometimes by possibility involve danger to the safety of the works. The same observation applies to the want of suitable dwelling-houses for the crews of the steam tug-boats, for which no provision whatever has been made. Some economy in working would also result from the erection of coal-yards for the steam tug-boats at two or three additional points; but which, with the other desiderata referred to, have been postponed by the necessity of limiting the expenditure to the most unavoidable purposes.

It was found that by a partial repair of the boilers of the steam-tug "Speaker," last summer, we were enabled to postpone still further the period of taking them out for a general overhaul; and the vessel is still at work for the second or third year beyond what we had calculated on as likely to involve the necessity of that operation. It cannot in point of expediency, however, be much longer delayed, by reason of the adjoining parts of the hull requiring repair, which cannot be effected without the removal of the boilers. All the other tug-boats are in fair working order, and little or no repair of them is anticipated during the ensuing year.

The canal basin at Muirtown, with its wharfs, &c., is, perhaps, without exception, the safest and most commodious harbour in Scotland for vessels up to 1,000 tons burthen, possessing as it does all the advantages of a floating dock; while the wharfage is capable, at a small cost, of being enlarged to any degree that may hereafter be required. Of course it would not be difficult to connect it with the railway now being extended from all parts of the south to Inverness; although the connexion would be facilitated, and its advantage much enhanced, by the further extension of the railway northwards, which will, doubtless, ere long take place. With these prospects in addition to the real pressure of existing wants, it is gratifying to state that the much desired addition of warehouse accommodation is at length being supplied by the erection of very commodious buildings for the purpose, at the expense of the adjoining proprietor, whose interest is clearly identified with the supply of every facility for rendering this, what it ought to be, the most important station in the north of Scotland for trade.

The plantations along the Canal banks had hitherto received only such partial thinnings as supplied the want of timber for fencing, and other occasional purposes on the Canal itself; but within the last two months a more effective and systematic thinning has been made of the portion situated between Torvean and Dochgarroch, in the eastern district. By this the general value of the plantation will no doubt be improved, although the ground (being for the most part artificially thrown up, and therefore comparatively loose), is not favourable for the trees attaining the utmost maturity, while the thinnings just made have been brought to public sale, and have realised a clear amount, after payment of cutting and other expenses, of about 220 *l.*, to go to the credit of Canal Revenue.

(signed) *George May.*

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness,
1 May 1857.

Appendix, No. 3.

MONTHLY LISTS of WORKMEN Employed in the SERVICE of the CANAL during the Year, from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857.

For May 1856.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	17	4	-	-	29	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	1	2	-	-	-	21	-	-	2	26
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	8
TOTALS	10	19	4	-	-	53	5	6	2	104

For June 1856.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	1	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	11
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	8
TOTALS	10	18	4	-	-	41	5	6	-	89

For July 1856.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	1	2	1	-	-	24	-	-	1	28
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	10
TOTALS	9	18	5	-	-	58	6	6	1	108

For August 1856.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	3	1	-	-	17	2	-	1	24
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	13
TOTALS	9	19	5	-	-	51	8	8	2	107

For September 1856.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	2	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	12
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	-	12
TOTALS	9	18	4	-	-	44	7	7	-	94

MONTHLY LISTS of Workmen Employed in the Service of the Canal—*continued.*

For October 1856.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	1	13
TOTALS	9	18	4	-	-	39	6	7	1	89

For November 1856.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	1	14
TOTALS	9	17	4	-	-	38	6	8	1	88

For December 1856.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	16	4	-	-	30	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	13
TOTALS	9	16	4	-	-	39	6	8	2	89

For January 1857.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	9	15	4	-	-	31	1	2	-	62
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	13
TOTALS	9	15	4	-	-	37	6	8	2	86

For February 1857.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	8	15	4	-	-	31	1	2	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	1	8
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	8	15	5	-	1	39	6	7	1	87

MONTHLY LISTS of Workmen Employed in the Service of the Canal—*continued.*

For March 1857.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	8	15	4	-	-	31	1	2	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	10
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	8	15	4	1	1	41	6	7	1	89

For April 1857.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	8	15	4	-	-	31	1	2	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	1	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	8
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	9	15	4	1	-	40	6	7	-	87

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness, 1 May 1857.

(signed) *George May.*

Appendix, No. 4.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857.

DATE.	Through Passages. East to West.	Through Passages. West to East.	Partial Passages.	Steamers' Passages.	TOTALS.	£.	s.	d.
1856:								
May	48	44	16	29	137	321	7	1
June	26	25	10	44	105	263	13	1
July	19	44	15	82	160	361	11	4
August	49	31	11	73	164	392	9	4
September	92	29	13	71	205	493	-	9
October	47	36	18	39	140	434	13	-
November	28	39	9	22	98	333	13	5
December	43	39	8	20	110	417	10	5
1857:								
January	45	30	2	14	91	363	3	5
February	44	38	14	12	108	341	17	-
March	49	21	7	18	95	285	10	1
April	35	39	25	19	118	340	14	1
TOTALS	525	415	148	443	1,531	4,340	3	-

Appendix, No. 5.

CRINAN CANAL.

TABLE of COMPARATIVE NUMBER of PASSAGES, and Amount of REVENUE for Years ending 30th April 1856 and 1857.

MONTH.	Year ending 30 April 1856.							Year ending 30 April 1857.						
	No. of Steamers.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Boats.	Total No. of Passages.	Steam Boat Dues.	Vessels and Boats Dues.	TOTAL DUES.	No. of Steamers.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Boats.	Total No. of Passages.	Steam Boat Dues.	Vessels and Boats Dues.	TOTAL DUES.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May	41	93	73	207	53 18 6	127 4 1½	181 2 7½	28	50	72	150	38 8 6	70 1 3½	108 9 9½
June	60	93	94	247	62 14 6	115 5 5½	177 19 11½	56	58	87	201	55 15 6	73 11 6½	129 7 –½
July	78	67	47	192	72 3 6	87 7 2	159 10 8	81	71	71	223	74 18 6	88 8 5½	163 6 11½
August	84	91	15	190	73 4 6	100 8 –½	173 12 6½	79	94	65	238	73 17 6	116 15 9	190 13 3
September	74	108	34	214	70 – –	135 7 4	205 7 4	77	104	27	208	70 8 –	116 17 5½	187 5 5½
October	41	126	15	182	51 11 6	167 18 9	219 10 3	37	116	22	175	51 16 6	147 12 7½	199 9 1½
November	23	124	30	177	39 15 6	158 1 –½	197 16 6½	26	87	16	129	44 17 6	102 9 4	147 6 10
December	17	90	6	113	29 5 6	129 8 –	158 13 6	27	72	22	121	42 4 –	97 8 10	139 12 10
January	19	83	12	114	32 19 6	105 12 8½	138 12 2½	15	67	6	88	20 13 6	89 2 9½	109 16 3½
February	16	79	5	100	27 16 –	110 3 3½	137 19 3½	12	79	10	101	15 17 –	113 7 11	129 4 11
March	17	93	10	120	29 8 6	125 8 7½	154 17 1½	18	104	10	132	24 6 –	145 1 4½	169 7 4½
April	27	81	48	156	46 11 6	109 4 8	155 16 2	17	106	102	225	23 2 6	154 11 –	177 13 6
	497	1,128	389	2,014	589 9 –	1,471 9 2½	2,060 18 2½	473	1,008	510	1,991	536 5 –	1,315 8 4½	1,851 13 4½

Appendix, No. 6.

CRINAN CANAL.

RETURN of RECEIPTS Classified under the different Descriptions of Goods.

	Slates.	Coals.	Fishing Trade.	Boats.	General Goods.	Ballast.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ending 30 April 1856	304 1 5	399 – 5½	126 10 6½	51 – 7½	445 8 –½	145 8 1½	1,471 9 2½
Year ending 30 April 1857	171 – –	395 18 6	132 – 5	48 2 9½	414 8 1	103 18 7	1,315 8 4½

Appendix, No. 7.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Monies Received and Disbursed by the Commissioners for the Caledonian Canal, upon, for, and relative to the said Undertaking, from 20 October 1803 to 1 May 1857.

RECEIPTS.

			£.	s.	d.
1824	- -	To Cash and Exchequer Bills received at the Exchequer in full of Grants for the purposes of the Acts 43 Geo. 3, c. 102, and 44 Geo. 3, c. 62, made between the years 1803 and 1824, as per the 27th and preceding Reports - - - - - - - - - -	947,501	8	–
1830	- -	To Cash received at the Exchequer, in full of Grant of 1830 - - - - -	4,886	–	–
1842	18 July	To Cash received at the Bank of Scotland, in full of Grant of 1841 - - - -	25,000	–	–
,,	28 Sept.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - in part of Grant of 50,000 *l.* of 1842 - -	27,000	–	–
1844	12 Jan.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - in full of Grant of 1842 - - - -	23,000	–	–
	—	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1843 - - - -	5,000	–	–
	—	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1844 - - - -	50,000	–	–
1845	1 Aug.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1845 - - - -	50,000	–	–
1846	18 June	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1846 - - - -	50,000	–	–
1847	29 June	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1847 - - - -	50,000	–	–
1849	11 Aug.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1849 - - - -	10,000	–	–
1851	– –	To Amount received of Mr. Evan Baillie, of Dochfour, in discharge of his proportion of Cost of Embankment in Loch Dochfour - - - - - - - - - -	800	–	–
1857	1 May	To rent of houses, stables and Lands at Clachnaharry and Corpach, received at sundry times, materials sold, fines, payments by Trustees of Inverness Harbour for use of Dredger in years 1851–54; (amount of Rents for the year 1856, 96 *l.* 15 *s.*; Repayment of Expenditure disallowed, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*) - - - - - - - - -	£. 100	s. 5	d. 8	11,318	15	3
	—	To Canal Dues, Clachnaharry and Corpach (received by Mr. Telford to 17 July 1824, and thenceforth paid into Bank); amount received from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857, 4,349 *l.* 3 *s.*, deducting a sum of 49 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*, allowed as desperate arrears by the Commissioners -	4,299	11	5	95,048	–	– ¼
	—	To Harbour, Wharf and Basin Dues at Clachnaharry and Corpach; amount received from 1 May 1857 - - - - - - - -	58	16	–	735	12	11
	—	To Shore Dues levied at Muirtown, in terms of Inverness Harbour Act 1847: amount received from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857 - - -	185	17	9	—		
	—	To Anchorage Dues: amount received from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857 - *Note.*—A majority of these Shore and Anchorage Dues is payable to the Trustees of the Inverness Harbour, in terms of Act of 1847.	36	11	8	2,918	14	8¾
	—	To Petty Customs on Goods landed above the Muirtown Locks, and imported into Royalty of Inverness, from 1 October 1855 to 1 October 1856, in terms of Inverness Burgh Act, 1847; one moiety payable to the Canal Commissioners, and received by them 31 October 1856 -	53	13	6	483	6	2
	—	To amount of Towages by Steam Tug boats: amount received from 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857 - - - - - - - -	652	–	6	8,152	6	4
	—	To Cash received at sundry times, to 1 May 1857, being interest on Exchequer Bills, &c., including 21 *s.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* from Bank of Scotland, for year ending 1 May 1857 - - - - - - - - -	21	6	1	11,767	16	7
		£.	5,408	2	7	1,373,612	–	–

EXPENDITURE.

No.	From 1 May 1856 to 1 May 1857. £.	s.	d.		Total Expenditure from 20 Oct. 1803 to 1 May 1857. £.	s.	d.
I.	1,303	10	–	Management and Law Expenses - - - - - - -	62,068	–	5
II.	53	12	3	Timber, and carriage thereof - - - - - - - -	78,029	1	6
III.	434	7	–½	Machinery, Cast-iron, Tools, Diving-bell, Helmet, &c. - - -	140,415	19	7½
IV.	-	-	-	Quarries and Masonry - - - - - - - - - -	202,320	4	2
V.	-	-	-	Shipping - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,721	16	2
VI.	-	-	-	Houses - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,172	8	6
VII.	2,819	–	11½	Labour and Workmanship (day work) - - - - - -	126,445	19	4½
VIII.	9	3	4	Ditto - - ditto - (measure work) - - - - -	421,286	11	9
IX.	-	-	-	Purchase of Land, and Damage - - - - - - -	83,341	11	5
X.	-	-	-	Horse-hire and Provender - - - - - - - -	4,007	13	4
XI.	121	15	6	Incidental Expenses - - - - - - - - -	13,909	6	3
XII.	-	-	-	Roads - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,579	3	6
XIII.	-	-	-	General repair and completion of Navigation in 1840 to 1848 (subsequent payments and costs of repair of breaches at Aberchalder and Dochgarroch, in January 1849, being debited under respective heads in pay-bills) - - - - - - -	192,264	5	2
XIV	1,243	11	4	Steam Tug-vessels, and maintenance thereof - - - -	25,452	3	2½
	5,985	–	5				
	167	–	2	Paid to the Trustees of Inverness Harbour, 6 October 1856, a moiety of the Shore and Anchorage Dues collected at Muirtown during the year ended 30 September 1856, less 5 per cent. for repairs, in terms of Harbour Act, 1847 - - - - -	1,322	19	11
				Balance to the credit of the Commissioners in account with the Bank of Scotland, at 1 May 1857 - - - - -	274	15	8
£.	6,152	–	7	£.	1,373,611	19	11½

FIFTY-SECOND

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Making and Maintaining

THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *June* 1857.

141—Sess. 2.

Under 3 *oz.*

19

REPORT

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

BY

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE,

UPON THE OPERATION OF THE

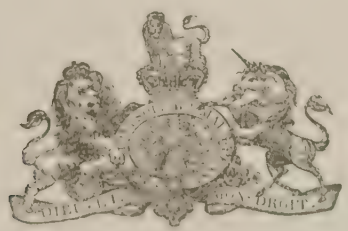
COMMON LODGING HOUSES ACTS,

14 & 15 VICT. c. 28. and 16 & 17 VICT. c. 41.

WITHIN THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2224

Report on the Operations of, and Proceedings under, the Common Lodging Houses Acts, within the Metropolitan Police District.

The Act for the well ordering of Common Lodging Houses has now been in operation since the year 1851, and has been attended by most beneficial results.

General working of the Act.

Before this enactment, the evils existing in the Lodging Houses of the poor were beyond description. Crowded and filthy, without water or ventilation, without the least regard to cleanliness or decency, they were hotbeds of disease, misery, and crime. Under the operation of the Act, the evils attending such houses have been in great degree removed or abated. It must of course be a work of time to establish a complete system of supervision, and there will be need of constant vigilance to maintain it; but a vast amount of improvement, sanitary and moral, has been already effected. The houses are now much improved and daily improving, the keepers are of a better class, and without increase of payment, the accommodation provided for the poor is, in all respects, of a higher standard. These results will without doubt follow in greater degree as the operation of the law extends itself and becomes more searching and complete.

Examples of cases dealt with under Act.

The following cases, dealt with under the Act, furnish examples of the nature and extent of the evils which arise in Lodging Houses not controlled by law.

At a house, No. 17, Lincoln Court, St. Giles, in one room 10 feet square, wherein three persons would be allowed by the regulations now enforced, seven men, nine women, and one child were found huddled together in a most filthy state; the bedding dirty beyond description, no partitions or ventilation; and a few minutes before the visit of the officer, one of the females had been confined. The keeper was summoned on the 24th October 1854 to Bow Street Police Court, and fined 4*l.*, or six weeks imprisonment.

In a house, 93, High Street, Shadwell, wherein 25 persons would be allowed, 45 persons, chiefly Lascars, were found. From the filthy and crowded state of the house, and the fumes of opium, the place was intolerable. The keeper was summoned, on the 12th December 1854, to the Thames Police Court, and fined 40*s.* and costs, or 14 days imprisonment. This house has since been placed on the register, as being in strict conformity with the regulations.

At the house No. 117, Cock Hill, Ratcliff, in a room having space for five persons, 15 were found in a most deplorable condition, 11 sleeping on the floor, covered only by a few filthy rugs. The keeper was summoned on the 24th February 1855 to the Thames Police Court, and fined 20*s.* and costs, or 14 days imprisonment.

In a house, No. 31, Farmer Street, Shadwell, containing six small rooms, were found 29 persons (Lascars and low prostitutes). In one of the rooms was the dead body of a Lascar covered with an old rug, and in a room adjoining another Lascar, in a dying state, lying in a cupboard amongst a few rags; this room was destitute of bedding and furniture. The keeper was summoned on the 9th February 1855 to the Thames Police Court, and fined 5*l.* or one month's imprisonment.

In a room, at No. 25, Goulston Court, Whitechapel, having space for three persons under the regulations, nine adults (men and women) and one child were found; the beds, bedding, and house in a filthy state, and no partitions. This case was summoned, 8th November 1855, to Worship Street Police Court; the defendant did not appear, and a warrant was granted, but the parties had left the neighbourhood.

In a room, at No. 8, Lincoln Court, St. Giles, where five persons would be allowed by the regulations, there were found three male adults and nine females: the rooms, bed, and bedding in a dirty state, and no partitions to secure the privacy of the sexes. The keeper was summoned, on the 13th September 1856, to Bow Street Police Court, and fined 20*s.* and costs.

A house known as the American Lodging House, Glasshouse Yard, Whitechapel, chiefly resorted to by emigrants while awaiting the departure of ships, was, before the enforcement of the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Acts, an example of overcrowding and neglect of health and decency. As many as 250 persons were lodged in this house, with one closet only, and that in the most filthy state. The keeper was summoned and fined, and the house is now registered, and 99 persons are properly accommodated.

System of registration.

The most important provision for the prevention of evils such as are above described, is the establishment of a system of registration.

The Act directs that every house used as a Common Lodging House shall be duly

registered, as being in conformity with certain regulations in respect of space, ventilation, and provision for cleanliness and decency. These regulations are made by the local authority, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Regulations enforced in Metropolitan District.

A copy of the regulations made and approved for the Metropolitan District is annexed to this Report.

Process of registration.

An inspecting officer, on learning that a house is used as a Common Lodging House, serves a notice on the keeper warning him to register the house, leaving with the notice a copy of the regulations. On the certificate of the inspecting officer that the requisite conditions are fulfilled, the house is placed on the register. But if, at the expiration of the time allowed, the house is not put in a proper state, a refusal to register the house follows. A night visit is then ordered, and evidence obtained, on which to base proceedings before a Magistrate.

Accommodation in registered houses.

The accommodation given in registered houses consists of clean beds and bedding; well-ventilated and lime-washed sleeping rooms; well-cleaned kitchens; plenty of water for all purposes; and good water closets and sinks drained and trapped to the common sewer wherever such is available. The mixing of the sexes is carefully avoided, except in rooms used as sleeping rooms by married people, when partitions of solid material secure the privacy of each couple.

Increased value.

Property thus registered is improved in every respect, and its value greatly increased.

Cost of lodgings.

The amount paid for lodgings in these houses since their improvement is not greater than heretofore. The charge varies from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per night; no charge is made on Sunday night, provided the lodger remains in the house the whole week. This is the rule in most houses.

Returns of proceedings under the Act.

The accompanying returns will give some idea of the amount of labour necessary for the due enforcement of the regulations.

By these returns it will be seen that 14,570 keepers have been served with "Notices" to register the houses or parts of houses used as Common Lodging Houses.

6,292 of these houses have been surveyed and measured to accommodate (if registered), including the keepers and their families, 91,106 persons. It is estimated that 103,444 persons were lodged in them at the time of survey. With comparatively small outlay, a very large majority of these houses could be rendered fit for registration.

2,355 houses have been "permanently" registered, and are used, wholly or in part, as Common Lodging Houses. Of this number 1,108 have, from change of tenants, death of keepers, or other causes, been closed and taken off the register, but many will, without doubt, be re-opened.

In the houses thus registered, good accommodation was provided at the time of registration for 42,370 persons; deducting the number in the houses closed, the actual accommodation is for 28,000.

6,725 houses or parts of houses (principally single rooms) wholly unfit for registration, and in which all the evils of overcrowding and want of decency prevailed, have been given up; the keepers being unable, through poverty or other causes, to comply with the regulations.

3,897 houses casually used as Common Lodging Houses are under strict supervision, and periodical visits are made by the inspecting officers to prevent sub-letting within the meaning of the Act.

1,593 Common Lodging Houses are now under observation, requiring more or less alteration and improvement previous to their being placed on the register.

1,614 summonses have been applied for against keepers of Common Lodging Houses since the commencement, for various offences against the provisions of these Acts; a large proportion of these has been issued against keepers of rooms for the indiscriminate admission of lodgers of different sexes, without regard for decency or cleanliness.

Act not opposed.

In enforcing the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Acts, great care has been taken to impress upon the minds of the officers engaged on this duty, the necessity of consideration and forbearance. The result of this system has been highly gratifying. During a period exceeding five years, about 700,655 visits have been made, both by day and by night, amongst a class of persons deemed almost incorrigible, without the occurrence of one assault on any of the officers, and without one just complaint of intrusion into a "private dwelling."

Model Lodging Houses.

The number of Model Lodging Houses, so far as it can be ascertained, amounts to 104, accommodating 989 families and 882 single persons. Of these houses, 35 were built or converted before the passing of the Common Lodging Houses Act, and 69 since that period. The enforcement of the law for improving the dwellings of the poor has, therefore, not checked the exertions of Societies and of private benevolence.

The charges made for lodgings in Model Lodging Houses are generally higher than in

the Common Lodging Houses; and the class of persons occupying them is, with a few exceptions, much superior, consisting of mechanics, drapers assistants, &c., merchants clerks, and respectable working people.

The charges in Model Lodging Houses are nearly as follows:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Single rooms for families - - -	1	6 to	3	0	per week.
Two rooms „ - - -	2	0 to	6	0	„
Three rooms „ - - -	4	0 to	7	6	„
And for single persons - - -	2	0 to	3	6	„

Considerable reluctance appears to exist amongst the lower orders, to enter these houses; this without doubt arises from an unwillingness to conform to the rules laid down for the government of these houses, and from the closing of the doors at an earlier hour to that observed in Common Lodging Houses.

Rooms for married couples.

Were houses erected or converted to the purpose of being let out in rooms to married couples at rates not exceeding 1*s.* per week per room, with the necessary provision for health and cleanliness, the greatest benefit would be conferred on the poorer classes. The sum stated is what is generally paid by tenants who now sub-let the rooms they occupy.

Removal of nuisances.

Under the Nuisances Removal Acts 2,471 cases have been reported as existing on Common Lodging House premises.

Of this number,—

1,577 have been removed by owners upon receiving notice, without being summoned before a Magistrate.

778 have been removed by owners upon Magistrates orders.

78 have been removed by the police upon Magistrates orders, and the expenses defrayed by the owners.

15 cases are pending proceedings before a Magistrate, or are in process of removal.

23 cases have been discharged or withdrawn by direction of the Magistrates, there being insufficient proof that the nuisance existed upon the premises of a Common Lodging House.

The removal of these nuisances has been attended with much benefit to the inhabitants of low courts and alleys, and of places adjoining them. A large proportion of the cases which have occurred has existed upon premises used (but not registered) as Common Lodging Houses.

If upon a night visit the evidence be conclusive that a non-registered house is so used and a nuisance is found to exist on the premises, a certificate describing the nuisance, with a report of the night visit, is forwarded to the Metropolitan Police Office; upon which a notice is served on the owner to abate the same. The keeper is summoned for receiving lodgers before complying with the provisions of the law, and the owner also, should he fail to comply with the notice to remove the nuisance.

The Magistrates have always granted orders to abate or remove a nuisance when satisfactorily proved to be on premises used as a Common Lodging House.

Whole courts and alleys which had the worst drainage, stagnant cesspools, and no closet accommodation, have by this means been drained to the common sewer, the cesspools filled up and deodorised, and proper closets erected; although in some instances only one or two houses in these courts have come within the provisions of the Act.

These improvements have generally been caused by the issue of a Magistrate's order for filling up cesspools belonging to sub-let houses. The owners of similar houses adjoining are induced to make the requisite alterations, rather than subject themselves to police proceedings whenever these houses should be used as Common Lodging Houses.

Removal of sick.

The removal of sick persons from any Common Lodging House or room to a hospital or parish infirmary under the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Act, is another benefit conferred upon the poorer classes.

Whenever a case of illness occurs in a Common Lodging House, the keeper is bound by the regulations to give information thereof at the nearest police station, from which it is forwarded to the officer of the district appointed for the inspection of Common Lodging Houses. This officer at once proceeds to the house reported, and ascertains if possible the nature of the disease; he then proceeds to the relieving officer of the parish, and obtains an order for the attendance of the parochial medical officer, who generally gives a certificate for removal to the infirmary of the workhouse, or to the hospital. The room is then fumigated and closed during three or five days, and cleansed and lime-washed before lodgers are readmitted. The bed-clothes are disinfected or destroyed. On the following morning the circumstances are reported to the Assistant Commissioner.

During the time the Acts have been in operation 469 cases of fever and other contagious diseases have been dealt with as above described.

Exceptional cases.

Cases occasionally arise of exceptional character in which difficulty is felt as to the power of enforcing the regulations. The following case decided by Mr. Yardley at the Thames Police Court was found not to come within the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Act:—

Brothels.

The keeper of the house No. 6, Elbow Lane, Shadwell, in which seamen and women were lodged, was summoned on the 30th October 1855. The usual notice had been served for non-compliance with the regulations, the house being deemed to be used as a Common Lodging House, not registered as required by law.

The case was dismissed on the grounds that the house was used as a brothel.

The Inspector's report of a night visit made to this house states, that in a room on the ground floor, there were found in one bed a man, a child and three prostitutes. In another room there were two beds, a man and woman occupied one, the other being then unoccupied. There were no partitions in the rooms to separate the sexes; the yard was without the necessary paving, and there was no proper receptacle for the refuse of the house. The third room had a sailor and a woman lodging in it.

On a second night visit, six women were found in one room; and on another occasion, one man and five women in the room on the ground floor; while the other two rooms were occupied each by a sailor and prostitute.

It appeared therefore, that while a part of the house was used as a brothel, the remainder was used as a Common Lodging House, and directions were given for bringing the case before a Magistrate.

Mr. Yardley dismissed the summons with this observation:—"If I took the literal "sense of the Common Lodging Houses Act, I should say houses of this description "came within the meaning of the law; but I do not consider the Legislature intended "it to apply to brothels, or some clause would have said so in express terms; and, upon "these grounds, I dismiss the summons."

If keepers of Common Lodging Houses, by thus letting part of their house as a brothel, become exempt from the operation of the Act, it may be fairly anticipated that very many will adopt such a course to evade the law.

The keeper of this house had been twice previously convicted, viz., on the 20th September 1854, and the 12th December following, by the same Magistrate, upon similar evidence to the foregoing.

On the 21st December 1855, these particulars were communicated to the Secretary of State, who states in reply, that "it cannot be supposed that a brothel (which is a "common nuisance) can be licensed and put under regulations as a Common Lodging "House; nor on the other hand, does a lodging house become a brothel, because "unmarried persons of different sexes occasionally sleep in the same room—to make a "house a brothel, that must be the principal, if not the sole, object for which it "is kept."

The police have not interfered with any house or part of a house used as a brothel, to enforce the regulations for Common Lodging Houses, where common decency has been observed; but where two or more couples have been found to inhabit one room, they have interfered to enforce the regulations, with beneficial result.

Pauper houses.

Proceedings had been commenced against another house, No. 46, Wapping Street, St. George's East. This house, kept by a person who contracts for the removal of Irish and Scotch paupers to their respective parishes, has been considered by the Secretary of State not to come within the meaning of these Acts, in consequence of the house being "used exclusively for the accommodation of paupers;" no further steps have consequently been taken. When many paupers are removed at one time, there is reason to believe that the accommodation is defective, no regular supervision of the house being taken by the Poor Law authorities, so far as has been ascertained.

When the police commenced proceedings in this case, there were no bedsteads in the rooms in which the paupers were lodged, sometimes for several days together, and the house required lime-washing; in other respects it was generally clean, and well supplied with water and closet accommodation.

Single rooms.

In cases of *single rooms*, the inspecting officers find considerable difficulty in dealing with the keepers, who often much overcrowd their rooms, and acting in collusion with their lodgers, represent them to be relations, as brothers-in-law, cousins, and the like; these statements being confirmed by the lodgers, an evasion of the law is the consequence.

Suggestions

The law officers of the Crown and the police magistrates concur in opinion, that houses or rooms occupied by members of one family are exempt from the provisions of

the Act. I would suggest that powers be given to the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, similar to those entrusted (under the 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 121., Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts) to the medical officer of health, in order to prevent overcrowding; and also similar to those exercised by the medical practitioners appointed by vestries (under the 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 120. sec. 32., Metropolis Local Management Act), in order to the prevention of nuisances.

Tenants of single rooms might be prohibited from taking lodgers.

It might be made an offence for any tenant of a room (having one room only) to lodge any person not being his or their own child, under the age of 16; but provided partitions of solid material were used, it might be lawful to lodge their own children above that age; and imperative on the owner or sub-owner of a house sub-let in rooms, to comply with the regulations respecting ventilation, supply of water, &c.; and the owner should be held responsible that no basement or cellar be occupied as a dwelling, unless within the prescribed regulations of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 120. sec. 103. (Metropolis Local Management Act).

Single rooms should be licensed.

All houses let in separate rooms to different poor families, the whole family occupying but one single room, should be made subject to sanitary regulations, and brought within the requirements of the Common Lodging Houses Acts, as to the limitation of numbers, &c.; and previous to the letting of a house in separate tenements, a licence should be obtained from the Commissioners of Police, stating the number of persons which each room is capable of containing.

Notice of contagious diseases.

As a means of preventing the spread of contagious diseases, I would make it imperative on the occupier of any single room to forward to the medical officer of the Local Board of Health immediate information of any case of sickness occurring in such room, which officer should be compelled to cause the removal of the sick person to the infirmary of the workhouse or hospital, provided that he considers the disease contagious. The medical officer should also cause the room and bed-clothes to be fumigated or otherwise disinfected.

Opposition to the removal of sick.

Some opposition to such removal might be expected, as separating under such circumstances near relatives; but a consideration of the actual benefit done to the person removed, and also of the safety of others, may seem to outweigh this objection.

Compulsory supply of water.

It would be a great advantage to the inmates of poor Lodging Houses, if the powers of the law were extended with respect to enforcing a due supply of water. By the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41. it is *permissive* only on the owners to provide a supply of water; this often causes them to eject their tenants, rather than incur the necessary expense.

Licensed victuallers.

It is much to be regretted that there should not be some law to prevent licensed victuallers conducting their houses upon the Common Lodging House principle. All the evils of overcrowded rooms, neglect of cleanliness and ventilation, are to be found in some of these houses.

Liquors at illegal hours.

The practice is associated with another great evil, the supply of liquors at illegal hours, the landlord, when detected in the act of selling, using as a subterfuge the excuse that the persons in the house are his lodgers. Some landlords have been summoned before the Magistrates for serving at illegal hours under the circumstances described, and as many as 30 persons have been represented as being lodgers.

At the time of hearing, the Magistrates have directed that the attention of the inspectors of Common Lodging Houses should be called to the subject; but in consequence of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that the Common Lodging Houses Acts do not affect "hotels, inns, or public houses," a very few, and those only special cases, have been interfered with. I would submit for consideration whether some means cannot be found to put a stop to these evasions of the law.

Medical officers certificates.

In an Appendix to this Report will be found certificates from the several medical officers of the Metropolitan parishes, forming a highly important body of testimony as to the amount of sanitary improvement effected by the operation of the Common Lodging Houses Acts.

William C. Harris,
Assistant Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police Office, 4, Whitehall Place,
11th April 1857.

APPENDIX.

Common Lodging Houses.

Date.	Number of Keepers served with Notice to register.	Disposal of Notices to register.				Number of Visits made to houses where Notices have been served.	Number of Lodgers allowed by the Regulations.	Number of Persons summoned before Magistrates.	Number of Fever and other Cases of Sickness which have received Medical Aid through the Police.
		Approved and registered.	Refused as not coming within the Meaning of the Act, and given up prior to Registration.	Houses rejected as unfit.	Houses still under survey not registered, and under observation.				
Proceedings from September 1851 to 30th November 1852.	3,326	974	431	121	1,800	55,575	40,558	300	67
Proceedings to 31st March 1854.	8,921	1,441	4,059	145	3,276	222,135	80,842	1,524	191
Total to 1st January 1857.	14,570	2,355	6,725	187	5,303	700,655	91,106	4,614	469

Nuisances.

Number of Nuisances reported.	Removed by Owner without Summons.	Removed by Owner after Summons.	Removed by Commissioner on Magistrate's Order.	Cases not considered to come within the Act.	Cases now pending.
2,471	1,577	778	78	23	15

Islington Green, 5th January 1857.

I believe there can be no difference of opinion as to the working of the present "Common Lodging "Houses Act." As the Medical Officer of the South Eastern District of this parish, brought into contact with quite 5,000 cases of disease of all kinds yearly, I have ample opportunity of seeing the destructive effects of overcrowding, &c., in the single apartments of our poor population; and I am quite sure, could the same laws be brought to bear upon that class of the population tenanting single rooms, disease would be mitigated in its effects, the process of incubation very much destroyed, and, what is socially important too, public morals would be improved, and its natural consequence, the diminishment of crime, must follow.

The power given by the Act of Parliament to remove all cases of a contagious character has been on two or three occasions exercised by me with the assistance of the sergeant attached to this division, with great advantage to the neighbouring community, many of the poor having a positive objection to the hospitals provided for diseases, such as fever, small-pox, &c.

No argument or inducement avails to get rid of them from their own ill-ventilated and overcrowded tenements, the haunts of such disease; and they will frequently lie for weeks with continued fever, risking the consequences to themselves and others, unless some cogent inducement, such as "you must go," be energetically enforced by a police constable and an Act of Parliament.

(Signed) Wm. George Gill, M.R.C.S.L.C.
Medical Officer of Health,
St. Mary, Islington.

4, Warwick-Street,
30th December, 1856.

Since I have been Medical Officer to the out-door poor of the parish of Saint John, Westminster, I have remarked much less disease in the Common Lodging Houses than in the private dwellings of the poor, which I account for through the sanitary condition of the former, as I have invariably noticed them to be the type of cleanliness and order.

(Signed) William Greggs, M.D.

16, King's Place, St. George's East.

I have the pleasure to state that, in my opinion, the Common Lodging Houses Act has caused to be accomplished more good in the prevention of diseases than any other sanitary measure with which we have been favoured, or I happen to be acquainted.

My experience would incline me to recommend an extension of power under this Act, to reach the overcrowding of dwellings in low neighbourhoods.

(Signed) A. Richardson, M.D.
Medical Officer, Western District,
St. George's East.

35, Park-street,
Greenwich, 3rd January 1857.

Having had many years' experience of the working of the Common Lodging Houses Act, I am able to speak of it in the strongest possible terms. As a means of checking disease, and preventing filthy habits among the lower classes, it is at present without equal.

Being carried out by the police, the Act is carried out fully and actively, and we are able quickly and easily to show attention to any house that needs a visit.

Compared with any other Act (Sanitary or Local Management, for instance) it is beyond comparison the most useful. It is highly necessary that this Act should be extended to the class of lodging-houses inhabited by many families, but only one family in each room;

these are the only houses now where we get the old types of fever that used to pervade the Lodging Houses.

This is entirely owing to the inability of the inspectors to take proceedings. I could mention 20 houses of this kind in East Greenwich wherein the utmost filth prevails.

The Local Management Act, whether from want of activity of its agents or not, I cannot tell, is of the slightest possible use.

(Signed) C. C. Cogan, Medical Officer,
East District, Greenwich Union.

Office of the Board of Works,
Whitechapel District,
15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel,
31st Dec. 1856.

Having had considerable experience of the bad moral and physical consequences upon the lowest class of the labouring population in this district, from the overcrowding and demoralizing influences of the Common Lodging Houses before the operation of the new law relating to their regulation,

I can speak with great confidence as to the beneficial effects upon that class, and upon the community at large, in consequence of such houses being put under proper surveillance.

Cases of illness amongst the inmates of these houses were formerly of frequent occurrence, owing to their overcrowded state and the want of ventilation; but now the Medical Officers of the Union are comparatively seldom called upon to visit cases of sickness in them.

All houses occupied by the same class of persons who lodge in the Common Lodging Houses should be periodically inspected, and the same regulation enforced relating to overcrowding and cleanliness.

(Signed) John Liddle,
Medical Officer of Health.

High Street, Deptford, 29th Dec. 1856.

The Common Lodging House Act, carried out as it is in this neighbourhood, I consider to be one of the greatest boons that has been conferred by the Legislature, not only on the poor, but on the ratepayers in general.

Since the Act was brought into operation in Deptford my assistance at the Lodging Houses, which formerly was required every day (for attendance on all manner of contagious diseases), is now scarcely ever called for.

I sincerely wish this Act could be extended to those other lodging houses which are let out to families in rooms, which are frequently crowded to excess, in my opinion causing disease, morally as well as physically, amongst the inmates.

(Signed) Joseph Arthur, M.D.,
Medical Officer of the
Upper Deptford District.

Whitechapel, 2nd January 1857.

I am of opinion that the Common Lodging Houses Act has effected an immense amount of benefit amongst the casual poor of my district, which contains many thousand souls of the poorest class. I consider it adds greatly to the comfort of the inmates, at the same time removes the cause and prevents the spread of contagious disorders.

I am sure a great improvement would be effected in the dwellings of the poor, if the property let out in tenements was also under the surveillance of the Police Inspectors, to compel landlords to allow in every sleeping apartment a certain amount of space for each individual, and thus prevent many diseases now arising from overcrowding, which occurs in my district to a great extent.

(Signed) H. L. Sequeine,
Medical Officer, Whitechapel Union.

40, Endell Street, Long Acre,
30th December 1856.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great improvement effected in the Common Lodging Houses in my district by the Act which regulates them. I have made a recent inspection of the majority, and perfectly well remember the dirty, filthy, overcrowded state they were formerly kept in; the odour of the rooms in many houses compelled me to relinquish my registration duties, from the feeling of faintness and sickness caused by the disgusting places I visited.

Most of the walls were swarming with vermin, and decorated by endless numbers smashed on and around the heads of the bedsteads; the furniture and bedding, filthy; and altogether the scenes witnessed were most revolting.

Now the case is far different; there is an air of perfect cleanliness imparted to the whole by the whitewash so liberally used; the boards and staircases are paragons of cleanliness, compared to what they were formerly; and altogether, considering the class of people who frequent these places, there appears but very little wanted to render them perfect.

(Signed) William Faulkner, M.R.C.S.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths,
South District, St. Giles.

13, Devonshire Square,
5th January 1857.

During the period of my observation of the sanitary condition of Shoreditch, no case of fever or other disease traceable to defective sanitary arrangements has been brought under my notice, as having arisen in a house under the operation of the Common Lodging Houses Act.

As fever cases are not at all uncommon in other houses in the immediate vicinity of registered houses, I cannot but attribute the immunity of these latter to the excellent provisions for cleanliness, the prevention of overcrowding, and the ensuring a due supply and renewal of air enforced. I believe the fact I have stated to bear strong testimony to the sanitary value of the Act.

I further state that, in course of my labours, I have often seen reason to wish that adequate powers existed to extend the operation of the Act, or to enforce similar provisions in many cases where overcrowding is the great evil.

(Signed) Robert Barnes, M.D.,
Senior Physician to the "Dreadnaught"
Medical Office of Health for Shoreditch.

Barnet, 5th January 1857.

From my official superintendence for upwards of 14 years of the Poor Law and other charities of Barnet, I have had ample opportunities of witnessing the working of the Common Lodging Houses Act. Since its introduction I can certify that I have not known an instance where a poor wayfarer has been allowed to remain over a few hours sick in any of the many low Lodging Houses in this neighbourhood, without my having had notice of the fact, either through the relieving officer or Lodging House keeper.

When visiting the sick in these houses, I have observed the anxiety of the keepers to avoid the infringement of the Act, by strict attention to ventilation, cleanliness, and classification.

I feel persuaded that without this Act, or something similar, the above advantages to the sick and needy inmates would not be observed.

(Signed) Charles Godson,
M.R.C.S. England, &c.

19, Chapel Street, Pentonville,
3rd January 1857.

I have several times seen the Common Lodging Houses of Islington both in the night and day. In my opinion they tend to prevent disease by allowing a certain number of people to a certain space. By the separation of the sexes they assist towards morality; they are well managed, the rooms, bed, and linen are always clean; the supply of water is good, and they are in every respect far cleaner and healthier than the rooms or houses occupied by those persons over whom the Common Lodging House Act of Parliament has no control.

(Signed) William Butler,
Surgeon and L.S.A.

This is to certify, that I meet with less disease in the Common Lodging Houses than in the private ones, a fact I attribute to their being under the control of the police.

The class of diseases I meet with in Common Lodging Houses are, for the most part, feigned by the tramps and vagabonds who infest the town, and whose object is parochial relief.

The Common Lodging Houses of this town are in a cleanly condition. I wish I could say as much for those houses which are inhabited by the poor, and let out in tenements to single families; there I meet with disease, filth, overcrowding, to a frightful extent.

It is much to be desired that the police, or medical officers, have power to remedy these evils.

(Signed) R. D. Walker, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer, Woolwich District,
Greenwich Union.

7, Clarke's Terrace,
Cannon Street Road,
9th January 1857.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the admirable working of the Common Lodging Houses Act. I should much like to see its extension to the dwellings of the poor, where indeed it is much needed.

A few months since typhus fever broke out in a small house in this parish, occupied by two families comprising eighteen individuals; every one suffered from the disease, and several died; the poison was present in the most highly concentrated form; it was positively dangerous to pass the house.

Much of this evil might have been prevented had the inspector authority to remove the first case that occurred. In all probability the disease would then have been arrested in its progress.

(Signed) Thomas Leete, M.D.,
M.R.C.S. of E.E., L.S.A. and L.M.

22, High Street, Poplar, 13th January 1857.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the admirable manner of the working of the Common Lodging House Act in my district, but it does not extend far enough; it ought, in my opinion, to take in every house that lets lodgings or apartments, they are to all intents and purposes lodging houses, and ought to come under the Act.

I have known single rooms let out, and to contain seven or eight persons in a most filthy condition; and the sickening odour which pervaded them was almost overpowering, causing all kinds of fever and immorality; it is absolutely necessary that this condition of things should be put an end to.

(Signed) Samuel R. Ellison,
Medical Officer of Health, South District.

Croydon, 27th December 1856.

I hereby certify that prior to the passing of the Common Lodging House Act, I for 10 or 12 years was frequently in the habit of visiting the Common Lodging Houses of this town.

At that time they were filthy, unventilated habitations, and calculated to engender disease.

For the last three years I have visited them almost daily in the capacity of Medical Officer, and find them to be well ordered, cleanly, freely ventilated, and healthy dwellings.

(Signed) J. S. Johnson,
Medical Officer, Croydon Union.

North End, Fulham, 30th December 1856.

I have this day visited the several Common Lodging Houses (as so registered) in this district, and feel pleasure in stating much credit is due to the inspector for the very clean and comparatively comfortable condition of them, since they have come under his supervision.

There is, however, much room for improvement in the dwellings of the lower class in houses not registered, where I have every reason to believe persons of either sex or any age are frequently allowed to sleep indiscriminately in the same room; and many other highly injurious acts are practised, which, if placed under the surveillance of our active inspector, would be speedily remedied.

(Signed) T. W. Horton,
District Medical Officer

23, Clare Street, 1st January 1857.

This is to certify, in my official capacity I have visited very frequently the Common Lodging Houses in Newcastle Court, and find that they are cleaner, better conducted, and, above all, there is a less amount of sickness in them than in the remaining houses in the court. I have very often met the Inspecting Sergeant, and I take this opportunity of bearing testimony of the general good caused by the operations of the Common Lodging Houses Act.

(Signed) Samuel Lovett, Medical Officer,
Eastern Division of the Strand Union.

64, Lamb's Conduit Street,
2nd January 1857.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the improved and improving condition of the registered Lodging Houses in the courts leading into Gray's Inn Lane, and that immediate locality, and to add that the police do their duty, and are exceedingly obliging and attentive.

(Signed) W. B. Whitfield, M.R.C.S.

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5 Vale Place, 31st December 1856.

I hereby certify that I have attentively observed the operation of the Common Lodging House Act, and am of opinion it has conferred considerable benefits on the poor, and increased their comfort, especially as to overcrowding.

As a parochial officer I feel the inconvenience of not having some provision made for the overcrowding of families, where small houses are sub-let to several parties, and disease is the result.

(Signed) B. Spaull,
Medical Officer of
Fulham Union, F.R.C.S.E. and L.A.C.

---

9 Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, Dec. 30th.

Having been requested to express my opinion respecting the efficiency of the administration of the police authorities of the Common Lodging Houses Act in the parish of Paddington, I have pleasure in stating, as regards the Common Lodging Houses in my district, that the regulations are carried out and enforced in a highly efficient manner.

(Signed) J. B. Sanderson, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health of the
Parish of Paddington.

Pentonville, 29th December 1856.

I certify that it is my firm conviction that the present system of Common Lodging Houses is working the desired end, and were it more thoroughly developed and extended, the benefits to society would be enhanced.

(Signed) William Seth Gill, Surgeon.

115, Holborn Hill.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great usefulness and benefit of the Common Lodging Houses Act, which, as far as my observation extends, is efficiently carried out. I consider it has not only tended to diminish but to prevent a great deal of severe and frequently fatal disease, and I think it might with great advantage be extended to the lodging houses of another description.

(Signed) I. R. Gibson, F.R.C.S.

31st December 1856.

I can with much pleasure express the high opinion I entertain of the clean and orderly condition of the Common Lodging Houses in this parish. The Act has been most beneficial in every respect, whether moral or sanitary, and the officers appointed by the Commissioners of Police to carry it out in this parish have to my knowledge proved very valuable men.

(Signed) William Bennett, Surgeon,
St. Giles and Bloomsbury Parishes.

Board of Works, Holborn District.

I certify that the Common Lodging Houses situate in the Holborn District are in a very cleanly and wholesome state. In this respect they are vastly superior to any of the adjoining habitations.

In proof of this assertion I may cite the Common Lodging Houses in Feathers Court, Fox Court and Place, George Yard, Field Lane, Union Court, and Bleeding Heart Yard.

(Signed) Septimus Gibbon, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

33, Finsbury Square,
5th January 1857.

91, Leman Street, 6th January 1857.

I am happy in again bearing testimony to the improved condition of the dwellings of the poor in this neighbourhood, owing to the Act of Common Lodging Houses being so efficiently carried out by the officers appointed ; still there seems to be a great defect in the Act as regards sub-letting, in which cases the officer appears to have no power whatever.

Many rooms are crowded to excess ; the occupier stating that they are all one family, baffles conviction ; could this great evil be remedied, no doubt we should have less cases of fever, &c.

(Signed) W. Ryan, M.D.

15, Union Street East, Spitalfields,
6th January 1857.

I continue to be of the same opinion which I have heretofore expressed, respecting the beneficial effects of the Common Lodging Houses Act. I still have many opportunities of observing that it is an efficient measure in improving the health and condition of the inmates of these houses ; and I think if some of its provisions were extended to those houses which are let out to the poor in single apartments, and where febrile diseases have become prevalent, that such extension of the Act would be attended with great advantage to the poor in this neighbourhood.

Having been asked to suggest any improvement that might occur to me, I may here refer to the children residing in these Common Lodging Houses ; they are comparatively few in number, but in proportion to that number the sickness and mortality is very great.

They are a good deal confined during the daytime in very crowded rooms, and exposed to influences very destructive to their health.

I think that by forbidding Lodging House keepers to receive children under five or six years of age a great evil would be obviated.

(Signed) W. B. Hart,
District Surgeon, Whitechapel Union.

132, St. George Street, 6th January 1857.

Having had opportunities of watching the operation of the Common Lodging Houses Act in this crowded district, I can testify to its great utility as increasing the comfort of those resorting thither, and preventing the extension of disease.

I feel convinced that could the same provisions be extended to the crowded dwellings of the poor, much of the fever that now prevails would be prevented thereby.

(Signed) Leonard Boor, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of St. George East.

St. George East, 7th January 1857.

The Common Lodging House Act has operated most beneficially in preventing rooms which are let out from being overcrowded ; unfortunately the Act at present does not extend to the private dwellings of the poor, the rooms for which are very frequently crowded at night by persons who, assuming to be relations of the proprietor, can do so with impunity, to the very great risk of the health of the inhabitants.

I cannot doubt but that the extension of the Common Lodging House Act, by interfering in such cases, would have a most beneficial influence on the moral and sanitary condition of the poor.

(Signed) Robert Wilson, Surgeon,
Medical Officer.

Ratcliff, 7th January 1857.

I bear most willing testimony to the benefits resulting in my district from the operation of the Common Lodging Houses Act; these are evinced not only by the improved moral and social condition of the inmates of such houses, but also by their immunity from fever and epidemic diseases, compared with the poorer classes generally.

I rarely hear of a case of disease of this class in Common Lodging Houses.

An extension of the advantages resulting from this Act would be a great boon to the neighbourhood.

(Signed) Allan Cleland,
Medical Officer of Health,
Limehouse District.

Uxbridge, 2nd January 1857.

I can certify, that since the passing of the Common Lodging Houses Act of 1851, in the district of Uxbridge, to which I am Medical Officer under the Poor Law Board, these houses in my district are most decidedly improved in cleanliness and comfort, and that cases of sickness are of rare occurrence in them.

I can trace no instance of disease contagious in them.

(Signed) G. H. Macnamara.

Turnham Green,
30th December 1856.

I hereby certify, that in consequence of the houses being examined, I find there is much less sickness among the poor of the parish of Chiswick.

(Signed) F. C. Dodsworth,
Surgeon.

31st December 1856.

This is to certify, that since I have had to do with sickness in licensed Lodging Houses in Old Brentford, I find, by the present law of inspection, that there is considerably more cleanliness observed, and I believe less sickness prevails in them.

(Signed) Edward Davis, M.R.C.S. & L.S.C.

47, Sloane Square, Chelsea,
31st December 1856.

I certify that I have been in the habit of professionally visiting the Common Lodging Houses of the south-east district of Saint Luke, Chelsea, and have always found them clean and comparatively free from disease.

(Signed) John Parr Scatliff, M.D.,
M.R.C.S. of England, Medical Officer of the South East District of Saint Luke, Chelsea.

1st January 1857.

The operation of the Common Lodging Houses Act has been highly useful in my district, by its prompt application in all cases of commencing epidemic, of which we now see much less than formerly.

(Signed) Edward Joseph, M.R.C.S.L., &c.,
District Surgeon of St. Marylebone.

5th January 1857.

This is to certify, that in performing my duties as a medical man, I have frequently had opportunities of visiting numerous Lodging Houses in the parishes of St. Martin's, St. Giles', and St. Clement's; I find them in every respect to exceed my expectation; sickness is less frequent than in the remaining houses of the various districts, and I think it reflects great credit upon the police for their strict attention and perseverance in the execution of their duties.

(Signed) J. Jones, Surgeon,
26, Drury Lane.

St. Mary, Newington, 1st January 1857.

I beg to state that since my appointment no complaint has come under the notice of myself or my sanitary inspector against the Lodging Houses in the parish, nor have we had intimation of the prevalence of fever or other zymotic disease therein.

(Signed) W. T. Iliff, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
St. Mary, Newington.

Regulations for Common Lodging Houses (under the Common Lodging House Act, 1851), situate within the Metropolitan Police District.

Number of Lodgers.

1.—No keeper of a Common Lodging House within the Metropolitan Police District shall admit or suffer to remain in such house, or in any room thereof, a greater number of lodgers or other persons than shall be fixed by the Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis as is hereafter mentioned.

2.—A ticket according to the form A, in the schedule to these regulations, signed by one of the Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis, stating the entire number of lodgers allowed to sleep in each such Lodging House, and which number such house is registered to accommodate, will be supplied to the keeper of every Common Lodging House; and he is to produce such ticket whenever required by any officer appointed for inspecting Common Lodging Houses by the Commissioners of Police.

3.—The keeper of every Common Lodging House shall put up, in a conspicuous place in each room, a ticket, signed by one of the Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis, stating the number of lodgers allowed to sleep in such room, which will be supplied to the keeper of every Common Lodging House; and he shall keep such ticket at all times visible and legible, which ticket shall be according to the Form contained in the schedule to these regulations, marked B.

4.—Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one lodger.

5.—Each room occupied as a sleeping room shall be furnished with bedsteads and sufficient bedding for the number of lodgers authorized to be received in such room.

6.—Rooms in the basement, or below the level of the ground, shall not be used as sleeping rooms unless specially approved of for that purpose by the Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis; such approval when given will state the number of lodgers to be allowed, according to the circumstances of each case, to sleep in each room.

7.—Rooms used as kitchen or scullery shall not be occupied as sleeping rooms.

8.—The keeper of eervy such Common Lodging House shall reduce the number of lodgers upon receiving notice to that effect from the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, such notice stating the special cause of the same being given, and the period during which it shall continue in force.

Separation of Sexes.

9.—Persons of different sexes shall not occupy the same sleeping room, except married couples, or parents with their children under 10 years of age, or any children under 10 years of age.

10.—More than one married couple shall not occupy the same sleeping rooms unless the beds are separated by a partition to secure the privacy of each married couple, such partition to be of wood, or other solid material, and of such height as shall be fixed in each case by some officer appointed by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for inspecting Common Lodging Houses.

Keeping Houses Clean.

11.—The keeper of such Lodging House shall cause the walls and ceilings of every room, and of the staircases and passages of such house, to be thoroughly cleaned, and well and sufficiently lime-washed twice (at least) in every year, during the months of October and April; and shall cause the floors of all the rooms, passages, and stairs of such house to be kept at all times clean, and washed and swept as often as necessary, and the blankets, rugs, or covers, and sheets used in such house shall be kept clean and in a wholesome condition.

Ventilation.

12.—The keeper of such Lodging House shall cause every room and the passages in such house to be ventilated, to the satisfaction of the officer appointed by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for inspecting Common Lodging Houses.

13.—The keeper of such Lodging House shall provide such accommodation for washing and such a supply of water for the use of the lodgers, as shall be satisfactory to the officer appointed by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for inspecting Common Lodging Houses.

In Cases of Fever, &c.

14.—The keeper of such Lodging House shall, when a person in such house is ill of fever or any infectious or contagious disease, give immediate notice in writing to the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, which notice shall be left at the office of the commissioners, Great Scotland Yard, or at the nearest police station to such Lodging House.

15.—The keeper of such house shall forthwith cause all other lodgers to be removed from the room in which any person is ill of fever or any infectious or contagious disorder, and shall make such reduction of the number of lodgers in each room of such house

as shall be directed by the officer appointed by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for inspecting Common Lodging Houses.

16.—The keeper of such house shall use any disinfecting process which may be directed to be used by the officer appointed by the said Commissioners of Police for inspecting Common Lodging Houses, and the keeper of such house shall cause the blankets, rugs, and bedding used by any person affected by such fever or disorder to be burnt or thoroughly fumigated and cleansed immediately after the removal of the person affected by such fever or disorder, in such a manner as may from time to time be ordered by the officer appointed by the said Commissioners of Police for inspecting Common Lodging Houses.

17.—Every such Lodging House shall be furnished with a dust bin of sufficient size to contain the dust, ashes, &c., that accumulate in the intervals of its being cleared away, which shall not exceed two weeks.

18.—A water closet or privy shall be provided for every such Lodging House having a yard or other facilities for erection thereof; and where such facilities do not exist, or where the closet or privy is used in common by the lodgers of two or more houses, the privy or closet must be provided in some place conveniently contiguous, to the satisfaction of the person appointed by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for inspecting Common Lodging Houses; and for every twenty lodgers to be accommodated, a separate closet or privy shall be provided.

19.—The drains, the closets, and sinks, shall be trapped so as to prevent the effluvia coming up from the sewers or cesspools; the sink in the yard shall be so placed as to take all the waste water through the drain from the closets, and where no sewer is available the cesspool is to be emptied as often as required.

20.—The water closet or privy seat, floor, and walls, shall be kept free from filth, and clean in all other respects.

21.—The yards and areas of every such Lodging House shall be properly paved so as to run dry, and effectually take off all waste water.

22.—Every such Lodging House shall have a proper drain communicating with a common sewer, where such sewer is within 100 yards of the premises.

RICHARD MAYNE,
W. HAY,
Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police Office,
Whitehall Place, 31st October 1851.

I confirm the foregoing Regulations.
G. GREY.
Whitehall, 10th November 1851.

SCHEDULE.—FORM A.

Ticket No. _____

"Common Lodging House."

Street or Place _____

Registered to accommodate _____ Lodgers, as specified below.

In Room No. 1	In Room No. 2	In Room No. 3	In Room No. 4	In Room No. 5	TOTAL.
In Room No. 6	In Room No. 7	In Room No. 8	In Room No. 9	In Room No. 10	
In Room No. 11	In Room No. 12	In Room No. 13	In Room No. 14	In Room No. 15	
In Room No. 16	In Room No. 17	In Room No. 18	In Room No. 19	In Room No. 20	
In Room No. 21	In Room No. 22	In Room No. 23	In Room No. 24	In Room No. 25	

_____ Inspector.

_____ day of _____ 185 ___

_____
Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police Office.

SCHEDULE.—FORM B.

"Common Lodging House."

Street or Place _____

Room No. _____

Number of Lodgers authorized to be received in this Room.

_____ Inspector.

Metropolitan Police Office,
day of _____ 185

_____
Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis.

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REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1856.

BEING FISHING 1856.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48 Geo. III., c. 110, sect. 7, and 55 Geo. III., c. 94, sect. 4.

HER Majesty's Government having, in the year 1856, the period embraced in this Report, appointed a special Commission for the purpose of visiting Scotland, and examining upon the spot into all the questions relating to the application of the grants made to the Board of Fisheries, but more particularly into that of continuing the system of Branding Barrels of Herrings; and the Commission in their Report, which has been laid before Parliament, having entered very fully into the subjects committed to them; the Board have only to record the ordinary events of the year's Fishing, which were not of a special character. It affords them satisfaction to know that Parliament has had an opportunity of receiving from other testimony than their own, a confirmation of the declarations they have so often made as to the great extent and importance of the Herring Fishery upon the Coast of Scotland, as to the spirit and enterprise with which it is carried on, the amount of industrial labour it employs, the value of the capital embarked in it, the insufficiency of the land in those parts to create other sources of occupation for profit or even for the maintenance of the people, and the present very prosperous condition of the Trade.

In evidence of this, although the produce from the Fishing of 1856 was very short, the reports from the Continent show the power of Scotch Herrings to keep the markets there against foreign rivals. At Stettin, which may be regarded as the principal market, the comparative Imports last year of Dutch Herrings and Scotch were—

Dutch, ...	136 Barrels.
Scotch, ...	97,564 „

In the previous year, when the Scotch produce was much greater, they were—

Dutch, ...	80 Barrels.
Scotch, ...	151,691 „

In 1826, just thirty years ago, the relative numbers were—

Dutch, ...	4,874 Barrels.
Scotch, ...	7,695 „

It is understood that the Scotch Crown and Full Brands have not only thus supplanted the Dutch, but also the Norwegian Vaar or Spring Herring. The comparative Imports of these with Scotch last year at Stettin were—

Norwegian Vaar, . . .	69 Barrels.
Scotch, ...	97,564 „

In the previous year—

Norwegian Vaar, . . .	1,885 Barrels.
Scotch, ...	151,691 „

In 1847 there were as many as 26,000 Barrels of the Norwegian Vaar Herring brought into Stettin.

It may perhaps be supposed that all competition has been destroyed, and that the Scotch Herrings in fact have no rivals. Not so; for as soon as it transpired that the Fishing of 1856 would turn out short, Stettin imported upwards of 40,000 barrels of a different kind of foreign herring, chiefly, it is believed, from

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Norway, called Fat Herring, as against 15,000 of the same sort in 1855; a significant indication of the superiority of the Scotch under their present cure, and of the latent supplies they have to oppose on the Continent.*

The prosperity of the Fisheries is general, and a gratifying proof of its effects upon the fishermen, and the good use they are making of it, is shown in the following particulars regarding the improvement in Boat-building, and the activity given to that branch of business. Last year the Board reported the construction of *one* decked boat, and the introduction of a small forecastle or sleeping-place in a *few* others. The decked boat was at Eyemouth, and they now furnish an extract from the Fishery Officer's report of that district for the present year:—

"In the Boat-building department, great activity is displayed; and, notwithstanding "the utmost exertion on the part of the builders, they cannot keep pace with the demand. "Five decked boats are now going to sea, and two decked boats are at present on the stocks, "one of them forty-four feet over all; other three are contracted for, and the carpenters "inform me, they have also an order to build one fifty feet over all for the Yarmouth Her- "ring Fishing in October, but which, from the number of previous orders on hand, they "are unable to undertake. From the way the fishermen speak of the decked boats in this "quarter, I believe all the large-sized boats built here next year will be of that description."

At Leith 25 large boats have been built in the year, 8 of them half-decked; and 45 small boats or yawls.

The Fishery Officer at Anstruther writes:—

"Boat-building is progressing here with spirit; the builder at this place has built "during the year about twenty Boats of the largest size used in the Firth. He finishes off "one every fortnight, at present. These Boats are *all* fitted up with a fore-cabin, which "affords convenience for cooking and sleeping while at sea; a privilege which the fisher- "men of this place are beginning to appreciate very much."

The Fishery Officer from Montrose writes:—

"Boat-building is going on with unexampled activity. Two large Herring Fishing "Boats have been launched from one yard within the past three weeks; and five large Her- "ring Boats, and six boats for the Haddock Fishing, have been built here this season."

The Orkney Officer states:—

"The more able and enterprising of the fishermen in Orkney are now purchasing boats "of the largest size, and of the most approved models. The native Orkney build is "rapidly getting into disuse, and of six new boats added to the number of Herring Boats "in the District since last year, only one has been of native build. Material is also im- "proving. Nets are of a larger size, and the roping and mounting according to the best "system."

Similar Statements have come from other Stations, and the Fishery Officer from Wick reports:—

"That between the close of Fishing 1855, and the commencement of Fishing 1856, no "fewer than 119 Herring Boats were built in this district."

The Season of 1857 holds out still more promise; for it is expected that upwards of 150 new Herring Boats will be launched from Wick and Pulteneytown alone, having their destinations to almost every fishing village on the north-

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* The other principal Ports of import are—

Danzig,	Hamburg, and
Könisberg,	Harburg.

Their respective imports for 1855, furnished by Mr. Alexander Wellmann, Stettin, were as follows:—

1855.

	Dutch.	Scotch.	Norway.
Danzig, ...	...	64,398	33,476
Könisberg, ...	380	15,070	64,017
Hamburg, ...	702	27,337	11,274
Harburg, ...	138	59,769	670

Mr. Wellmann has kindly continued the Returns for 1856, and they show the gain making by the Scotch upon the Norwegians.

1856.

	Dutch.	Scotch.	Norway.
Danzig, ...	...	62,200	13,800
Könisberg, ...	...	26,529	48,760
Hamburg, ...	900	16,000	13,200
Harburg, ...	...	53,000, but alone.	...

east coast. The building of these boats, including furnishings, will circulate a sum of about £15,000. In Barrel-making, the like or even greater activity prevails, and the same may be said of nets which, in some places, are being manufactured by machinery instead of by hand, and are also being improved both in texture and in size.

It has been already said that the produce of the Herring Fishery for 1856 was very short. It was 179,789 Barrels less than that of 1855. The chief cause of the diminution arose from severe and broken weather. During the progress of the season the reports from Wick contained frequent notices of the Fishing being interrupted, and the boats prevented from getting to sea by north-east gales. This happened for several nights in successive weeks, and was experienced all along the coast. At Dunbar, the boats were blocked up in harbour for a long period, without the possibility of going to the fishing grounds, owing to the tempestuous state of the sea. It was not considered that there was deficiency of Fish anywhere, but only that circumstances were adverse to the capture. The great falling off of produce in consequence marks the difficulties attending this class of employment, and its very variable and precarious nature. It shows also, in a national point of view, the importance of those encouragements to the Fisheries which raise for the fishermen protecting harbours, where their boats and nets can lie in safety,—and of all those measures which, in elevating their character and condition, elicit improved equipments and superior skill,—to meet the obstacles presented by a bleak and uncertain climate, and a rock-bound and dangerous coast. But a few years back, when the boats were smaller and not so well manned, the weather experienced last season, prejudicial as it was, would have had a far more serious effect upon the returns of the year than is here reported; but it cannot be doubted that although individuals may have gained by a rise in price, the country at large has been a considerable loser by the deficiency, especially as the general dearness of provisions made large supplies from the Fisheries much to be desired.

In consequence of the general catch being so much less, the number of Barrels Cured also fell off, being only 609,988½ in 1856, as compared with 766,703½ in 1855, or a decrease of 156,715 Barrels in the quantity cured. The quantity Branded declined in rather a less proportion, the numbers being 223,281 branded in 1856, as compared with 280,581½ branded in 1855. The export to the Continent was affected to the extent of 87,288 Barrels, being 256,741 Barrels in 1856, and 344,029 in 1855. The export to Ireland also fell off by nearly 8000 Barrels, being 89,670¾ Barrels in 1856, but 97,377 Barrels in 1855. The Continent and Ireland may be regarded as the only export markets for Cured Herrings, the exports to the Colonies being very trifling. In this latter branch, however, a slight increase was perceptible in 1856, the quantity being 1199½ Barrels, as compared with 858 Barrels in 1855.

The system of Foreign purchasers attending personally at Stations to buy the Herrings they require, alluded to in last year's Report as extending itself, has been fully maintained under the facility afforded by the brand, and the security it furnishes for purchases contracted for before the fish are caught. Hence prompt payments have been realized, and speculative consignments diminished. The character of a lottery which has been so often given to the Herring Fishery, denoting it as a precarious adventure bringing high prizes to a few, but loss and ruin to many, is thereby fast disappearing; and every fisherman and artisan drawing weekly wages from the Trade, as well as every merchant concerned with it, may recognise the benefit derived from the circulation of ready money thus obtained from abroad, during a period when the rate of interest has been high, and temporary accommodation difficult.

In the Cod and Ling Fishery the quantities remain nearly the same as last year, with a slight tendency to decrease. The particulars are furnished in the Returns appended to this Report. The vessels that went from Shetland to the Feroe Isles for Cod fishing, early enough in the season, were more successful than in any former year. Some of them made three voyages, and were well fished each time. One of them exceeded 50 Tons of dried Fish, and all of them had voyages highly remunerative. Others, after trying the Cod Fishing off Shetland, which proved indifferent, went to Feroe, but they were thus thrown too late in going out, and returned without success.

The superintendence of H. M. Steam-Vessel "Jackal," under the command of Lieut. C. E. Cerjat, commenced with the early Herring Fishing at Stornoway,

in the Island of Lewis, where more boats than usual had assembled. Indeed this Fishing is becoming every year in more request ; greater care is being shown in the Curing of the Herrings ; and as they are the first to reach the foreign markets after the winter, large quantities of them are shipped off lightly salted for immediate consumption, and a profitable business done in this way before the great summer Herring Fishery begins. This Fishing was going on well when a tremendous gale broke upon the boats, all of which were at sea. Several ran for the Harbour. In doing this, one was unfortunately swamped, with a loss of three lives. Others rode the gale out. Many cut away their Nets and lost part of their gear. The "Jackal" steamed out to the Boats, and falling in with the one that was swamped and others disabled, towed them into Harbour, contributing likewise her aid to the recovery of Nets. Afterwards, stationed off the Shetland Isles, she kept the ground against encroachments from Dutch and Belgian Fishing Vessels ; the Belgians having shown a disposition to resume a practice which has been prohibited, of lying at anchor in our Harbours, and sending out their small boats to fish. Later in the season she took up the same duty upon the southern parts of the coasts frequented by the French. The Board feel it due to Lieut. Cerjat, to state that the arrangements made by him for carrying out the instructions he received from the Board, and for executing the duties entrusted to him were most satisfactory : he never lost an opportunity of communicating with the Foreign Naval Officers, stationed upon the coasts by their respective Governments for the same service, by which, differences unavoidably arising among the Fishermen, were promptly and readily adjusted in that spirit of forbearance which is the true interest of all parties.

On the representations of the Magistrates of Dunbar, H. M. Steamer "Locust," under the command of Lieut. J. B. Field, was sent down by the Lords of the Admiralty for a short time during the heaviest part of the Fishing, and remained off Dunbar and the entrance of the Firth of Forth. After commencing the duty upon the principle of acting independently, or in concert alone with the Magistrates on shore, Lieut. Field found himself in a position of so much embarrassment, as to be under the necessity of addressing the following Letter to Vice-Admiral the Hon. W. Gordon, Commanding at Sheerness, requesting to be put in communication with the Board of Fisheries :—

"H.M.S.V. 'Locust,'
"Dunbar, 13*th August* 1856.

"Sir,—

"I perceive on cruising among the boats here, within the last two days, an increase of "those of the French nation, and as the quarrels and thereby disturbances among the "Fishermen, when happening, though quiet at the present moment, are, on the showing of "the Authorities here, mainly caused by the foreign clashing with the native fishermen, "I should be therefore, in the event of any such disturbances arising, at a loss in what "manner to guide myself in the duties entrusted to me, without being put in possession "of the Regulations and furnished with instructions thereon.

"The Authorities of Dunbar and local Magistrates in general, while desirous of having "their own views carried out, are unable to inform me whether they are strictly consistent "with the law, or what those laws are, neither am I instructed or able to obtain from them "any rules for my guidance in the event of having to communicate with the French "Officers now on this coast.

"I therefore venture to submit that to enable me to carry out the duties entrusted to "me satisfactorily to the Fishermen, I ought to be put in communication with the Board "of Fisheries, and to obtain from them the directions necessary for my guidance.—I have "the honour, &c.

"J. B. Field.

"Vice-Admiral Hon. W. Gordon,
"Sheerness."

The Lords of the Admiralty having received this letter from Admiral Gordon, forwarded it to the Board with the necessary orders for arrangements to be immediately made with the "Locust" accordingly. The addition of this vessel enabled a better division of the Coast to be effected. Lieut. Field entered warmly into the measures required to secure to our Fishermen their rights at the Fishing grounds, and in the short time that his services could be so employed before the Fishing closed for the season, displayed zeal and energy in the discharge of the duties committed to him. Cases having arisen at the Fishing grounds of a nice and intricate kind, in which the efforts of local Magistrates were actively made to convert the Fishery Convention with the French, from being a special Act as between the fishermen of the two nations fishing together, into a general Act for the whole Fisheries,

compulsory and absolute at all times upon our home fishermen, to their great injury, the Board found it necessary to interfere, and place Lieut. Field under very particular directions upon this point, he having most properly applied for instructions before venturing to act. It is satisfactory to the Board to find that their proceedings received the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as shown by the following letter.

"ADMIRALTY, 18*th September* 1856.

"SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint "you, that they concur in the instructions which the Board of Fisheries have given to "Lieutenant Field, of the 'Locust,' for his guidance in protecting the Fisheries off the "coast of Scotland.—I am, &c.

"THOS. PHINN.

"The Hon. B. F. PRIMROSE,
"Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh."

The "Princess Royal" Cutter, Captain Stewart, was employed in her usual duties upon the West Coast. At one time in the North-West Highlands she had 84 vessels and 430 boats congregated under her superintendence. Off the Island of Rasay, where it is not to be expected that there should be the means of meeting casualties, a fishing-boat capsized and went down, with the whole of her crew of six men, in 32 fathoms water. Every effort was made by the crew of the Cutter to recover the boat and the bodies of the unfortunate men, but without success, owing to the rocky nature of the ground. Captain Stewart, the master of the Cutter, did not desist however, until besides repeated efforts with the vessel and his own boats, he had collected several boats from the fleet of fishing vessels and country boats to render assistance, thus satisfying the relatives and the whole community, who were much excited by the disaster, that every resource had been tried and that further efforts were useless. Both in the North and in Loch Fyne, the Cutter during the long dark nights was of much use in preventing depredations upon nets.

In the Harbour Department the extensive works carrying forward at Buckie have been pushed rapidly on. An alteration has been made on the Eastern Pier, by which the interior area of the Harbour has been extended, so as to give more room for the sea to expend itself. Towards the additional outlay involved in this alteration, the proprietor has contributed his proportion. The Harbour, even with the works in their unfinished state, has been already occupied by the fishermen and made much use of. The eagerness with which, as soon as sheltering quays are put up, they flock to them, heedless of the interruption they thus occasion to the advancing works, has been found a frequent difficulty as a Harbour approaches completion. The Board on such occasions have much mitigated this difficulty, indeed it may be said, entirely removed it, by drafting men from their Cutter, to act upon the quay as temporary watchmen or pier-masters over the Fishing boats. The fishermen spontaneously acquiesce in the authority of these men, known to them as being part of the constituted Fishery police, and the Cutter's men on their part, having great experience in what the crews of Fishing boats require, and their objects in clustering round the quays, are able to prevail with them, in a way that others would find impossible, so to accommodate their Fishing arrangements, as not to interfere with the Contractor and his people. Without this resource at command, collisions would be inevitable, leading to stoppage of the works, and the formidable expense and uncertainty of protracted litigation. The Board have been obliged to have recourse to it at Buckie, and the following extracts from letters, show its easy working and success:—

From Mr. MIDDLEMISS the Local Inspector to Messrs. STEVENSON, the Engineers.

"BUCKIE HARBOUR WORKS,
"*5th July* 1856.

"SIRS,—I have this evening received your letter of the 4th instant, regarding Mr. "Stewart, the Contractor, prohibiting boats from discharging cargoes of any kind within the "Harbour.

"What Mr. Stewart is determined to have, if possible, is a free passage of 50 *feet in "width*, in front of the quay walls, *at all times*, for his boats and sloops passing and repass- "ing along the front of the *quay walls*, and for discharging their cargoes of stones.

"Therefore, to prevent any collision between the fishermen and the Contractor, it "would be very advisable to adopt the same measures at Buckie, as were found necessary "during the progress of the Lybster Harbour works.

"And there is not the least doubt but a steady man sent from the Fishery Cutter

" such as we had at Lybster, would keep the boats under proper control, and prevent the " works from being retarded in their progress by the boats.

" W. MIDDLEMISS."

" Submitted to the Board, with a recommendation that the arrangement be adopted to " prevent the risk of collision between the fishermen and the Contractor's people.

" D. & T. STEVENSON."

A man was selected accordingly and sent from the Cutter as a deputed mariner

From the FISHERY OFFICER to the SECRETARY of the Board.

" BUCKIE, 19*th September* 1856.

" Having asked the Contractor if he could now go on without the deputed mariner from " the 'Princess Royal,' his reply was, that if he was taken away he would not allow a boat " to enter the Harbour; as the Haddock Fishing begins now, all the boats will resort to " the Harbour, and that he would be more annoyed than during the Herring Fishing " season.

" DAVID CORNER."

From the LOCAL INSPECTOR to the SECRETARY of the Board.

" BUCKIE HARBOUR WORKS,
" 23*d October* 1856.

" In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I beg to inform you, that I consider it " indispensable that the deputed mariner from the 'Princess Royal' Cutter, should remain " at the Harbour works one month longer, to prevent the fishermen from retarding the " progress of the parapet buildings of the Western Pier. He is a steady man, and keeps " the boats in good order, so that there is always a passage for the Contractor's boats and " vessels passing and discharging their cargoes of stones in front of the quay wall.—I have, " &c.,

" WM. MIDDLEMISS."

The Works at Ness, upon the very exposed coast of the Butt of the Island of Lewis, have been finished. In so remote a situation, it was not possible to put them into the hands of a Contractor, and they had to be carried on by day-work under an Inspector. For this purpose plant and material had to be shipped at Leith, and Lieutenant Cerjat very obligingly consented to carry it in the "Jackal," an arrangement that could not have been entered into had she not opportunely been proceeding to Stornoway on other service. At one time the Works threatened to be stopped for want of powder to carry on the blasting operations. A considerable supply had been forwarded, and before being exhausted, orders had been sent to Glasgow for more, but the vessel with it never made her appearance, and the passage steamers not being allowed to carry powder, the want became rather perplexing as autumn gales had begun, and it was of the utmost consequence to finish off before winter. The difficulty was ultimately met, after purchasing all that was in Stornoway, by transhipping powder from the Cutter at the fishing-grounds to a smack on her way to that port, otherwise the Cutter must have been detached from the duty she was on to convey it herself. The circumstance is mentioned as characteristic of the unforeseen incidents which constantly arise in the course of executing works at such remote stations, although the works may in themselves be of small extent. They have almost always to be done by day-work, whereby the arrangements of supplying material, engaging masons, labourers, &c., and taking them to the place, which in other cases devolve upon the Contractor, have to be organized and managed by the Board, while the absence of all ordinary or regular means of communication, aggravates the difficulties of nature which have to be overcome, and which usually abound most in such situations.

The Firth of Forth having been visited, in the early part of February 1856, with a gale of extraordinary violence, several fishing-boats, collected at the time for the winter Herring Fishery, were unfortunately seriously damaged in Anstruther Harbour, and much loss incurred by the fishermen. Anxious to protect themselves from the recurrence of such a disaster, the more harassing as it occurred inside the Harbour, and possessed of no place of real safety for their boats, the fishermen of the district, with a most praiseworthy spirit, combined in a resolution to raise among themselves the means, with the aid of the Board of Fisheries, to remedy the evil; and, as a first step, provided at once the necessary contribution for a survey to be taken by

Messrs. Stevenson, the Engineers of the Board. These negotiations have led to the survey of both Anstruther and an adjoining site of Craignoon preferred by the fishermen; and plans have been prepared and rendered, which are at present under consideration of the respective promoters. The cost of the Works in either case is heavy, and apparently greater than the local means can afford. The Fishermen are, however, steadily assessing themselves to raise funds, in the view of some scheme being devised for getting them a Harbour of proper size and safety.

Occumster, upon the east coast of Caithness, a most valuable and important little fishing station, surveyed last year for the restoration of a Pier, which, erected several years ago by the proprietor at his own expense, had not been able to withstand the tremendous seas that rage there, has been furnished with a plan by Messrs. Stevenson, calculated to form a safe and convenient Harbour of moderate extent, for fishing boats exclusively. It has received the approval of the Admiralty, and all other preliminaries have been adjusted, excepting the requisite local contribution and the finding of a suitable Contractor. These two points are in course of treaty, and it is hoped such an agreement may be obtained as will allow of the Works which are much required, being undertaken by the Board.

The Works at Lybster Harbour, reported last year as completed, have stood well. They were erected, as is known, under a special Parliamentary Grant of £6000, made in 1849, but the final balance due upon them has not been yet drawn, in consequence of differences between the Contractor, his sureties, and the Central Bank, Perth. Allusion to the pecuniary embarrassments of the Contractor and his sureties, was made by the Board in their Report of 1854. They were such as in the succeeding year to compel the Board themselves to take the Works in hand, and finish them off by days' wages, in order to get them completed. In sea works, a contingency of this kind is sometimes unavoidable. It lies in the very nature of the undertaking, and is therefore carefully provided for in every Contract; but whenever the embarrassment actually occurs, it requires all the experience and promptness of local management to save the Works from being sacrificed to the legal questions that ensue.

The Report of the Engineers upon the Harbour Works, as also the General Account of the Expenditure thereon, with Accounts in detail for each Work, and the outstanding Account for Lybster Harbour, will be found in the Appendix, where there is likewise furnished a Plan of the improvements at Ness, and the Returns of the year in the following order.

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man fitted out for the Herring Fishery;
No. 2.—Account of Herrings Cured on board Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 3.—Account of Herrings Cured or Salted on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man
No. 5.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland, Branded;
No. 6.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland and the Isle of Man; with a Supplementary Note, showing, for the Export to Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped;
No. 7.—Account of the Number of Barrels or Crans of Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man, caught *but not Cured;*
No. 8.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland Adjusted and Branded;
Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1856, showing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland;
No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Open Boats in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, and Hake from Scotland;
No. 5.—Account of the Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake in Scotland and the Isle of Man caught *but not Cured;*
Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured and Exported, from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1856.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Account of the Boats, Fishermen, &c., employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man, with the Boats Classified;
No. 2.—Account of the Amount and Value of Netting, Lines, and Boats used in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping and number of Seamen employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man ;
No. 4.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats, and of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man.

Report by the Engineers of the state of the Harbour Works in charge of the Board of Fisheries.
Plan of the Improvements at Ness Harbour, Island of Lewis.
General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.
Abstract showing the Expenditure on each Work.
Account-Current of the Expenditure of the Special Parliamentary Grant for Lybster Harbour.

SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts, and comparing them with the Accounts of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1856, was 609,988½ Barrels, the total quantity branded 223,281, and the total quantity exported 347,611¼, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 156.715 Barrels in the quantity cured, of 57,300½ in the quantity branded, and of 94,652¾ in the quantity exported ; and that the number of Barrels of Herrings assorted after the Dutch mode, and branded accordingly, was 188,826½ "*Full*," and 298 "*Maties*," being a decrease from the preceding year of 35,955½ "*Full*," and 342 "*Maties*." It will further be seen from the Account of the Herrings caught *but not cured*, that the quantity in 1856 amounted to 107,685 Barrels or Crans, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 23,074 Barrels or Crans ; and when this Account is added to the amount of Herrings *cured*, the total produce of the Herring Fisheries for 1856 amounts to 717,673½ Barrels, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 179,789 Barrels or Crans.

In the Cod and Ling Department, the Returns show, that in the year 1856, 110,504¾ cwts. were cured dried, and 6642 Barrels cured in pickle, and that the total quantity exported was 29,629¾ cwts. ; being a decrease in 1856, as compared with 1855, of 3056½ cwts., in the quantity cured dried, but an increase of 325½ Barrels in the quantity cured in pickle, and also an increase of 475¼ cwts. in the total quantity exported. The quantity of Cod and Ling caught *but not cured*, amounts to 59,987 cwts., being a decrease upon the preceding year of 3,552 cwts,; and when added to the quantity *cured*, makes the produce of the Cod and Ling Fisheries for 1856, to be 170,491¾ cwts., and 6,642 Barrels, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 6608¼ cwts., but an increase of 325½ Barrels.

From the Boat Account it will be seen that in 1856, 12,072 Boats, manned by 42,433 Fishermen and Boys, were employed in the Shore Curing Department of the Fisheries ; and that the total number of persons engaged in the Fisheries, was 93,019, being an increase over the preceding year of 325 Boats, and 831 Fishermen, but a decrease of 1136 persons in the total number of persons employed.

It will further be seen from the Fishery Statistic Accounts, that the number of square yards of netting employed in 1856, in the Fisheries, amounted to 84,967,675, being an increase over the preceding year of 4,936,168 square yards. The number of yards of Lines amounted to 35,410,591 being an increase of 1,387,557 yards ; and the total value of Boats, Nets, and Lines, amounted to £666,365, being an increase in value of £47,881.

JOHN A. MURRAY.
CAITHNESS.
GEORGE TRAILL.
HENRY DUNDAS.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG.
WILLIAM MITCHELL INNES.
THOMAS STEWART TRAILL.
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
JOHN T. GORDON.
GEORGE LOCH.
JAMES MONCREIFF.
EDWARD F. MAITLAND.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, (including their repeated Voyages,) fitted out in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, for the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Districts from which fitted out, Number of Men, Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Barrels.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Square Yards.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*
Leith,	2	9	47½	„	960	„
Eyemouth,	23	112	608¾	„	10,050	„
Greenock,	46	208	1,125¾	443,000	17,559	8,833
Glasgow,	17	74	370½	166,000	5,590	2,716
Rothesay,	26	100	445½	211,000	9,365	4,579
Inverary,	59	259	1,358¾	364,000	25,139	12,579½
Loch Carron and Skye,	43	198	1,088½	390,200	17,451	7,978
Loch Shildag,	19	84	323	266,000	4,260	2,244
Loch Broom,	5	20	62½	38,220	764	522
Stornoway,	12	54	350	24,000	3,865	800
Orkney Isles,	4	19	145¾	„	2,550	240
Wick,	3	13	69¼	„	460	„
Anstruther,	9	42	213	„	4,800	380
Total for Scotland,	268	1,192	6,208¾	1,902,420	102,793	40,871½
Isle of Man,	*203	760	4,724¾	„	9,542	176½
Grand Total,	471	1,952	10,933½	1,902,420	112,335	41,048

* The above 203 Voyages were made by 61 Fishing Vessels from the Isle of Man during the Fishing Season.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, (including their repeated Voyages,) entered Inwards in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, from the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Districts at which entered; Men, Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Empty Barrels landed; and the Number of Barrels of White Herrings Cured or Salted on Board of each Vessel; distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Netting.	Salt.	Empty Barrels including those with Salt.	Herrings Cured				Total Herrings Cured.
							Gutted.		Ungutted.		
							Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Number.	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Square Yds.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	1	4	22	„	310	„	„	„	„	5	5
Eyemouth,	15	74	405½	„	4,598	„	„	„	„	667	667
Greenock,	55	234	1,274¾	432,000	8,840	4,542	5,464½	„	„	202	5,666½
Glasgow,	49	186	1,042	291,000	1,985	898	18,860	„	175	40	19,075
Rothesay,	27	102	521¾	228,000	2,502	1,033	1,859	„	„	81	1,940
Inverary,	45	201	1,059½	265,800	2,432	1,537	2,388	11	419	1,383	4,201
Loch Carron and Skye,	23	108	591½	261,580	4,585	1,934	1,261	„	„	440	1,701
Loch Shildag,	24	114	457½	319,000	1,640	1,282	1,665	„	„	„	1,665
Loch Broom,	6	24	77½	38,220	453	345	241	„	„	„	241
Stornoway,	2	9	69¾	„	575	220	„	„	80	70	150
Orkney Isles,	1	4	40	„	350	190	50	„	„	„	50
Wick,	1	6	30¼	„	60	„	„	„	„	72	72
Anstruther,	5	23	117½	„	1,867	326	„	54	„	140	194
Total for Scotland,	254	1,089	5,710	1,835,600	30,197	12,307	31,788½	65	674	3,100	35,627½
Isle of Man,	*204	764	4,747½	„	2,588	159½	„	„	17	7,508	7,525
Grand Total,	458	1,853	10,457¼	1,835,600	32,785	12,466½	31,788½	65	691	10,608	43,152½

* The above 204 Voyages were made by 61 Fishing Vessels from the Isle of Man during the Fishing Season.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Districts at which cured, distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Cured on Shore.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	1,434½	82	877	2,399	4,792½
Eyemouth,	7,631	40	32,048½	7,515½	47,235
Greenock,	366	„	335	228	929
Rothesay,	705	„	„	1,728	2,433
Inverary,	6,068½	105½	560½	24,271	31,005½
Loch Carron and Skye,	3,040	„	405	371	3,816
Loch Shildag,	811	„	„	„	811
Loch Broom,	55	„	„	„	55
Stornoway,	26,855	„	357	1,347	28,559
Shetland Isles,	10,200	„	„	„	10,200
Orkney Isles,	12,386	„	1,689	„	14,075
Wick,	123,560½	957	1,203	„	125,720½
Lybster,	35,732	150	524	„	36,406
Helmsdale,	31,104	484	227	„	31,815
Cromarty,	9,703	„	500½	„	10,203½
Findhorn,	24,724	59	890	„	25,673
Banff,	54,136	1,324	2,786	255	58,501
Fraserburgh,	36,544½	„	3,973	„	40,517½
Peterhead,	36,264½	264	23,137¼	1,108¼	60,774
Anstruther,	9,610	156	12,305½	78	22,149½
Total for Scotland,	430,930½	3,621½	81,818¼	39,200¾	555,671
Isle of Man,	15	9	1,032	10,109	11,165
Grand Total,	43 0,945	3,630½	82,850¼	49,409	566,836

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Salted or Cured in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Districts where Landed or Cured, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Herrings Cured.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	1,434½	82	877	2,404	4,797½
Eyemouth,	7,631	40	32,048½	8,182½	47,902
Greenock,	5,830½	„	335	430	6,595½
Glasgow,	18,860	„	175	40	19,075
Rothesay,	2,564	„	„	1,809	4,373
Inverary,	8,456½	116½	979½	25,654	35,206½
Loch Carron and Skye,	4,301	„	405	811	5,517
Loch Shildag,	2,476	„	„	„	2,476
Loch Broom,	296	„	„	„	296
Stornoway,	26,855	„	437	1,417	28,709
Shetland Isles,	10,200	„	„	„	10,200
Orkney Isles,	12,436	„	1,689	„	14,125
Wick,	123,560½	957	1,203	72	125,792½
Lybster,	35,732	150	524	„	36,406
Helmsdale,	31,104	484	227	„	31,815
Cromarty,	9,703	„	500½	„	10,203½
Findhorn,	24,724	59	890	„	25,673
Banff,	54,136	1,324	2,786	255	58,501
Fraserburgh,	36,544½	„	3,973	„	40,517½
Peterhead,	36,264½	264	23,137¼	1,108¼	60,774
Anstruther,	9,610	210	12,305½	218	22,343½
Total for Scotland,	462,719	3,686½	82,492¼	42,400¾	591,298½
Isle of Man,	15	9	1,049	17,617	18,690
Grand Total,	462,734	3,695½	83,541¼	60,017¾	609,988½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Brandings of each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	Description and Number of Barrels Branded.		TOTAL Herrings Branded.
	Bung-packed.	Re-packed.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	2,734½	,,	2,734½
Eyemouth,	1,044	,,	1,044
Shetland Isles,	7,726	,,	7,726
Wick,	60,891	,,	60,891
Lybster,	25,245½	,,	25,245½
Helmsdale,	24,495	,,	24,495
Cromarty,	1,181	,,	1,181
Findhorn,	16,984	,,	16,984
Banff,	32,881	203	33,084
Fraserburgh,	26,996	10	27,006
Peterhead,	20,814	175	20,989
Anstruther,	1,901	,,	1,901
Total for Scotland,	222,893	388	223,281

NOTE showing the Total Number of the above Barrels assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded with corresponding Marks accordingly.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels Assorted and Branded *Crown Full.*	Number of Barrels Assorted and Branded *Maties.*
Leith,	2,350½	6
Eyemouth,	1,042	,,
Shetland Isles,	3,087½	,,
Wick,	54,615	,,
Lybster,	21,342½	,,
Helmsdale,	21,143½	,,
Cromarty,	270½	2½
Findhorn,	12,834	165½
Banff,	28,777	112
Fraserburgh,	23,716½	12
Peterhead,	17,935½	,,
Anstruther,	1,712	,,
Total for Scotland,	188,826½	298

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted, and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	HERRINGS EXPORTED.							
	To Ireland, Bung-Packed.			To the Continent, Bung-Packed.		To places out of Europe, Re-Packed.		TOTAL Herrings Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Barrels or Crans of Bulk.	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	Ungutted.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	,,	40	136	13,404	,,	37½	,,	13,617½
Eyemouth,	,,	,,	397	1,405	,,	,,	,,	1,802
Greenock,	208	110	986	,,	,,	295	,,	1,599
Glasgow,	2,520	,,	,,	,,	,,	867	,,	3,397
Inverary,	63	,,	1,376	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,439
Loch Carron and Skye,	1,093	,,	142	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,235
Loch Shildag,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Loch Broom,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Stornoway,	,,	,,	,,	15,451	,,	,,	,,	15,451
Shetland Isles,	1,286½	,,	,,	5,356	,,	,,	,,	6,642½
Orkney Isles,	13,454	433	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13,887
Wick,	40,930	324	,,	70,424	,,	,,	,,	111,678
Lybster,	4,990	,,	,,	17,900	,,	,,	,,	22,890
Helmsdale,	1,752½	180	,,	19,798	,,	,,	,,	21,730½
Cromarty,	7,522½	199	,,	1,803	,,	,,	,,	9,524½
Findhorn,	,,	,,	,,	18,068½	,,	,,	,,	18,068½
Banff,	1,632½	,,	,,	43,009	,,	,,	,,	44,641½
Fraserburgh,	1,216½	,,	,,	27,189	,,	,,	,,	28,405½
Peterhead,	6,041½	,,	,,	21,144½	400	,,	,,	27,586
Anstruther,	54	,,	140	1,389	,,	,,	,,	1,583
Total for Scotland,	82,774	1,286	3,177	256,341	400	1,199½	,,	345,177½
Isle of Man,	,,	,,	2,433¾	,,	,,	,,	,,	2,433¾
Grand Total,	82,774	1,286	5,610¾	256,341	400	1,199½	,,	347,611¼

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE showing the Ports to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent have been Shipped.

Districts from which Shipped.	Ports to which Shipped.									TOTAL Exported.
	Petersburg.	Königsberg.	Danzic.	Stettin.	Hamburg.	Harburg.	Bremen.	Rotterdam for the Rhine.	All other places on the Continent.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	683½	526	300	4,241	4,739	,,	,,	2,494½	420	13,404
Eyemouth,	,,	,,	,,	984	,,	,,	,,	421	,,	1,405
Stornoway,	1,731½	,,	1,139	4,548	,,	1,121	,,	,,	6,911½	15,451
Shetland Isles,	780	,,	327	4,199	,,	,,	,,	,,	50	5,356
Wick,	,,	3,318	18,393½	31,695½	,,	15,186	,,	1,831	,,	70,424
Lybster,	420	2,418	5,166	6,660	458	2,532	246	,,	,,	17,900
Helmsdale,	222	1,671	8,233½	3,667½	,,	3,049	,,	1,083	1,872	19,798
Cromarty,	,,	,,	,,	1,423	,,	380	,,	,,	,,	1,803
Findhorn,	,,	841	2,787	7,632	1,624	4,657	,,	263½	264	18,068½
Banff,	353	,,	8,216	11,792	3,158½	16,250½	,,	1,224	2,015	43,009
Fraserburgh,	,,	,,	8,127	9,298½	330½	9,433	,,	,,	,,	27,189
Peterhead,	,,	383	4,012½	7,698½	550	4,224½	244	1,999½	2,432½	21,544½
Anstruther,	,,	,,	,,	1,179	,,	210	,,	,,	,,	1,389
Total,	4,190	9,157	56,701½	95,018	10,860	57,043	490	9,316½	13,965	256,741

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. VII.

ACCOUNT of each District, in so far as ascertained, of the Barrels or Crans of Herrings in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, Caught, *but not Cured*, in the year ended 31st December 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Caught *but not Cured.*
	Barrels.
Leith,	3,090
Eyemouth,	44,882
Greenock,	2,330
Glasgow,	390
Rothesay,	964
Inverary,	4,490
Loch Carron and Skye,	8,500
Loch Shildag,	1,670
Loch Broom,	390
Stornoway,	2,046
Shetland Isles,	700
Orkney Isles,	610
Wick,	7,000
Lybster,	2,600
Helmsdale,	2,750
Cromarty,	550
Findhorn,	1,120
Banff,	803
Fraserburgh,	3,105
Peterhead,	5,640
Anstruther,	6,210
Total for Scotland,	99,840
Isle of Man,	7,845
Grand Total,	*107,685

N B.—These do not enter the Accounts of Herrings *Cured*, but must be added thereto, to obtain an Estimate of the Total produce of the Herring Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN for the year, thus—

Total Cured as per Account No. IV.,	609,988½
Do.....not Cured as above,	107,685
Grand Total,	717,673½ Barrels.

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. VIII.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans and Half-Crans adjusted and Branded as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Crans and Half-Crans adjusted and Branded.	
	Crans.	Half-Crans.
Leith,	91	1
Banff,	25	,,
Greenock,	40	,,
Total,	156	1

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809, to the 31st of December 1856; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent	To places out of Europe.	
	Barrels.	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 1st June 1809 to 5th April 1810,	42,548	47,637½	90,185½	34,701	28,014	...	7,834	35,848
Year ended 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
Year ended 5th April 1812,	72,515½	39,004	111,519½	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
Year ended 5th April 1813,	89,900¾	63,587¼	153,488	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
Year ended 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
Year ended 5th April 1815,	105,372¼	54,767	160,139¼	83,376	49,635¾	35,891	55,778½	141,305¼
Year ended 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670¾	162,651¾	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
Year ended 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567½	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
Year ended 5th April 1818,	204,270¼	23,420¾	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
Year ended 5th April 1819,	303,777½	37,116½	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
Year ended 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
Year ended 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887¾	442,195¾	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
Year ended 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897¾	316,524¼	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
Year ended 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
Year ended 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740¾	392,190¾	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
Year ended 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268¼	347,665¼	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
Year ended 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115¾	379,233¾	294,422½	121,386½	28,167¾	67,519	217,073¼
Year ended 5th April 1827,	259,171¼	29,324	288,495¼	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
Year ended 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
Year ended 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
Year ended 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
Year ended 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274¼	439,370¼	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
Year ended 5th April 1832,	313,113¾	49,547	362,660¾	157,839½	128,458	31,100½	57,941½	217,499¾
Year ended 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279¾	416,964¼	168,359½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
Year ended 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853¾	451,531¼	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093½
Year ended 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074¾	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
Year ended 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280¾	497,614¾	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
Year ended 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660¼	397,829¼	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374¾	507,774¾	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
Year ended 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330¾	555,559¾	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
Year ended 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565½	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
Year ended 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105¼	557,262¼	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
Year ended 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624¾	667,245¼	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
Year ended 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129¾	623,419¾	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
Year ended 5th April 1844,	473,556¾	191,803	665,359¾	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845, . . .	393,312	132,720¾	526,032¾	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
Year ended 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194
Year ended 5th January 1847,	414,915¼	192,535¾	607,451	156,278½	102,585	148,363½	4,765½	255,714
Year ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250,181
Year ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541¼	644,368¼	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	249,994
Year ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,675¾	770,698¼	213,286½	78,889¾	257,108	4,258½	340,256¼
Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, .	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266,908
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	417,233¼	176,797¾	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264,204½
Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283,526
Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672¾	778,039¾	248,136½	95,339	242,853¼	4,438½	342,630¾
Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982¾	636,562¼	211,844	121,883¾	237,893½	1,919½	361,696¾
Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do.	582,715¼	183,988¼	766,703½	280,581½	97,377	344,029	858	442,264
Year ended 31st December 1856, for do. do.	466,429½	143,559	609,988½	223,281	89,670¾	256,741	1,199½	347,611¼

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same rate of 2s. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June 1814; in the Seven Years ending 5th April 1828, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 1s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland, in the Year ended 31st December 1856, with the Number of Vessels and Districts from which fitted out, Men, Tonnage, and weight of Fish Cured Dried.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels	Men.	Tonnage.	Fish taken or purchased.	Proportion Cured Dried.
	No.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Cwts.*
Greenock,	5	22	197½	60,063	2,458
Stornoway,	6	60	318	35,997	1,546
Shetland Isles,	51	509	1,170¼	291,188	8,976
Orkney Isles,	19	179	777	98,150	2,731
Fraserburgh,	6	38	84	26,100	978
Total,	87	808	2,546¾	511,498	16,689

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Districts of the Boats and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	TOTAL QUANTITY CURED.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	24,142	705½	21
Rothesay,	140,873	5,534	,,
Inverary,	86,821	3,373½	,,
Loch Carron and Skye,	137,970	5,370	,,
Loch Shildag,	29,035	1,363	,,
Loch Broom,	36,340	710	,,
Stornoway,	387,096	16,424	,,
Shetland Isles,	1,153,942	35,572	,,
Orkney Isles,	254,505	6,975	,,
Wick,	65,877	1,961¼	152
Lybster,	27,160	1,060	22
Helmsdale,	34,153	890	88
Cromarty,	13,711	34	321
Findhorn,	19,169	144	350
Banff,	202,394	7,398	521
Fraserburgh,	96,950	2,846	289
Peterhead,	141,624	2,233	2,106
Anstruther,	125,595	1,124½	2,772
Total for Scotland,	2,977,357	93,717¾	6,642
Isle of Man,	1,990	98	,,
Grand Total,	2,979,347	93,815¾	6,642

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; whether by Vessels or by Open Boats; with the Districts thereof, and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	24,142	705½	21
Greenock,	60,063	2,458	,,
Rothesay,	140,873	5,534	,,
Inverary,	86,821	3,373½	,,
Loch Carron and Skye,	137,970	5,370	,,
Loch Shildag,	29,035	1,363	,,
Loch Broom,	36,340	710	,,
Stornoway,	423,093	17,970	,,
Shetland Isles,	1,445,130	44,548	,,
Orkney Isles,	352,655	9,706	,,
Wick,	65,877	1,961¼	152
Lybster,	27,160	1,060	22
Helmsdale,	34,153	890	88
Cromarty,	13,711	34	321
Findhorn,	19,169	144	350
Banff,	202,394	7,398	521
Fraserburgh,	123,050	3,824	289
Peterhead,	141,624	2,233	2,106
Anstruther,	125,595	1,124½	2,772
Total for Scotland,	3,488,855	110,406¾	6,642
Isle of Man,	1,990	98	,,
Grand Total,	3,490,845	110,504¾	6,642

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Exported from Scotland in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Districts from which Exported, distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; also whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	Total Exported.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	Cwts.	*Cwts*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Greenock,	1,793¾	,,	669	2,462¾
Glasgow,	325	,,	2,883	3,208
Rothesay,	3,620	,,	,,	3,620
Stornoway,	800	,,	,,	800
Shetland Isles,	9,889	9,010	,,	18,899
Orkney Isles,	560	,,	,,	560
Wick,	80	,,	,,	80
Total,	17,067¾	9,010	3,552	29,629¾

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT for each District, in so far as ascertained, of the COD, LING, or HAKE, in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, Caught, *but not Cured*, in the Year ended 31st December 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, caught *but not Cured*.
	Cwts.
Leith,	7,090
Eyemouth,	4,376
Greenock,	7,500
Rothesay,	500
Inverary,	800
Loch Carron and Skye,	3,500
Loch Shildag,	1,410
Loch Broom,	690
Stornoway,	5,322
Shetland Isles,	700
Orkney Isles,	1,740
Wick,	4,090
Lybster,	300
Helmsdale,	40
Cromarty,	1,400
Findhorn,	405
Banff,	869
Fraserburgh,	510
Peterhead,	795
Anstruther,	10,150
Total for Scotland,	52,187
Isle of Man,	7,800
Grand Total,	*59,987

* *N.B.*—These do not enter the Accounts of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured*, but must be added thereto to obtain an Estimate of the Total Produce of the Cod and Ling Fisheries in Scotland and the Isle of Man, for the Year, thus—

	Cwts.	*Barrels.*
Total Cured, as per Account No. III.,	110,504¾	6,642
Total *not Cured*, as above,	59,987	,,
Grand Total,	170,491¾	6,642

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary*.

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured, Punched, or Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of December 1856.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.			Cured in Pickle.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822,	,,	,,	,,	50,235¼	4,919½	19,578	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1823,	,,	,,	,,	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1824,	,,	,,	,,	63,590	5,437	23,098	,,	3	,,
Year ended 5th April 1825,	,,	,,	,,	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	,,
Year ended 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634¾	5,621	66,315¾	5,337	7,281	1	14	,,
Year ended 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185¾	8,008½	14,051	2	27	,,
Year ended 5th April 1828,	82,515¼	6,726	6,142½	74,103¾	5,609½	13,208	2	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1829,	81,321¼	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	,,
Year ended 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	,,
Year ended 5th April 1831,	37,674	,,	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	,,
Year ended 5th April 1832,	50,293	,,	3,779½	13,879¾	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
Year ended 5th April 1833,	58,461½	,,	6,467½	13,581¼	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
Year ended 5th April 1834,	52,710½	,,	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1835,	44,152¾	,,	3,767½	9,492¼	2,235	10,632	2	24	,,
Year ended 5th April 1836,	38,040	,,	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	,,
Year ended 5th April 1837,	66,892½	,,	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	84,996¾	,,	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
Year ended 5th April 1839,	85,279¾	,,	10,051½	23,936¼	5,093	26,701	3	,,	150
Year ended 5th April 1840,	93,560¾	,,	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1841,	91,494¾	,,	9,480	21,029¼	3,891	30,550	1	,,	44
Year ended 5th April 1842,	76,849	,,	7,038½	13,283¾	2,164	25,293	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1843,	77,207¼	,,	6,431	10,030¼	1,342	23,737	3	,,	70
Year ended 5th April 1844,	92,813½	,,	5,123	20,810¼	2,226½	35,476	,,	,,	4
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845,	83,919	,,	1,726	17,940¼	229	28,815	,,	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1846,	92,323	,,	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1847,	90,783¾	,,	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	,,	15
Year ended 5th January 1848,	86,624¼	,,	6,247½	8,145¼	955	25,662	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1849,	85,463	,,	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1850,	98,903	,,	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, ...	90,658¾	,,	5,032	* ,,	,,	22,304	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	92,083¼	,,	7,019¾	,,	,,	17,141	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976¼	,,	6,886	,,	,,	18,994	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	,,	5,122½	,,	,,	22,650	3	,,	14
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do do.	109,684¼	,,	6,166½	,,	,,	19,557	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do.	113,561¼	,,	6,316½	,,	,,	29,154	2	,,	25
Year ended 31st Decr. 1856, for do. do.	110,504¾	,,	6,642	,,	,,	29,629	3	,,	,,

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th April 1825. The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fish cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Ling Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40s. to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The Branding and Punching of Cod and Ling was discontinued at the 5th of January 1852, as well as the Collection of Returns for England.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. I.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT for SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, of the Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st March 1856; distinguishing the Boats as 1st, 2d, and 3d Class, with the Tonnage thereof, and the Districts to which they belong; the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom Manned; the Number of Coopers and others engaged in the Fisheries.

Districts to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats in Classes.			Total Boats and Tonnage thereof.		Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom Manned.	Number of Coopers.	Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c.	Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c.	Total of Persons Employed.	Number of Fish curers.
	1st Class, 30 feet Keel and upwards.	2d Class, 18 to 30 feet Keel.	3d Class, under 18 feet Keel.	Number.	Tonnage.						
Leith,	153	66	220	439	3,765	1,059	77	302	739	2,177	21
Eyemouth,	291	93	134	518	6,194	1,462	124	795	3,082	5,463	67
Greenock,	„	187	398	585	1,693	1,545	70	103	961	2,679	32
Glasgow,	„	10	18	28	86	60	34	42	420	556	21
Rothesay,	„	238	296	534	2,470	1,613	20	151	786	2,570	62
Inverary,	7	658	359	1,024	3,574	3,025	26	1,032	155	4,238	82
Loch Carron and Skye,	„	87	739	826	3,001	3,022	15	1,291	966	5,294	40
Loch Shildag,	„	54	256	310	1,490	1,088	15	297	215	1,615	52
Loch Broom,	153	411	„	564	2,763	2,215	7	260	3,244	5,726	9
Stornoway,	190	160	218	568	5,816	2,357	68	1,277	3,008	6,710	34
Shetland Isles,	6	35	641	682	1,372	2,965	53	1,035	40	4,093	55
Orkney Isles,	99	289	315	703	4,201	2,517	67	962	576	4,122	39
Wick,	514	140	236	890	9,509	3,622	380	2,748	1,261	8,011	137
Lybster,	128	167	27	322	3,568	1,479	112	737	257	2,585	46
Helmsdale,	44	119	24	187	1,687	681	109	868	178	1,836	20
Cromarty,	155	66	58	279	2,167	817	64	597	1,497	2,975	12
Findhorn,	247	78	36	361	3,046	1,250	118	832	1,105	3,305	33
Banff,	584	140	156	880	7,100	3,233	136	1,157	3,243	7,769	63
Fraserburgh,	207	82	173	462	3,827	1,554	114	879	1,117	3,664	42
Peterhead,	340	321	179	840	6,153	2,397	251	1,988	3,030	7,666	72
Anstruther,	358	99	103	560	6,226	2,189	205	1,131	3,465	6,990	86
Total for Scotland,	3,476	3,500	4,586	11,562	79,708	40,150	2,065	18,484	29,345	90,044	1,025
Isle of Man,	183	122	205	510	3,887	2,283	14	38	640	2,975	90
Grand Total,	3,659	3,622	4,791	12,072	83,595	42,433	2,079	18,522	29,985	93,019	1,115

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

No. II.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account for each District of the number of Square Yards of Netting, and Length of Lines used in the Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE of MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; with the Value of the Boats Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	Square Yards of Netting.	Yards of Lines, Hand Lines, and Buoy Ropes.	Value of Boats.	Value of Nets.	Value of Lines.	Total Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.
	Square Yards.	*Yards.*	£	£	£	£
Leith,	2,581,600	1,252,408	11,657	16,350	1,636	29,643
Eyemouth,	4,727,424	2,136,130	16,556	17,872	3,779	38,207
Greenock,	2,378,120	826,140	6,130	9,076	1,328	16,534
Glasgow,	65,000	8,500	290	300	24	614
Rothesay,	2,661,120	600,062	7,836	9,893	1,031	18,760
Inverary,	5,780,370	1,256,660	11,752	19,379	1,402	32,533
Loch Carron and Skye,	2,422,400	723,520	5,199	8,265	1,549	15,013
Loch Shildag,	3,668,000	340,000	4,375	14,672	850	19,897
Loch Broom,	2,639,520	616,500	5,469	13,536	2,055	21,060
Stornoway,	2,881,200	2,478,840	9,993	9,458	6,324	25,775
Shetland Isles,	914,200	2,778,240	6,541	3,816	4,332	14,689
Orkney Isles,	4,541,240	362,000	12,264	18,086	820	31,170
Wick,	10,781,500	1,011,708	30,926	46,278	1,869	79,073
Lybster,	3,957,500	92,160	8,137	13,370	421	21,928
Helmsdale,	2,068,000	406,120	3,413	6,064	522	9,999
Cromarty,	2,363,400	643,680	5,171	8,114	1,267	14,552
Findhorn,	5,038,800	2,866,000	7,135	16,796	1,710	25,641
Banff,	8,100,539	5,517,363	26,048	36,025	8,804	70,877
Fraserburgh,	2,608,200	2,155,680	7,722	15,525	4,091	27,338
Peterhead,	3,881,750	2,780,640	19,322	18,348	6,518	44,188
Anstruther,	7,574,000	4,844,400	23,216	36,124	8,393	67,733
Total for Scotland,	81,633,883	33,696,751	229,152	337,347	58,725	625,224
Isle of Man,	3,333,792	1,713,840	18,993	18,368	3,780	41,141
Grand Total,	84,967,675	35,410,591	248,145	355,715	62,505	666,365

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. III.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of Men and Tonnage of Shipping engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1856; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Coastwise, or Exporting Abroad, and distinguishing British and Foreign Tonnage.

DISTRICTS.	MEN AND TONNAGE.												Grand Total, Men and Tonnage.		
	Importing Stave Wood or Hoops for the Fisheries.			Importing Salt for Fisheries.			Carrying Herrings or Cod-fish Coastwise to Market.			Exporting Herrings or Cod-fish.					
	Men.	Tonnage.		Men.	Tonnage.		Men.	Tonnage.		Men.	Tonnage.		Men.	Tonnage.	
		British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Leith,	45	640	62	104	1,250	90	„	„	„	196	1,837	107	345	3,727	259
Eyemouth,	5	„	54	266	3,231	„	94	1,205	„	60	277	153	425	4,713	207
Greenock,	5	60	„	59	750	„	33	390	„	28	351	„	125	1,551	„
Glasgow,	8	100	„	20	220	„	140	1,831	„	54	645	„	222	2,796	„
Rothesay,	3	28	„	27	370	„	16	115	„	76	113	„	122	626	„
Inverary,	„	„	„	116	1,307	„	198	3,653	„	65	350	„	379	5,310	„
Loch Carron and Skye,	„	„	„	65	850	„	„	„	„	38	250	„	103	1,100	„
Loch Shildag,	„	„	„	28	290	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	28	290	„
Stornoway,	13	67	51	116	1,252	92	198	2,125	„	200	1,832	75	527	5,276	218
Shetland Isles,	5	62	„	120	1,644	„	32	358	„	138	1,085	649	295	3,149	649
Orkney Isles,	9	90	„	111	1,306	„	41	479	„	159	1,691	„	320	3,566	„
Wick,	760	4,016	5,494	527	6,869	„	313	2,842	„	822	8,190	3,205	2,422	21,917	8,699
Lybster,	20	320	„	114	1,711	„	72	924	„	158	1,464	588	364	4,419	588
Helmsdale,	„	„	„	101	1,349	„	„	„	„	168	1,571	877	269	2,920	877
Cromarty,	26	264	„	120	1,375	„	„	„	„	95	1,073	76	241	2,712	76
Findhorn,	69	860	80	161	2,182	„	25	237	„	158	1,824	427	413	5,103	507
Banff,	78	120	789	180	2,234	„	39	318	„	348	3,805	918	645	6,477	1,707
Fraserburgh,	147	1,251	218	99	1,232	„	115	1,102	„	240	2,960	302	601	6,545	520
Peterhead,	96	590	808	266	3,357	60	83	1,130	„	255	2,585	888	700	7,662	1,756
Anstruther,	19	217	59	230	3,414	140	134	1,514	„	31	234	„	414	5,379	199
Total for Scotland,	1,308	8,685	7,615	2,830	36,193	382	1,533	18,223	„	3,289	32,137	8,265	8,960	95,238	16,262
Isle of Man,	„	„	„	48	378	„	158	1,989	„	184	1,235	„	390	3,605	„
Grand Total,	1,308	8,685	7,615	2,878	36,571	382	1,691	20,212	„	3,473	33,372	8,265	9,350	98,843	16,262

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Accounts, showing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen, and the Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN in the Year ended 31st December 1856.

ABSTRACT.	Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen.			Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen.		Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries.	Total Tonnage and Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries.	
	Tonnage of Shipping.		Number of Seamen.	British Boats.				
	British.	Foreign.		Tons.	Fishermen.		Total Tons.	Total Persons.
SCOTLAND.								
Total of Herring Account, No. 1, . .	6,208¾	,,	1,192	,,	,,	,,	6,208¾	1,192
Do. of Cod and Ling Account, No. 1, .	2,546¾	,,	808	,,	,,	,,	2,546¾	808
Do. of Fishery Statistics, No. 1, . .	,,	,,	,,	79,708	40,150	49,894	79,708	90,044
Do. of do. No. 3, . .	95,238	16,262	8,960	,,	,	,,	111,500	8,960
Total for Scotland, . . .	103,993½	16,262	10,960	79,708	40,150	49,894	199,963½	101,004
ISLE OF MAN.								
Total of Herring Account, No. 1, . .	4,724¾	,,	760	,,	,,	,,	4,724	760
Total of Fishery Statistics, No. 1, . .	,,	,,	,,	3,887	2,283	692	3,887	2,975
Do. do. No. 3. . .	3,605	,,	390	,,	,,	,,	3,605	390
Total for Isle of Man, . .	8,329	,,	1,150	3,887	2,283	692	12,216	4,125
Grand Total for Scotland and the Isle of Man,	112,323¼	16,262	12,110	83,595	42,433	50,586	212,180¼	105,129

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

D

Report by the Engineers on the state of the Harbour Works under charge of the Board of Fisheries.

Agreeably to the regulations of the Board, we beg leave respectfully to submit the following Report on the works which have been in progress during the year 1856.

Ness or Calicot Harbour, Island of Lewis.

The Harbour of Ness or Calicot, situate about three miles from the Butt or northmost point of the Island of Lewis, was erected under the Board of Fisheries in 1835, by their former Engineer, and was found on examination to be in all respects in perfect repair. As, however, the Fishermen prosecute their dangerous calling in the Atlantic at a great distance from the shore, they were desirous of having a suitable slip, with gearing and cradle for hauling out of the surf boats of a larger size than they had formerly employed. The approach to the creek of Ness was also very precipitous, and there was a great want of room for stowing the boats after they were drawn up. The works which were designed to meet these wants, were commenced in the beginning of June last, and were completed about the middle of December. From the smallness of the work, coupled with its inapproachable situation, and the doubtful nature of the rock which had to be excavated, it was considered unadvisable to attempt to get a Contractor, and the works were accordingly carried on by day's wages under a careful Inspector, and we are glad to add that they have been completed within the sums, estimated by us for the different portions. The works consisted, as will be seen from the accompanying plan, of a short road leading from the village to the harbour with a gradient of 1 in 6. This approach had to be excavated in the face of a precipitous rock, and is separated by a retaining wall from a new platform which has been formed for boats, at the level of five feet above high water. A new slip runs seaward from this platform; having a gradient of 1 in 4, and measuring 63 feet by 71 feet, and a gearing has also been erected above for hauling up the boats on a cradle. Some rock which projected injuriously into the channel leading into the Harbour, has also been dressed down. It is hoped that these works will enable a larger class of boats to be used, and thus increase the safety of the fishermen when overtaken by heavy weather. A greater number of boats also may now be employed.

Buckie, Banffshire.

The new Harbour of Buckie which was begun in 1855, has been carried on with much energy by Mr. Stuart, the Contractor. The whole of the Western Pier, with the exception of the pitching, and part of the coping, and some pointing, &c., has been completed. This pier extends to the aggregate length of 635 feet. The Eastern Pier has also been extended, (of the height of the coping of quay wall,) for a distance of 208 feet from the shore. The old Pier has been removed, and some of the rock has been excavated from the interior of the Harbour. The works were closed in for the winter in the month of November last, but the quarrying and dressing of materials is still going on. We are glad to add that although there has been a great deal of stormy weather, accompanied by very heavy seas, since the operations began, no damage has been done to the works. The shelter afforded by the Pier, has already been found of great advantage both to vessels and boats.

Surveys.

In addition to the above works, the following surveys have been made, and the necessary designs furnished for consideration:—

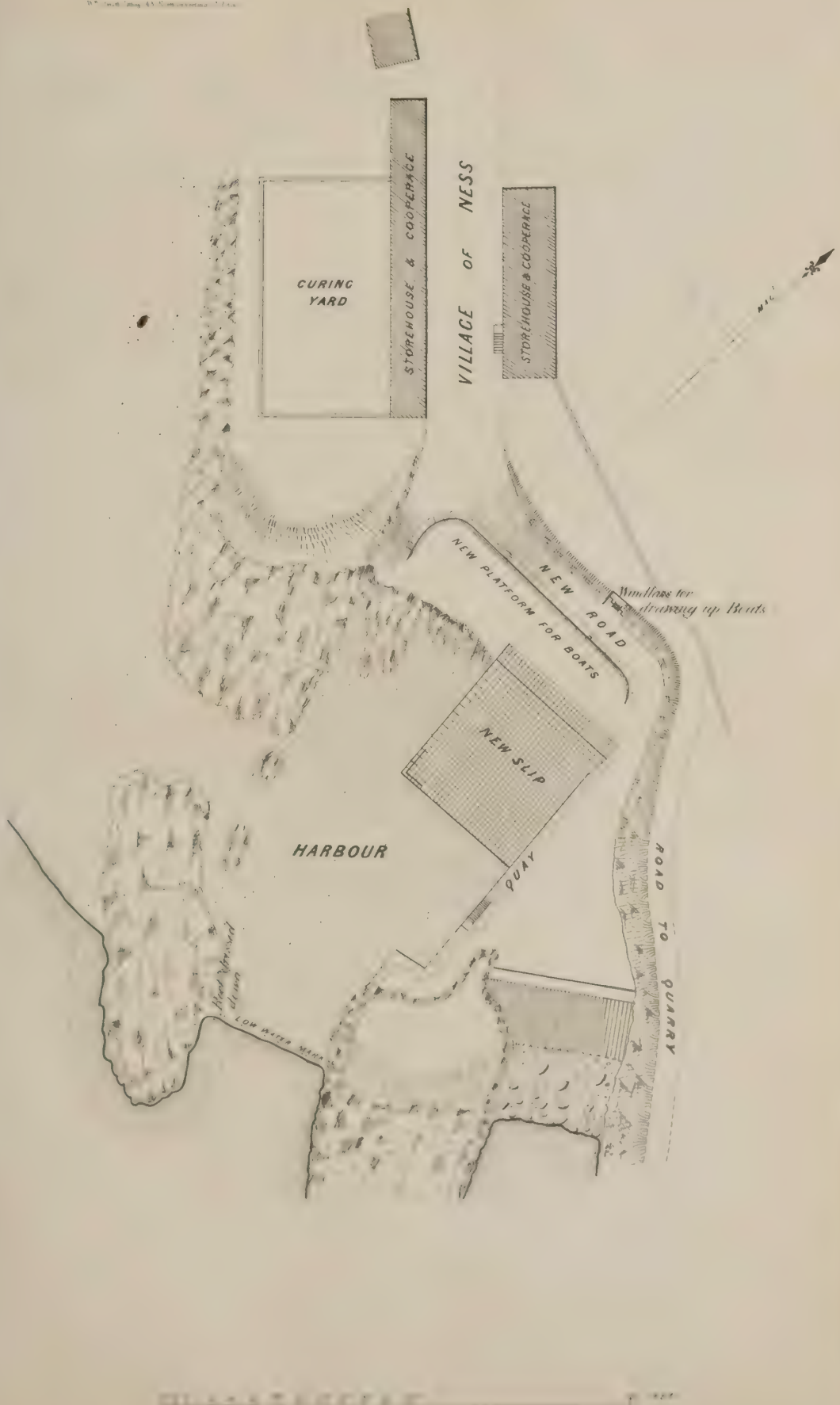
1. For a Deep-water Harbour for Boats, at Craignoon near Cellardyke, Fifeshire.
2. For improvement of Anstruther Harbour, Fifeshire.
3. For a Pier at Lynedale, or at Ballyvicva (an alternative site), in the Island of Skye.
4. For Occumster, Caithness-shire, upon a more extended design than a single Pier.

D. & T. STEVENSON.

Edinburgh, *February* 3, 1857.

NESS HARBOUR

ISLAND OF LEWIS



GENERAL ACCOUNT

An Account of the Sums Received and Paid by the Commissioners of the British
5th Geo. IV., Cap. 64, in the

Dr.

1856.				
	To Balance remaining at 31st December 1855, . .	£10,113	14	4
February	18. To cash from Sir James Matheson, Bart., being a deposit of one-half of the Engineering charges for Working Drawings and Specifications for improvements at Ness or Calicot Harbour, Island of Lewis, ...	8	8	0
„	29. To cash from Promoters of a Harbour at Craignoon, being deposit of one-half of the Engineering charges for a preliminary Survey, Design, &c., ...	20	0	0
April	1. To cash—being Parliamentary Grant for the year ended 31st March 1856, ...	3000	0	0
„	... To cash—being Bank Interest for the year ended 31st March 1856, ...	270	19	8
„	28. To cash from Fish-Curers, Fishermen, &c., in the Island of Lewis, being their contribution for the improvements of Ness or Calicot Harbour, ...	130	0	0
June	27. To cash from Sir James Matheson, Bart., being his contribution for ditto, and for the Engineering charges for the Works,	50	0	0
July	4. To cash from the Promoters of Improvements at Anstruther Harbour, being a deposit of one-half of the Engineering charges for a Preliminary Survey, Design, &c., .	20	0	0
„	9. To cash from Alexander M'Donald, Esq., for the same for Lyndale, Lochsnizort, Isle of Skye, . . .	25	0	0
August	1. To cash from Robert Gordon, Esq., Letterfourie,—contribution for a change upon the East Pier at Buckie Harbour, being extra work, ...	233	6	8
October	1. To cash being Parliamentary Grant for the year ending 31st March 1857, ...	3000	0	0
„	30. To cash from the Promoters of improvements at Ness or Calicot Harbour, being a further contribution for enlargement of Boat Platform, and improvement of Slip,—being extra work, ...	50	0	0
		£16,921	8	8

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

PIERS OR QUAYS.

FISHERIES for BUILDING or REPAIRING PIERS or QUAYS in SCOTLAND, under the Act
Year ended 31st December 1856.

Cr.

1856.			
By payments to account of Buckie Harbour, . .	£5721	14	7
By do. do. do. of improvements of Ness or Calicot Harbour, ...	380	0	0
By payments to the Engineers, being Fees for the Works at Latheron Wheel Harbour,—year ended 31st March 1856,	15	15	0
Sandsair Pier, do.,	23	14	0
Buckie Harbour, do.,	55	13	0
Occumster do., do.,	42	0	0
Edey Pier, Orkney Isles, do.,	31	10	0
Ness or Calicot Harbour, Island of Lewis, do.,	66	17	0
Helmsdale Harbour, do.,	40	0	0
	£6,377	3	7
By Balance remaining at 31st December 1856,	10,544	5	1
	£16,921	8	8

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE on each of the HARBOUR WORKS carrying

Dr.

BUCKIE HARBOUR—COUNTY OF BANFF.

1856.	To Balance remaining from last Abstract, . . .	£11,976	3	1
	To Contribution from Robert Gordon, Esq., Letterfourie, for a change upon the East Pier, being extra work, . .	233	6	8
	To Ditto from Board of Fisheries for ditto, . . .	466	13	4
		£12,676	3	1

NESS OR CALICOT HARBOUR—ISLAND OF LEWIS.

1856.	To Cash from Sir James Matheson, Bart., and Fish-Curers, Fishermen, &c. in the Island of Lewis, Contributions for the Improvement of the Harbour, and for the extra works thereon, .	£210	9	0
	To Ditto from Board of Fisheries for ditto, . . .	320	18	0
		£531	7	0

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

LYBSTER HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT of the EXPENDITURE of the SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of

Dr.

1856.	To Balance remaining from last year's Account, . .	£204	9	7

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1857.

on by the Board of Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st December 1856.

Cr.

ROBERT GORDON, Esq., Letterfourie.

1856.	By payments to account of the Works, ...	£5,721	14	7
	By balance remaining, ...	6,954	8	6
		£12,676	3	1

SIR JAMES MATHESON, Bart., and FISH-CURERS, FISHERMEN, &c.

1856.	By payments to account of the Works, . . .	£380	0	0
	By balance remaining, ...	151	7	0
		£531	7	0

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

LYBSTER HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

£6000 for the Improvement of Lybster Harbour, for the Year ended 31st December 1856

Cr.

1856.	By balance, *per contra*, awaiting settlement of differences between the Contractor, his Sureties, and the Central Bank, Perth, .	£204	9	7

P. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1856,

BEING FISHING 1856.

335

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1857.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2255

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

SINCE the presentation of our last Report the necessary consents have been received to the following proposed inclosures. Where no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation or for labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation are stated.

Saint Lythan's Down in the parish of Wenvoe, containing about 193 acres. 1. St. Lythan's Down, county Glamorgan.

Inclosure will bring into cultivation and materially increase the value of a considerable tract of very useful land now lying in a comparatively profitless state.

Yalberton Tor in the parish of Paington, containing about 22 acres, subject to certain defined rights. 2. Yalberton Tor, county Devon.

Cuddington Commons in the township of Cuddington in the parish of Malpas, containing about 26 acres. 3. Cuddington, county Chester.

An allotment for exercise and recreation has not been set out in consequence of the small extent of the land to be inclosed, nor for the labouring poor, as all those who live near the common have gardens originally taken from the common.

Inclosure will prevent continual depredation, and render the old inclosed farms more compact.

Hartlington Moor in the township of Hartlington in the parish of Burnsall, containing about 600 acres. 4. Hartlington Moor, county York.

Inclosure will lead to great improvement of the land by drainage.

Great Musgrave Common or Fell in the parish of Great Musgrave, containing about 1,382 acres. 5. Great Musgrave, county Westmorland.

Inclosure will lead to the improvement of the fell and to the prevention of trespasses on the Lower Common.

Hillbeck Fell in the township of Hillbeck, containing about 1,000 acres. 6. Hillbeck, county Westmoreland.

No part of this land is fit for an allotment for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor.

Inclosure will increase the value of the land, and enable each party interested to obtain his fair share of the advantages to be derived from it.

Wolverton Waste Land in the parish of Wolverton, containing about 36 acres. 7. Wolverton, county Southampton.

Allotments have not been set out either for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor, as the few cottages in the parish have large gardens, and are at a distance from the land to be inclosed.

The soil of the land is well adapted for tillage, and the inclosure will confirm an arrangement already agreed to between the parties interested.

South Field and Greys Mead in the parishes of Rotherfield Greys and Rotherfield Peppard, containing about 148 acres, subject to certain defined rights. 8. Rotherfield Greys and Rotherfield Peppard, county Oxford.

9. Callington, county Cornwall.

Callington Common in the parish of Callington, containing about 604 acres.
This inclosure will lead to the cultivation of a tract of land naturally good.

10. Parracombe, county Devon.

Parracombe Down in the parish of Parracombe, containing about 914 acres.
Inclosure will lead to the cultivation of a good tract of land, and prevent the soil being carried away by those who have no right to take it.

11. Little Hormead and Layston, county Hertford.

Cook's Corner, Park Field Common, Jefferies' Common, Churchfield Common, Four Acre Common, Willow Mead, Westy Corner, Stones Cross, Westy Field, Brookfield Commons, Further Jefferies' Common, and Hoaresfield and Balks, in the parishes of Little Hormead and Layston, containing about 352 acres.

The land from which allotments could be taken for exercise and recreation or for labouring poor consist only of narrow balks, and are wholly unsuited for the purpose.

This inclosure will bring together the lands, now detached from one another, belonging to the several owners, and get rid of the common rights which are exercised during part of the year over lands holden in severalty.

12. Kirk Hammerton, county York.

Kirk Hammerton Moor in the township and parish of Kirk Hammerton, containing about 35 acres.

An allotment for the labouring poor has not been made, as there are 4 acres of ground adjoining the village furnishing sufficient gardens for those who would be entitled to such allotment.

The inclosure will lead to a fair enjoyment of the land by the different parties interested, which at present is not the case.

13. Grunty Fen, county Cambridge.

Grunty Fen in the parishes of Ely Saint Mary, Witchford, Wentworth, Haddenham, Wilburton, and Streatham, and in the hamlet of Thetford, containing about 1,351 acres.

The land is at present lying in an unproductive state, and is capable of very great improvement.

14. Coventry, (No. 2.), county Warwick.

Such of the Lammas and Michaelmas lands situate in the several parishes, hamlets, or places of Saint Michael, the Holy Trinity, Saint John Baptist, Foleshill, Exhall, Sow, Stoke, Wyken, Radford, Keresley, Whitley, and Coundon, or some of them, as are not directed to be inclosed under "The "Annual Inclosure Act, 1856," containing about 500 acres.

15. Bigmore Common and Pound Common, county Oxford.

Bigmore Common and Pound Common, situate in the Cadmore End Division of Lewknor-up-Hill, containing about 31 acres.

No allotment has been made for the labouring poor, as the few cottages within reach of the land are amply supplied with garden ground.

This inclosure will bring a good tract of land, now valueless, into cultivation, and enable the parishioners to obtain a good road over the common.

16. Stokenchurch, county Oxford.

Eastwood, the Common (including garden ground allotted therefrom), Penley Hollies, Parr's Common, Penley Corner Common, Chequers Common, Dell's Common, and small piece adjoining Ipstone Common, containing about 632 acres.

The lands are in a very neglected state, and being close to the high road are subject to constant trespass.

17. Hirwain Common, county Glamorgan.

Hirwain Common, in the parishes of Aberdare and Ystradyfodwg, containing about 3,318 acres.

This inclosure will afford the opportunity of setting out very useful allotments for public purposes, and put an end to a system of encroachments, and the difficulties consequent upon it.

18. Coedpenmain, county Glamorgan.

Coedpenmain in the parish of Eglwysilan, containing about 160 acres.

No allotment has been given for the labouring poor, the only part of the common sufficiently near to the cottages being unfit for the purpose.

This inclosure will tend to the improved cultivation of a tract of land of scarcely any value in its present condition, and put an end to constant acts of trespass.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioners' Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order.
			Acres.					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
1855 Dec. 3	Saint Lythan's Down	Glamorgan	193	1856 April 3	1856 April 22	1856 May 1	1-16th, exclusive of metallic minerals	1 2 0	1 2 0	1857 Feb. 13
1856 Nov. 12	Yalberton Tor	Devon	22	„ Dec. 16	„ Dec. 30	1857 Jan. 6	——	—	—	„ Mar. 6
„ July 1	Caddington	Chester	26	„ Sept. 18	„ Sept. 29	„ Feb. 12	1-15th, exclusive of minerals, &c.	—	—	„ Mar. 11
1857 Jan. 2	Hartlington Moor	York	600	1857 Feb. 10	1857 Feb. 18	„ Feb. 19	1-16th	2 0 0	1 0 0	„ Mar. 13
1856 Nov. 28	Great Musgrave	Westmorland	1,382	„ Jan. 7	„ Jan. 17	„ Feb. 5	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	2 0 0	1 0 0	„ Mar. 14
„ Nov. 28	Hillbeck	Westmorland	1,000	„ Jan. 6	„ Jan. 12	„ Feb. 5	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	—	—	„ Mar. 14
1857 Jan. 21	Wolverton	Southampton	36	„ Feb. 12	„ Feb. 13	„ Feb. 19	1-16th	—	—	„ Mar. 26
1856 Dec. 27	Rotherfield Greys and Rotherfield Peppard	Oxford	148	„ Feb. 7	„ Feb. 21	„ Feb. 26	——	—	—	„ Mar. 31
„ Nov. 17	Callington	Cornwall	604	1856 Dec. 12	„ Jan. 28	„ Jan. 29	1-15th, exclusive, &c.	4 0 0	4 0 0	„ April 7
„ Nov. 20	Parracombe	Devon	914	„ Dec. 18	1856 Dec. 30	„ Jan. 1	70 acres	2 0 0	4 0 0	„ May 12
„ Aug. 4	Little Hormead and Layston	Hertford	352	„ Oct. 27	„ Nov. 8	1856 Nov. 6	1-16th	—	—	„ May 15
1855 Mar. 5	Kirk Hammerton	York	35	1855 May 3	1855 May 14	1857 Mar. 19	1-16th	5 0 0	—	„ May 25
1857 Jan. 22	Grunty Fen	Cambridge	1,351	1857 Mar. 13	1857 April 6	„ April 8	21 acres	24 0 0	250 0 0	„ June 3
„ Jan. 15	Coventry. No. 2.	Warwick	500	„ Feb. 14	„ Feb. 27	„ Mar. 5	——	—	—	„ June 3
„ Jan. 16	Bigmore Common and Pound Common	Oxford	31	„ April 28	„ May 6	„ May 7	9-10ths of woodland and 1-16th of remainder.	Part of Pound Common. About	—	„ June 13
„ Jan. 19	Stokenchurch	Oxford	632	„ April 28	„ May 8	„ May 21	Special allotments	7 0 0	10 0 0	„ June 20
„ Mar. 21	Hirwain Common	Glamorgan	3,318	„ May 20	„ May 29	„ June 4	1 16th, exclusive, &c.	130 0 0 50 acres for burial grounds and 1 acre for school.	30 0 0	„ June 30
„ Mar. 6	Coedpenmain	Glamorgan	160	„ May 19	„ May 27	„ June 4	1-15th, exclusive, &c.	About 50 0 0	—	„ July 2

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's Square,
9th July 1857.

(Signed) WM. BLAMIRE,
G. DARBY,
H. C. MULES,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1857.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames have to submit their Thirty-first Annual Report.

At the usual period of last year, the Tolls of the several Districts were submitted to public competition; but not being then let, they were again put up to auction in the month of June, when all except the 9th (Highgate and Hampstead) and the 15th and 16th (Hackney and Lea Bridge) Districts were let, and produced within 10 *l.* of the same sum as they had realised the previous year.

The Tolls on the New North Road were let at the same time for 780 *l.*, and those on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads for 1,550 *l.* The Districts which were not let, have since been in course of collection by the officers of the Commissioners.

On the 9th District (in which three side-bars have, during the past year, been removed), the receipts have fallen short of the amount for which the Tolls were last let by 1,805 *l.*, the diminution arising from a considerable evasion of Toll at the Hampstead Road Gate, and the removal of side-bars.

On the 15th and 16th Districts the collections have also been considerably less than the receipts of former years: this decrease has arisen partly from the opening of the Woodford Railway, and partly from the removal of the Clapton Gate, and of two side-bars on the Road leading to Lea Bridge.

The Commissioners have also, during the past year, removed all the side-bars on the 10th District (City Road), an allowance of 300 *l.* being made to the lessee.

The continued cessation of building operations has hitherto prevented the Commissioners letting for building purposes the Harvist's Estate Lands at Holloway.

The Commissioners have to report that, in conformity with the 14th Clause of the "Marylebone and Finchley Roads Extension Act, 1850," they last year paid off 850 *l.* of the bonded debt secured on the Tolls of those Roads with the sum of 596 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Receipts from Tolls during the past year (exclusive of those on the Marylebone and Finchley and New North Roads), have amounted to 56,358 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*; and the Receipts from all sources to 62,535 *l.* 0 *s.* 8 *d.*, while the Expenditure during the same period has reached 64,878 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*, being an excess of 2,343 *l.* 3 *s.* beyond the Income.

All the tradesmen's bills, and other liabilities of the Commissioners to 1st February last have been paid; and the estimated amount of their present floating debt (which comprises the Expenditure of the Roads for two months) is about 8,000 *l.*

The Commissioners refer to the General Account in the Appendix (No. 1) for the particulars of the Receipts and Expenditure from the 25th March 1856 to the 25th March 1857.

They also refer to the Report of their General Surveyor in the Appendix (No. 4) for details, and information as to the present state of the Roads, and for an Account of such Improvements as have been undertaken and completed during the past twelve months.

LONSDALE,
Chairman.

Metropolis Roads Office,
3 April 1857.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year, to the 25th March 1857.

RECEIPT.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BALANCE on the 25th March 1856 - - - - - - -	- - -	4,402 9 7
ORDINARY.		
Tolls - - - - - - - - - - - - -	56,358 1 2	
Composition from the City of London, less Income Tax - -	46 13 4	
On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz.—		
Harrow School - - - - - - £. 3,000 – –		
Harvist's Estate from Brewers' Company - - £. 242 13 11		
Under Harvist's Estate Act - 255 1 4		
497 15 3		
	3,497 15 3	
Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex, for the Repairs of Roads over County Bridges, one year, to 31st December 1856 - - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	
TOTAL ORDINARY - - -	- - -	60,202 9 9
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Repaid by Accountant-General, Amount advanced on account of Harvist's Estate Act - - - - - - - - -	600 – –	
Interest on Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - -	335 4 5	
From Gas and Water Companies, and others, for Repair of Roads, Rents of Cottage and Land, and Old Materials sold	1,367 19 10	
Received towards Expense of Sewer - - - - - -	29 6 8	
		2,332 10 11
	£.	66,937 10 3

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ORDINARY.		
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.—		
Day Labour, including Men at the Pumps, during the Watering Season - - £. 8,666 9 4		
Digging Gravel, and preparing Materials by Contract - - - - - - 1,543 8 9		
	10,209 18 1	
Team Labour, including Watering - - - - - -	12,050 9 1	
Materials, including Freightage, Wharfage, &c., viz.—		
Flints - - - - - - - - £. 2,206 12 –		
Gravel - - - - - - - - 2,882 2 1		
Granite and Hard Stone - - - - 26,130 5 3		
Wharfage - - - - - - - 194 5 10		
	31,413 5 2	
Tradesmen's Bills, viz.—		
Implements - - - - - - - 183 7 6		
Wheelwrights - - - - - - - 704 – –		
Smiths - - - - - - - - 168 16 –		
Carpenters - - - - - - - 135 15 8		
Bricklayers - - - - - - - 172 9 3		
Repair of Stand Posts and Pumps - - 368 16 2		
Paviors - - - - - - - - 117 3 6		
	1,850 7 1	
Carried forward - - - £.	55,523 19 5	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	55,523 19 5	
Rent and Taxes of Wharfs, Depôts, &c., viz.—		
Rent - - - - - - - - £. 316 14 4		
Taxes, &c. - - - - - - - 62 3 8		
	378 18 –	
West Middlesex, Chelsea, Grand Junction, New River, Hampstead, and East London Water Companies, for Water for the Roads, Season 1856 - - - - - - - - -	2,414 3 11	
Lighting Turnpike-gates - - - - - - - -	482 6 3	
Repairs of Fencing, Drain Pipes and Tiles, and Incidental Expenses for the Roads - - - - - - - - -	34 6 8	
		58,883 14 3
For the Establishment, viz.—		
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	2,950 6 8	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps and Postage	110 4 2	
Rent and Taxes of Office, &c., viz.—		
Rent - - - - - - - £. 255 3 1		
Taxes, &c. - - - - - - - 61 14 8		
	316 17 9	
Repairs of Clocks, and Surveyors' Petty Expenses - - -	49 1 –	
Contingent Expenses of Office, &c. - - - - -	268 2 4	
		3,694 11 11
Payments to Parishes, being proportions of Amounts received on account of the Rents and Profits of the Harrow School and Harvist's Estates - - - - - - - - -	- - -	764 7 –
Income and Property Tax on Salaries and Premises rented -	- - -	206 19 1
Tolls on hand, Superintendence, Toll Tickets, and other Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	141 2 6
TOTAL ORDINARY - - -	- - -	63,640 14 9
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Accountant-General, towards replacing Trust Stock sold on account of Expenses of Harvist's Estate Act - - -	223 3 8	
Parliamentary and Law Expenses - - - - - -	426 19 1	
Painting and General Repairs of Toll-houses and Gates, Bars, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	293 10 7	
Iron Fencing, Contribution towards Parochial Works, Granite Curb, Engineer's Works at Wells, &c. - - - -	149 6 7	
Compensation to Lessee for Loss of Tolls - - - -	100 – –	
		1,193 8 11
IMPROVEMENTS.		
At Fulham,—Day Labour, Materials and Cartage - - -	35 9 –	
At Harrow,—Maintaining Fencing, &c. - - - -	8 11 –	
		44 – –
	£.	64,878 3 8

	£. s. d.
BALANCE in hand, Cash - - - - - -	2,059 6 7
EXCHEQUER BILLS, purchased for - - - - -	10,263 19 2

Metropolis Roads Office,
3 April 1857.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements under the Metropolis Roads (Harvist's Estate) Act, 1855, from the passing of the Act up to the 25th March 1857.

RECEIPTS.

		£. s. d.
1856:		
April - 14	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th January, on 4,749 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* Three per Cent Consols, less Income Tax - - -	66 9 11
August - 6	The same, due 5th July, on 3,675 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*, Balance of Consols after Sale, by order of the Court of Chancery, on account of Expenses of Harvist's Estate Act, less Income Tax - - - - - - - - -	51 9 3
Sept. - 6	Three Quarters' Rent, &c. of Land to Lady-day 1856, less Property Tax - - - - - - - - -	50 19 7
1857:		
Jan. - - 24	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th instant, on Consols, less Income Tax - - - - - - - - - - -	51 9 3
Feb. - - 12	Half-year's Rent, &c. of Land to Michaelmas 1856, less Property Tax - - - - - - - - -	34 13 4
	£.	255 1 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

		£. s. d.
1856:		
May - - 22	Parish of Paddington - - - $\frac{1}{16}$ of £. 66 9 11	4 3 2
June - - 20	Parish of Marylebone, the same - - - - - - -	4 3 2
Oct. - - 4	Parish of Paddington - - - $\frac{1}{16}$ of £. 51 9 3	
	And $\frac{1}{16}$ of 50 19 7	
	$\frac{1}{16}$ of £. 102 8 10	6 8 –
Nov. - - 10	Parish of Marylebone, the same - - - - - - -	6 8 –
1857:		
March - 7	Parish of Paddington - - - $\frac{1}{16}$ of £. 51 9 3	
	And $\frac{1}{16}$ of 34 13 4	
	$\frac{1}{16}$ of £. 86 2 7	5 7 8
	Payment to be made in conformity with the Terms of the Act, to the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to replace Trust Stock sold out on account of Expenses of Harvist's Estate Act - - - - - - - -	223 3 8
	Due to the Parish of Marylebone, for $\frac{1}{16}$ of 86 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.*, as above - - - - - - - - - -	5 7 8
	£.	255 1 4

Metropolis Roads Office, 3 April 1857.

Lonsdale, Chairman.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 26th March 1856 and the 25th March 1857 inclusive; viz.:—

From Tolls - - - - - - -	£. 1,656. 9. 0.

Metropolis Roads Office, 3 April 1857.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 4.

Metropolis Roads Office, 22, Whitehall Place, 25 March 1857.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to submit the Thirty-first Report on the state of the Metropolis Roads, and the works and alterations thereon for the past year.

1st and 2d DISTRICTS. *Kensington and Brentford Roads.*

The Chelsea Waterworks Company have completed the work of laying main pipes in the Fulham Road, agreeably to the terms of their Act, 15 & 16 of Victoria, and have paid the Commissioners for reinstating the Road, which is now in progress. In carrying out this work, the Company purchased land by the side of the Road where it was crooked and narrow in several places, between Stanford Bridge and Putney Bridge, and such pieces of land having been given up by the Company, the Road and Footpaths have been considerably widened and straightened at those places.

The work mentioned in the last Report of reinstating the Isleworth Branch after the water-mains, has been completed, and the Road is now again in good order.

The Road from Hounslow to Powder Mills Bridge, which broke up after the frost in February 1856, has been strengthened by an additional quantity of gravel, and the whole of these districts are now in good travelling order.

3d, 4th and 5th DISTRICTS. *Uxbridge and Shepherd's Bush Roads.*

The Grand Junction Waterworks Company, in laying a main pipe from Bayswater to Notting Hill, caused much interruption to the traffic in the narrow way, as well as injury to the Road, which has been subsequently reinstated.

The carting of clay, &c., from the excavations, and the materials for erecting the new buildings at Bayswater Hill, caused much additional wear upon this part of the Road, which has acquired an increased quantity of materials, and extra labour.

The building of the new Sewer in Addison Road dried the well at Notting Hill, and rendered it necessary to deepen it, to obtain a supply of water for the Road.

The embankment of the North and South Junction Railway, which crosses this Road at Acton Bottom, caused all the surface drainage of the land on the north side to fall into the ditch by the side of the Road at one point, which frequently overflowed and flooded the Road. The Company were called upon and required in the last summer to lay down a pipe-drain under the Road, connecting the ditches on the north and south sides, by which measure this inconvenience has been remedied.

The opening of the Wycombe and Uxbridge Branches of the Great Western Railway, has lessened the traffic, and reduced the receipt of tolls on these districts.

6th DISTRICT. *Harrow Road.*

The Commissioners have not yet been able to procure the land required for widening the Bridge over the Canal at Westbourne Green, or for carrying out the improvement of straightening the Road east of the Hampstead and City Junction Railway crossing, mentioned in the last Report.

The New Road and widening at the fifth mile-stone, and also the widening of the Road near Wembly Church, have now become consolidated, and the whole is in good order.

7th and 8th DISTRICTS. *Kilburn Road.*

The London and North Western Railway have commenced the work of widening their Bridge under this Road at Kilburn, and also the Tunnel under the Harrow Road, at Kensal Green, agreeably to the Act 16 & 17 of Victoria, Session 1853.

The Wooden Fencing by the sides of the Road at Cricklewood being quite worn out, has been removed, and Iron Fencing erected in lieu thereof.

By

9th and 10th Districts. *Hampstead and Highgate, and City Roads.*

By the opening of new Streets, crossing the Ball's Pond Road, three Side Bars there were evaded, and became almost useless, and they have consequently been discontinued.

The general suspension of building operations has reduced the Income of Tolls on these districts.

The Side Bars on the City Road (12 in number) have been discontinued.

The Parish of St. Luke's being about to repave the Footpaths at the sides of the City Road, arrangements have been made to alter and straighten the curb-stones and water-channels, and to improve the Entrances to the Side Streets, by additional Gratings and Drains into the Sewers. And the Commissioners have also granted permission to the District Board of Works to erect an Obelisk on this Road, near Finsbury Square, at the junction of Windmill Street and Providence Row.

11th and 12th Districts. *Stamford Hill Road.*

The Bridge under this Road and Footpath, called Stone Bridge, in the Parish of Tottenham, having been found in a dilapidated state, arrangements have been made with the parish authorities to thoroughly repair the Bridge and the Fencing on the approach thereto, the Commissioners paying the Parish the sum of 20 *l.* as their proportion of the expense.

The Road from Edmonton to Waltham Cross, which blew up after the frost, as stated in the last Report, has been much strengthened by an increased quantity of materials in the past autumn, and the same is now in good repair.

13th and 14th Districts. *Green Lanes, and Seven Sisters Roads.*

The portions of these Roads disturbed and injured by the New River Company's works have been reinstated, and the whole is now in good order.

The widening and improving of the Road in London Lane, Enfield, mentioned in the last Report, has been completed by the National Freehold Land Society.

The Imperial Gas Light Company, having extended their main along the Green Lanes Road, the Turnpike at the Manor House is now lighted with Gas, instead of oil.

15th and 16th Districts. *Hackney and Lea Bridge Roads.*

The Hackney District Board of Works having determined to pave the Footpaths by the sides of these Roads, arrangements have been made to alter and straighten the line of curb edgings.

The Turnpike Gate at Upper Clapton has been discontinued, and the House sold and removed, and the District Board of Works being desirous of erecting an Obelisk on the site thereof, the Commissioners have been pleased to grant permission for the same.

The Road from Lea Bridge to Upper Clapton, where broken up a second time by the Works of the East London Waterworks Company, and also the Road of the Approaches, and on the Bridge over the Canal, leading to the Company's Reservoirs, have been thoroughly reinstated, and are now in good order.

The Side Bars on this Road, near Lea Bridge, have been discontinued.

The opening of the Woodford Railway has taken off traffic from these Districts, and the Toll Receipt has become much reduced thereby.

During the last Summer the whole of the Toll Houses, Turnpike Gates, Side Bars, Posts and Rails, Fencings and Mile Posts on the several Roads, were thoroughly repaired and painted.

Several Notices of Applications to Parliament, for schemes affecting the Roads, having been served, the proposed Bills, Plans and Sections, &c., have been carefully examined, with the assistance of the Solicitor to the Commissioners, and arrangements made with the Promoters for Clauses to be inserted in the Bills, to protect the Roads.

Fifty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-one cubic yards of materials have been used on these Roads during the past year, and they are all in good travelling condition.

I beg to annex a Return of Materials, Implements, &c., &c., on hand.

Marylebone and Finchley Road.

Several encroachments having taken place on this Road, the Commissioners ordered a Survey and Plan of the Road to be made, and have since instructed the Solicitor to proceed against the parties, which is being carried into effect.

New North Road.

The Toll House on this Road at Hoxton, built by the late Trustees, partly on Mr. Sturt's Land, has been removed, and a new House built in the centre of the Road, towards the cost of which Mr. Sturt contributed the sum of 30 *l.*, with the understanding that the House should become his property, and be removed by him, at the expiration of the Local Act.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(signed) *H. Browse*, General Surveyor.

Appendix, No. 5.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps, and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 25th March 1857.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flints.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand Posts.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Brooms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Toll Boxes.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																					
Kensington	250	450	- -	15	4	12	14	6	5	28	20	24	4	10	26	2	6	9	6	14	2	15	13	12
Brentford	200	270	- -	17	30	1	34	16	- -	34	40	40	16	39	32	1	2	–	2	1	2	5	5	8
Uxbridge	180	170	120	19	24	6	42	16	12	46	47	39	33	41	32	2	5	1	5	2	4	9	8	33
Shepherd's Bush	- -	85	- -	2	2	–	3	2	- -	3	3	3	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harrow	210	- -	40	3	- -	5	5	6	4	8	12	12	10	8	7	1	1	–	1	–	- -	- -	- -	12
Kilburn	405	- -	60	10	12	5	4	6	4	8	12	12	7	12	8	1	2	3	2	10	2	1	- -	18
Hampstead and Highgate	1,078	- -	- -	26	6	29	27	10	24	29	51	47	12	36	24	1	8	6	8	22	4	18	18	28
Seven Sisters	160	200	- -	4	5	1	6	3	- -	8	8	7	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	–
City Road	350	- -	- -	3	2	2	9	2	9	10	9	9	6	6	6	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes	350	260	120	16	22	6	34	20	30	50	40	50	22	45	22	–	5	1	5	3	4	4	4	–
Hackney	240	- -	- -	7	- -	9	6	- -	17	11	12	17	- -	–	5	1	2	2	2	10	2	3	1	7
Lea Bridge	- -	275	225	6	11	–	12	6	14	12	12	12	- -	–	6	–	2	–	2	–	1	5	- -	8
	3,423	1,710	565	128	118	76	196	93	119	247	266	272	119	204	173	11	35	23	35	63	23	62	51	126

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, s. 136.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *May* 1857.

50—Sess. 2.

Under 2 oz.

157. Lunacy Commissioners' Report

[2275] Mining Districts Commissioner's Report

The above are bound with the Octavo portion of Vols 16. 17.

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COAL MINES.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES,

TO

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE,

TO DECEMBER 1856.

Mr. DUNN.
Mr. ATKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON.
Mr. HIGSON.

Mr. MORTON.
Mr. HEDLEY.

Mr. WYNNE.
Mr. BROUGH.

Mr. MACKWORTH.
Mr. EVANS.

Mr. WILLIAMS.
Mr. ALEXANDER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2270

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I.

Report on the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Northern District; viz. the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, from 31st December 1855, to and with 31st December 1856.—By Matthias Dunn, Esq.

An Account of the Number of Fatal Colliery Accidents in the Northern District, viz., Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, from 31st December 1855, to and with 31st December 1856.

1856 :—			In Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokedamp.	Falls of Stone or Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
January	3	* South Pelaw, fall in roll-way	–	–	–	1	–	1
	4	Newbottle, killed by locomotive	–	–	–	–	1	1
	7	Long Framlington, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	16	Midgcholm, Cumberland ditto	1	–	–	–	–	1
	22	Burnopfield, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
	23	Shilbottle, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	26	Whitehaven, killed by rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
February	8	Townley Main, child killed on railway	–	–	–	–	1	1
	14	* Hetton, crush of rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
	25	Montagu Main, killed in shaft (cradle)	1	–	–	–	–	1
	,,	Hebburn, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	27	Walker, ditto coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
	29	Felling, Wardly sinking pit, killed by mismanagement of cradle	3	–	–	–	–	3
March	12	Gilcruix, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	17	Backworth, killed on waggon way	–	–	–	–	1	1
	20	Bigges Main, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
	24	Walker, child killed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
April	5	Seaton Burn, killed at boiler	–	–	–	–	1	1
	24	Kibblesworth, boiler explosion	–	–	–	–	2	2
	,,	Barrington, on incline	–	–	–	–	1	1
May	1	Felling, on inclined plane	–	–	–	–	1	1
	2	Monkwearmouth, killed by rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
	24	Burnopfield, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
	31	Monkwearmouth, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
June	8	Bigge's Main, boiler explosion	–	–	–	–	1	1
	12	Mickley, by rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
	,,	Monkwearmouth, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	30	Ditto fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
July	3	Whitehaven, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
	10	Monkwearmouth, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	,,	Cramlington, Dudley, winning	1	–	–	–	–	1
	12	Garesfield, found dead	–	–	–	–	–	–
	28	Byker (Heaton), fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	31	Marley Hill, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	,,	Etal, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
August	2	Andrew's House, fell out of cage	1	–	–	–	–	1
	7	Hilda (Manor, West End) fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	,,	Seaton Moor, Cumberland, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
	13	Team, killed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	,,	Cramlington, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	16	Ditto by inclined plane	–	–	–	–	1	1
	18	Ravensworth, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	19	Mickley, ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
	,,	Bedlington, ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
	28	Benton, ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sept.	2	Scremerston, ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
	16	Cowpen, ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
	17	Bebside, hurt by cage at shaft top	1	–	–	–	–	1
	20	Crook Consett, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	21	Burradon, ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
	24	Crossbarrow, fell down shaft, tub fell away from hook	1	–	–	–	–	1
	25	Gosforth, crushed by tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
		Carried forward	11	–	–	25	18	54

			In Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokedamp.	Falls of Stone or Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
		Brought forward -	11	–	–	25	18	54
October	1	Blaydon Main, fall of stone - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	9	Walbottle, ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	13	Consett, ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	23	Team, ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	25	Scremerston, boiler explosion - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
	30	Ratcliffe, fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	31	Team, killed by waggons - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Seaton Delaval, ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nov.	10	Old Dryburn Lowick, fell down pit - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
	14	Threepthwaite, fall of stone - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	19	South Derwent, ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	21	Killingworth, by railway - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
	23	Ouston, fall of stone - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	28	Garesfield, died in pit - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
December	4	Townley Main, fall from cage - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
	20	Marley Hill, fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	22	Washington, crush of tubs - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Netherton, by railway - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Marley Hill, fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	23	Bradley (Consett), fall of coal - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Washington, fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
			13	–	–	37	25	75
		Deduct—Included in Mr. Atkinson's district -	–	–	–	1	1	2
		Total - - - - -	13	–	–	36	24	73
		Mr. Atkinson's district - - - -	10	3	–	25	24	62
		Total both districts -	23	3	–	61	48	135
		Synopsis since 1850						
Total deaths		from 30 Nov. 1850, to and with 31 Dec. 1851	18	57	1	36	48	160
„		from 31 December, 1851 to December, 1852 -	28	38	1	45	43	155
„	„	Ditto 1852 ditto 1853 -	29	19	1	58	44	151
„	„	Ditto 1853 ditto 1854 -	26	11	2	44	44	127
„	„	Ditto 1854 ditto 1855 -	25	20	1	51	51	148
„	„	Ditto 1855 ditto 1856 -	23	3	–	63	51	140
		Total in Six years - - - -	149	148	6	297	281	881
		Average per Annum - - -	25	25	1	49	47	147

During the above period there has been a progressive increased production of coal, and a consequent increase of people and of risk.

Amongst the casualties no less than *eight* persons have lost their lives upon the private Colliery Railways, especially referred to in the Report.

Report of the working of the Coal Mine Inspection Act in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Sir, Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 4, 1857.

In the foregoing pages I have the honour to present you with the details of fatal colliery accidents in this district, during the year 1856, and in order to enable a comparison to be formed with preceding periods, I have appended the return from Mr. Atkinson's district, comprising the south-western part of the County of Durham, whilst my district includes that portion of the County of Durham north of the river Wear, and the Stanhope Railway, together with the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

I have great pleasure in remarking, that during the whole year I have not a single fatal case of explosion, whilst Mr. Atkinson has only three, affording a convincing proof of the great skill and prudence which prevails in the ventilation of these deep and extensive colleries; of the excellence of the arrangements,

regarding the management of the safety lamps, and of the advantageous results of the amended Act of Parliament.

It will be seen by the schedule, that the bulk of the accidents consist of single deaths from falls of coal or roof, and in scarcely a single instance has any serious question arisen as to the conduct of the persons having charge, for, in this district, the general principle is acknowledged, that upon the viewer, overmen, and deputies, belong the obligation of not only providing an adequate supply of propwood in the very working places, but also of setting it to the satisfaction of the men, spare timber being left for unexpected occurrences; these casualties constitute 58 out of the aggregate death 131.

Several of these cases have arisen from the want of caution or foolhardinesss of the colliers, in the undermining of the coal, and neglecting to secure the overhanging mass by temporary propping.

Under the head of sundries, a large proportion has occurred to young boys being crushed by the tubs, injured upon the inclined planes, run over by the waggons on the surface, boiler explosions, &c., all in single cases, and in very few involving blame to any of the managing parties. I will, however, particularize a few as demanding especial notice, viz:—

On January 7th, at Long Framlington, Northumberland, and January 16th, at Midgeholme, near Brampton in Cumberland;—at the former, an unfortunate person belonging to the colliery, and employed about the top of the pit, by sheer inadvertance, fell down the shaft as he was walking backwards, assisting to carry past some timber;—and he at Midgeholme, also belonging to the colliery, was deceived by the glimmering of the pit lights and a smoky shaft.

February 29th, a very calamitous affair occurred at the new whinning of Wardley, belonging to the Felling Colliery Company.

The process of walling up the sides of a staple pit was progressing, a platform was suspended by a rope up each side of the shaft, one of which was attached to a winch, and the other was lashed around a ground post; three men were employed in the walling, and it was arranged that when the cradle was required to be raised to keep pace with the operation, the men were at a certain signal, to step from the cradle upon the walling; but by some unaccountable misunderstanding of the signals, whilst the men still remained upon the cradle, the lashing of one of the ropes was removed by the bank people, and all three were precipitated into the water some fathoms below, and notwithstanding that many persons were at hand, so great was the confusion, that the poor men were drowned before any effectual assistance could be organized.

On the 24th of April, a boiler explosion occurred at Kibblesworth Colliery, whereby one person was killed, and another afterwards died of his wounds. In this case five boilers were connected together, each boiler having a steam safety valve and ordinary float apparatus; an uniform steam pipe and water-feed pipe, with branches to each boiler, supplied the steam and water, each branch being furnished with a screw valve, by which means the attendant could regulate the feed according to the requirement exhibited by the safety valve and the float apparatus; it being perfectly understood, that when one boiler was feeding, the valves belonging to the other should remain shut, in order to avoid the very common and dangerous circumstance of one boiler discharging its water into its neighbouring boiler, which is technically called "priming."

In this case the evidence bore strongly upon the boiler being in a very proper state a short time previous to the explosion, but that the attendant was in the act of working the valve at the period of the explosion, and from the condition of the valve, it was concluded that two of them must have been open at the same time; also that, as each boiler was furnished with one water float without any glass tube or gauge cocks, the float might have stuck fast, and so misled the engineman as to the state of his boilers.

The result of the investigation was to cause duplicate steam valves and floats to be adopted, whilst I circulated some instructions * regarding the dealing with boilers suddenly discovered to be in a dangerous state.

---

* The Explosion of a Boiler at Kibblesworth Colliery.

To the Editor of the Newcastle Journal.

Sir,—By this explosion an unfortunate young man lost his life, the boiler being rent into three pieces and driven 150 yards from the place. It very seldom happens that a correct calculation of the

On the 20th March, a boiler explosion took place at Bigges Main Colliery, whereby one person was killed. The boiler was of the Old Haystack form, and working at very low pressure with an ordinary float, but without any provision for duplicate floats or other expedient.

No certain evidence could be had as to the cause of the accident; but a portion of the bottom had become disfigured as from undue pressure, whilst the boiler itself, from many years of wear, had become exceedingly thin, and appeared to have been exceedingly heated as from want of water.

Duplicate floats or gauge cocks were ordered to be provided, and a more decisive attendance arranged for, as no less than eight boilers were interconnected, parts of them working the winding, and the other portion allotted to the pumping engine.

Several persons have lost their lives by falling from the cage or down the working shaft; but two of these demand especial notice.

On the 17th September, a death occurred at Bebside Colliery, in Northumberland, under very grievous circumstances. The shaft was properly fitted with cages and slides, and at the top with keeps whereon to rest the cage whilst the loaded and empty tubs were changed; the same was applicable in the case of persons going up or down the pit; whilst the cage had an upper and lower department, the latter of which was used by the men.

In the present instance eight persons were coming up in the cage, and when arrived at the top four had stepped out, and the fifth was in the act of doing also, when the cage suddenly sunk, and the poor man was crushed to death upon the settle boards by collision with the upper part of the cage.

It came out in evidence, that although the keeps were always used in the manœuvring of the coal tubs, an unaccountable practice prevailed of fastening them back when men were *riding*, and this circumstance was well known to the agents.

The *Jury* therefore looked upon the case as bearing very heavily against either the man who managed the steam engine, or the bankmen who worked the top of the pit; after a long deliberation, the majority were for a verdict of manslaughter, whilst the others were for accidental death, and as they could not agree, they were discharged without a verdict: due caution being given against any such imprudent practice in future.

On the 24th September, a little pit was sinking at Crossbarrow, near Workington, in Cumberland, whose depth was 17 fathoms, the only machinery for sinking and working a few coals, was by the very unusual device of a horse drawing a rope over a pulley fixed at the pit top. Attached to this rope was a spring hook, but which spring had early that morning been broken, and this circumstance was well known, for the proprietor had gone up and down several times in the tub with the hook in that very defenceless state.

Towards the latter end of the day, two men put their feet into the tub to come up, and when near the top, the tub fell away, the bow of the tub having been resting on the point of the hook, which could not have happened if the hook had been perfect. One of the poor men was killed outright, and the other very grievously wounded.

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immediate cause of these explosions is arrived at, but in this case it was discovered that *the feed valves belonging to two of the boilers* had been open at the same time, and as proof was given that two hours previous to the explosion all the five boilers were in a perfect working state, no ordinary boiling could have diminished the water to such a dangerous extent. There was, therefore, no room to doubt that, in consequence of the two valves being open, the water in the boiler which exploded had been *primed or driven* into the neighbouring boiler, and in consequence the former had become heated up to redness, whilst it was also obvious that the engineer was at the time in the act of turning on water, which is a very common and natural course to take. I have, therefore, deduced from these examinations some instructions, which I will endeavour to make public, as to the course which ought to be taken when a boiler is discovered to be in a dangerous state for want of water:—

1st.—Not to attempt to pull out the fire, because, whilst that is doing, the heat will be more intense, but to set open the fire door, and deaden the fire with green coals, if damp so much the better;

2nd.—To close the communication with the other boiler; and

3rd.—To set open the discharge steam valves; and not to introduce any water until all is cooled down.

If the proprietors of collieries and manufactories would cause these simple rules to be circulated amongst their operatives, it would tend to warn them what to do in so critical a moment, instead of being left to the natural but dangerous expedient of introducing water.

MATTHIAS DUNN, Mine Inspector.

Oct. 1, 1856.

This flimsy apparatus was strongly deprecated at the inquest, and further working was to be discontinued until either an ordinary horse gin or steam engine was provided.

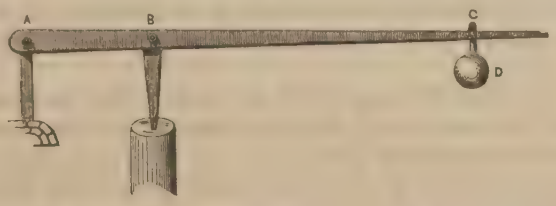
On 25th October, a boiler explosion took place at Scremerston Colliery, near Berwick-on-Tweed, causing the death of the stoker, with imminent risk to many other persons around.

The winding engine had three cylindrical boilers working at high pressure, (40 lb. per inch,) one of which unexpectedly exploded on the 21st instant, but without injuring any person, and on the 25th one of the pumping engine boilers, (also one of three) but working at low pressure, also exploded, killing the stoker, and rending the boiler into three parts. The boiler was 8 feet diameter, and 30 feet in length, the original thickness of plate had been $\frac{7}{16}$ths of an inch, but had worn 16 years, so that around the flues portions of the plate were reduced to $\frac{3}{16}$ths of an inch.

Then with regard to the pressure, it was understood by all parties to be only 8 or 9 lbs. per inch; but upon weighing the ball and calculating the area of the safety valve in conjunction with the respective proportions of the lever, the pressure was ascertained to be nearly double the expected pressure, which, with the diminished thickness of the plate and the large dimensions of boiler, led to the conclusion that it was owing more to the actual weakness, than to any neglect or oversight of the man in charge, for there was convincing evidence that very shortly before the explosion, the boiler to all appearance was well furnished with water.

The result of this investigation induced me to print and circulate the annexed instructions, whereby ordinary enginemen may test and prove the real pressure of their boilers.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS PREVENTIVE.



Boiler explosions arise either from excessive pressure of steam or an inadequate supply of water, in consequence of which an over-heating of the boiler takes place, which, coming in contact with the water, produces an irresistible power within the boiler. The over-pressure of steam may be avoided by duplicate safety-valves, or by a steam indicator or whistle, of which there are now many varieties.

The regularity of the feed may be affected by one boiler priming into another, where two or more are connected, or by inadvertently having more than one feed valve open at the same time.

In the examination of this subject, I find that great ignorance prevails amongst operatives with regard to the actual pressure, as shewn by the safety valve. I therefore submit the following short rules, which may be applied by every ordinary engineer, and may serve to convey a correct knowledge upon this important branch of the subject:—

Diam. in Valve Seat.	Area in round Numbers.	Diam. in Valve Seat.	Area in round Numbers.	Diam. in Valve Seat.	Area in round Numbers.
2	3	3½	9½	5	19½
2¼	4	3¾	11	5¼	21½
2½	4¾	4	12½	5½	23¾
2¾	6	4¼	14	5¾	25½
3	7	4½	15¾	6	27¼
3¼	8¼	4¾	17½		

The application of the table is to multiply the weight of the lever and ball D, in lbs., by the length from A to C, divided by A B, which gives the pressure upon the safety-valve; and this again divided by the area of the valve-seat, will give the pressure of pounds per square inch.

To guard against the want of feed, I have come to the conclusion that a duplicate float apparatus is one of the most simple and practical appliances, although gauge-cocks, whistles, &c., are preferred by many; but a boiler fitted up WITHOUT a check upon the ordinary apparatus, is always liable to go wrong.

A good safeguard against the water of one boiler being forced into another, consists of a flap at the bottom of the feed pipe, opening inwards, which will shut in case of interior pressure.

November 1856. MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Mine Inspector.

In regard to boiler explosions and their preventives, I may remark that the ordinary application in this district is a steam safety valve and ordinary wheel float, viz.:—A stone or iron weight within the boiler, counterbalanced by a ball outside, the whole working over a pulley attached to the boiler, the apparatus shewing the rise and fall of the water; and since the amended Act I have constantly urged that each of these applications should be duplicated either by one apparatus or another, but very few common boilers are furnished with glass tubes, or gauge cocks, although steam indicators have in many cases been introduced. In tube boilers, of which description very few exist in my district, the ordinary float is greatly inapplicable, in which case gauge cocks and glass tubes are adverted to, but neither one nor the other are to be trusted singly.

On November 10th, another unusual shaft accident occurred at the Little Colliery of Dryburn, near Lowick, Northumberland.

A horse gin had been recently erected on the pit, which was only 18 fathoms in depth, but it was placed considerably higher than the pit pullies, so whilst one of the men was coming up, the rope fell from the roll of the gin to the axle, which jerk broke the rope, and the poor man was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft.

The rope had originally been of sufficient substance, but having been long unused, it had become partly decayed; but although the rope had not broken, the fall of 8 or 9 feet would in all probability have had the same fatal effect, but no other verdict than accidental death could be arrived at.

The above records show that much greater proportional risks are incurred in the small Landsale collieries than in the great collieries, whose operations are carried on with powerful steam engines, and whose machinery is fitted up and looked after by adequate engineers.

Before closing this Report, I think it necessary to advert to a question which has been raised, both by coroners and coal Owners, viz.: Whether accidents occurring upon the private railway leading from a colliery to a staith, or to the junction of some public railway, come under the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

The first instance which occurred in my district was in June 1852, a person having been killed in the tunnel leading from Spital Tongues Colliery to the River Tyne, which the owners contended was not contemplated in the Act; the following correspondence therefore, took place with Mr. Walpole, then Home Secretary:—

Sir, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 19, 1852.

I have the honour to acquaint you that a death occurred at Spital Tongues Colliery on Wednesday the 16th inst., upon which an inquest was held without giving any notice either to the Home Office or to me; and as the parties maintain that "it does not come under the Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines," I deem it my duty to request your instructions upon the subject.

Connected with the colliery in question is an under ground, private tunnel belonging to the owners, and partly over the very coal field down which tunnel the coal waggons are conveyed by means of the colliery machinery; and it was in consequence of some misdirection or misunderstanding of the orders, that the waggons of the colliery were permitted to run amain whilst three persons were in the tunnel without any means of escape.

The result was, the death of one, and the serious injury of another, the third having escaped most miraculously.

The clause of the Act which I apprehend to bear upon the point is the 5th, whereby notice is to be given, so as to allow the Inspector to be present.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Matthias Dunn.

Note.—In the Amended Act, the 9th is the clause bearing upon the case.
M. D.

To the Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, Home Secretary.

Sir, Whitehall, June 23, 1852.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., relative to an accident attended with loss of life which occurred on the 16th inst., in a tunnel connected with the Spital Tongues colliery, and I am to inform you that Mr. Walpole is of opinion that the accident in question should have been notified under the provisions of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 100., and he hopes that such omission will not in future occur.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. J. Joliffe.

Matthias Dunn, Esq.,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

A recent instance occurred in the case of an inclined plane on a private railway five miles distant from the colliery, which, in my opinion, came within the meaning of the 9th clause of the present Act, but which was questioned by the owners; and seeing that, during the past twelve months, no less than seven persons in my district have been killed upon private railways, I am anxious that the legal bearing of the question should be determined by authority, rather than leave it to the questionable decision of magistrates in case of dispute.

I am not aware of any other subject calling for remarks, as I am happy to observe that although I have had some resistance to my suggestions, the parties have eventually yielded, and in consequence, saved further appeal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
Matthias Dunn,
Mine Inspector.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c &c.

II.

Report on the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Southern Portion of the County of Durham, from 31st December 1855 to 31st December 1856.—By John J. Atkinson, Esq.

Sir, Bowburn, near Durham, February 24, 1857.

In compliance with the requirements of the 16th section of the Act to amend the law for the inspection of coal mines in Great Britain, I have the honour to report my proceedings as an Inspector of Coal Mines, during the year ended the 31st December 1856.

For the purpose of facilitating comparisons between the numbers of lives lost in preceding years, and in that which is embraced by this Report, I beg to submit the following half-yearly lists of fatal accidents, which have occurred in my district, during the first and the last halves of the year, respectively

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Southern Division (for the purpose of Coal Mine Inspection) of the County of Durham, during the Half Year ended the 30th June 1856.

Dates of Deaths.	Names of Collieries.	Nature of Accidents.	In Shafts.	Explosions.	Choke Damp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1856.								
Jan. 3	Pelaw - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	Grange (Rainton) -	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 26	Etherley - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	Hunwick - -	Surface waggons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Feb. 14	Hetton Minor Pit -	Crushed by tubs in engine plane.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	Elemore - -	Fall of stone, drawing a jud.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	Castle Eden -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	Thornley - -	Fell down staple - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Mar. 3	Lady Durham -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Eppleton - -	Timber falling in shaft -	1	–	–	–	–	1
April 7	Blackboy - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Murton - -	Fall of coal - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	Shotton - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	Frankland - -	Pony and tubs - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 24	Whitwell - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	Crowtrees - -	Boiler explosion - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
May 1	West Auckland -	Do. - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 7	Houghton - -	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 10	Nettlesworth -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	North Hetton, Moorsley.	Machinery - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
June 22	Trimdon - -	Machinery - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 28	Tow Law - -	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Totals for half year ended 30th June 1856 -		2	–	–	10	11	23

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Southern Division (for the purpose of Coal Mine Inspection) of the County of Durham, during the Half Year ended 31st December 1856.

Dates of Deaths.	Names of Collieries.	Nature of Accidents.	In shafts.	Explosions.	Choke Damp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1856.								
July 9	Castle Eden -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Peases, West -	Old furnace man - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 20	Twizell - -	Fell down shaft - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 21	South Kelloe -	Horse-shoer - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 26	Grange - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	Craghead - -	Boiler explosion - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Aug. 1	Old Durham -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	Woodhouse Close -	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 13	Hetton - -	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 16	Tow Law - -	Machinery - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 27	Byers Green -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Seaton - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sept. 5	Pittington - -	Crushed by tubs - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	Murton - -	Crushed by tubs in engine plane.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 19	Crook Hall - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Hedley Hope -	Scalded by boiler - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 20	Rainton Plain Pit -	Fell down shaft - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 22	Bowden Close -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	Binchester - -	Explosion of firedamp -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	Shincliffe - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 2	Pensher - -	Boiler explosion - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 23	Old Durham -	On railway branches -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nov. 4	Woodifield - -	Fell down staple - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 10	Burnhope - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 14	Grange - -	Fell down staple - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 18	Houghton - -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	Blackboy - -	Do. - -	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ 22	Lumley, No. 2 Pit -	Do. - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	Leasingthorne -	Fall of coal - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	Houghall - -	Machinery - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dec. 3	Rainton Adventure Pit	Branch horse driver -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 7	Grange - -	Apparatus tub - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	Byers Green -	Explosion of firedamp -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	Rainton Nicholson's Pit	Do. -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	Peases, West -	Fall of stone - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	Thornley - -	Crushed by tubs in inclined plane.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 29	Eppleton - -	Crushed by tubs in engine plane.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 31	Woodhouse Close -	Apparatus tub - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Totals for half year ended 31st Dec. 1856		6	3	–	15	15	39
	Abstract of the foregoing Lists :—							
	Half year ended 30th June 1856 - -		2	–	–	10	11	23
	Half year ended 31st Dec. 1856 - -		6	3	–	15	15	39
	Totals for year ended 31st Dec. 1856 -		8	3	–	25	26	62

Synopsis of the Lives lost by Colliery Accidents in the Southern Portion of the County of Durham, during Six Half Years preceding the 31st December 1855, omitting the Half Year ending 30th June 1855.

	In Shafts.	Explosions.	Choke Damp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Half year ending 31st December 1852	3	1	–	9	8	21
„ 30th June 1853	4	4	–	15	12	35
„ 31st December 1853	7	–	–	22	5	34
„ 30th June 1854	3	–	1	10	11	25
„ 31st December 1854	9	2	–	10	11	32
(No returns) 30th June 1855	–	–	–	–	–	–
Half year ending 31st December 1855	7	2	–	11	14	34
Totals	33	9	1	77	61	181
Half-yearly average of the above	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$12\frac{5}{6}$	$10\frac{1}{6}$	$30\frac{1}{6}$
Average of the two half years embraced by this Report, for the year ended 31st Dec. 1856	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	31

An examination of the above synopsis will show that in this district the loss of life during the past year, arising from accidents in shafts and underground staples, from choke damp or carbonic acid gas, and from falls of stone and of coal, has been slightly less than the average loss of life arising from the same species of accidents during the three years embraced by the synoptical statement.

At the same time, however, it may be seen that there has been rather an increase in the loss of life arising from accidents of a miscellaneous character, consisting chiefly of persons crushed by tubs, sometimes when drawn by horses, but often when running in trains upon underground self-acting inclined planes, or being drawn along engine planes, by means of ropes and machinery, at considerable velocities; the latter being a mode of conveying coals underground, which has been greatly on the increase in this district during the last few years, and requires greater care to avoid fatal accidents than by the ordinary mode of conveyance by means of horses, inasmuch as the trains drawn along engine planes generally travel at much higher velocities than those drawn by horses, and being out of sight of the engine-man, there is no chance of arresting their progress, when any person happens to meet, or be overtaken by such trains, without getting out of their way in time to escape contact with them.

The apparent increase in accidents of a miscellaneous character during the past year is, however, to some extent due to the unusual number of boiler explosions which have occurred in the district, no less than five in number.

The synopsis shows that the low average of three lives has been lost by explosions of fire damp during the past year in this district.

No loss of life has arisen during the past year in this district, from choke damp or carbonic acid gas.

It is gratifying to observe that no more than two lives have been lost by any one accident, and that this number has only occurred in two cases, all the others being attended with the loss of only one life.

It may be observed that there was a much larger number of accidents during the last, than during the first half of the past year; and the same remark will, I believe, be found to apply to the accidents in Mr. Dunn's district, a fact for which I cannot account, excepting, at least, to a very small extent; although it is so marked, I can scarcely think it entirely casual.

Accidents in Shafts.

The accident at Thornley Colliery occurred on the 29th February, at an underground drop staple, down which coals are dropped, by means of self-acting machinery, from the five-quarter seam to the main coal seam; the boy is supposed to have been pushed into the staple, down which he fell, by a tub at the top.

The death caused in the Eppleton pit shaft, on the 18th March, arose from

a piece of timber becoming disengaged from the pit rope, to which it was attached by slings, and falling down the shaft, thus knocking deceased off a cradle hanging in the shaft, on which he was engaged in repairing some brattice, causing him to fall to the bottom of the pit, about 90 fathoms below the cradle.

At Peases West Collieries an old furnace man fell from the top of the pit to the bottom on the 18th July, and was killed.

At Twizell Colliery, on the 18th of July, a man who mistook his way, after getting out of the cage at a mouthing above the bottom of the pit, walked into the shaft where he had just come from, and fell to the bottom, and was thereby killed.

At South Kelloe Colliery, on the 21st of July, a smith or horse-shoer passed through the eye of the pit, underneath a descending cage, to save himself from walking around (only a few yards), although the evidence at the inquest went to show that, not only had he been warned against doing so on former occasions by the onsetter, but also, immediately before he was crushed by the descending cage, which came down upon him while in the act of walking across the shaft, by a mere boy, who acted as assistant to the onsetter, and who guessed his intention to cross the shaft.

I learnt that two or three people had lost their lives at this place in a similar manner on former occasions, and I got a piece of timber fixed across, above the height of the tub, yet I trust sufficiently low to create that degree of inconvenience to any one attempting to pass in that manner, which would render it easier for them to go the few extra steps that it is necessary to take in order to avoid doing so; which I trust may prove effectual in preventing anything of a similar character from occurring there in future.

At Rainton Plain pit a man fell down to the bottom of the shaft from a mouthing, at which he had got out of the cage into an upper seam, only a few minutes before. The pit not being at work at the time, and some person having removed the guard-chain, intended to prevent persons from walking into the shaft, although there was a light at the place, or in the hand of the deceased, and he had only been a few yards from the shaft since he had gotten out of the cage; he walked back and fell into it, probably being short-sighted.

As he had been resting a few yards away from the shaft, probably in comparative darkness, the flare of the light of the oil lamp might be so great as to prevent him from seeing the shaft.

At Woodifield Colliery, on the 4th of November, two coal hewers ventured, in direct opposition to their orders, to get into a cage at the bottom of a self-acting drop staple; and then told a boy, totally unaccustomed to the braking of the machinery, to draw them up by means of a tub of coals descending in the other cage. The rope slipped off the drum while they were ascending, and, falling upon a square shaft, it was severed in two, and the cage and men were precipitated to the bottom, one being killed and the other lamed. In this case ladders were provided for the men to ascend the staple by, and the viewer had positively refused to allow workmen to go up by the cages, when waited upon a short time before by a deputation of the workmen, for his sanction to their doing so. A lock had been broken off the machinery, but was replaced at my suggestion, after this occurrence, to prevent the repetition of this accident.

At the Grange Colliery, on the 14th November, a boy, a water leader, together with his water tub (on four wheels) fell down a self-acting drop staple, near to which it was his duty to allow the water to run out of his water tub. The railway at the top of the staple had a considerable degree of inclination towards the staple; and, although no person saw the occurrence, it seems probable that he had not placed the cross timber properly, which was used for the purpose of stopping the water tub, and on its running towards the top of the staple he had probably been dragged into it by the water tub, while clinging to it, to try to arrest its progress.

A self-acting stopper, or guard wicket, was adopted at the top of the staple, on my recommendation, immediately after this occurrence.

It is possible, however, that the boy expected the cage was at the top of the staple, and had intended to run the tub into it, intending to empty it in the cage.

I have entered the more fully into the details of the shaft accidents above alluded to, because I incline to the opinion that a considerable diminution of

the number of such accidents may be effected by the adoption of the proper precautions, which I beg to point out, at least as they appear to me.

Accidents similar to those at Thornley Drop Staple, Peases West Pit, and Grange Drop Staple, where persons have fallen from the top of the shaft or staple, being three out of eight (the number embraced in the list of shaft accidents in this district during the past year), may, I imagine, be nearly if not entirely prevented by adopting at the tops of all pits and drop staples, used for the raising or lowering of coals, a cross-bar guard, or wicket, working vertically in grooves, in uprights, so as to be elevated by the cage as it ascends, on reaching the top; and to fall by its own weight or gravity, after the cage descends, to such a level as to oppose the progress of any person walking, falling, or being pushed towards the opening or mouth of the shaft or staple, and so as to arrest the progress of any tub or tram blown by the wind, or otherwise forced in the same direction; thus preventing any tub from accidentally falling into a shaft while persons are ascending or descending the same. Many such guards have been in use in this district for some years past, and have been found to be very effective, and so simple as to be easily kept in repair and operation.

While I always advocate the application of such guards, yet (as their adoption is far from being universal), I have not felt warranted to act upon their absence, as if it were such a source of danger or defect as is contemplated by the 7th section of the Act.

Shaft accidents of the nature of those which have been alluded to as occurring at the Twizell and Rainton Plain Pits, where persons have fallen from mouthings, opening into shafts, at depths intermediate between the top and bottom of the pit, might often be prevented by fixing a strong bar or chain entirely across the way leading towards the opening or mouth of the shaft, at a short distance from the shaft; such bar or guard to be securely locked to prevent its being negligently left open, and the key to be kept by the onsetter employed to set on the coals, so that no person may walk into the shaft, nor push any tram or tub into it in his absence; he being held responsible for the guard being in working order and repair, until he has informed the proper authority of any derangement in it.

ide elevation of Belmont pit.

A side elevation of the engine, screens, and erections at the top of the pit at the Belmont colliery is annexed, showing the sliding cross bars or guard wickets in use at the top of that pit.

One of the guard wickets (*a*) is shown in the position it rises to when lifted up by the ascending cage, and the other (*b*) shows the lower position into which they descend when the cages leave the top of the pit.

Shaft accidents similar to that of South Kelloe would, in a great measure be prevented, by making the communication, leading from one side of a shaft to the other, as short and easy as possible; and at the same time, by the use of low horizontal cross bars, underneath which persons would be obliged to stoop, or other obstacles, rendering the way across the opening or eye of the shaft as inconvenient and difficult to pass as the circumstances of the case would admit of.

In cases similar to that at the Woodifield colliery staple, the onsetter employed at the top of the staple should be charged with leaving securely locked, during his absence the dropping machinery, and also a bar at a short distance from the top of the staple, to hinder any other person from pushing a full tub into the cage resting at the top of the staple; and in addition to this, the cross bar, guard, or wicket to slide in grooves, and fall down after a cage has left the top of the staple, should be adopted for the reasons already stated.

The remaining shaft accident embraced in the list, being that at the Eppleton pit, is of a character depending for its prevention in no small degree, on the care of the workmen employed in the shaft; and provided the safest mode of slinging timber and other materials be adopted, it will, I fear, beyond this, altogether rest in their own hands; shaft work, at best, being of a highly dangerous character.

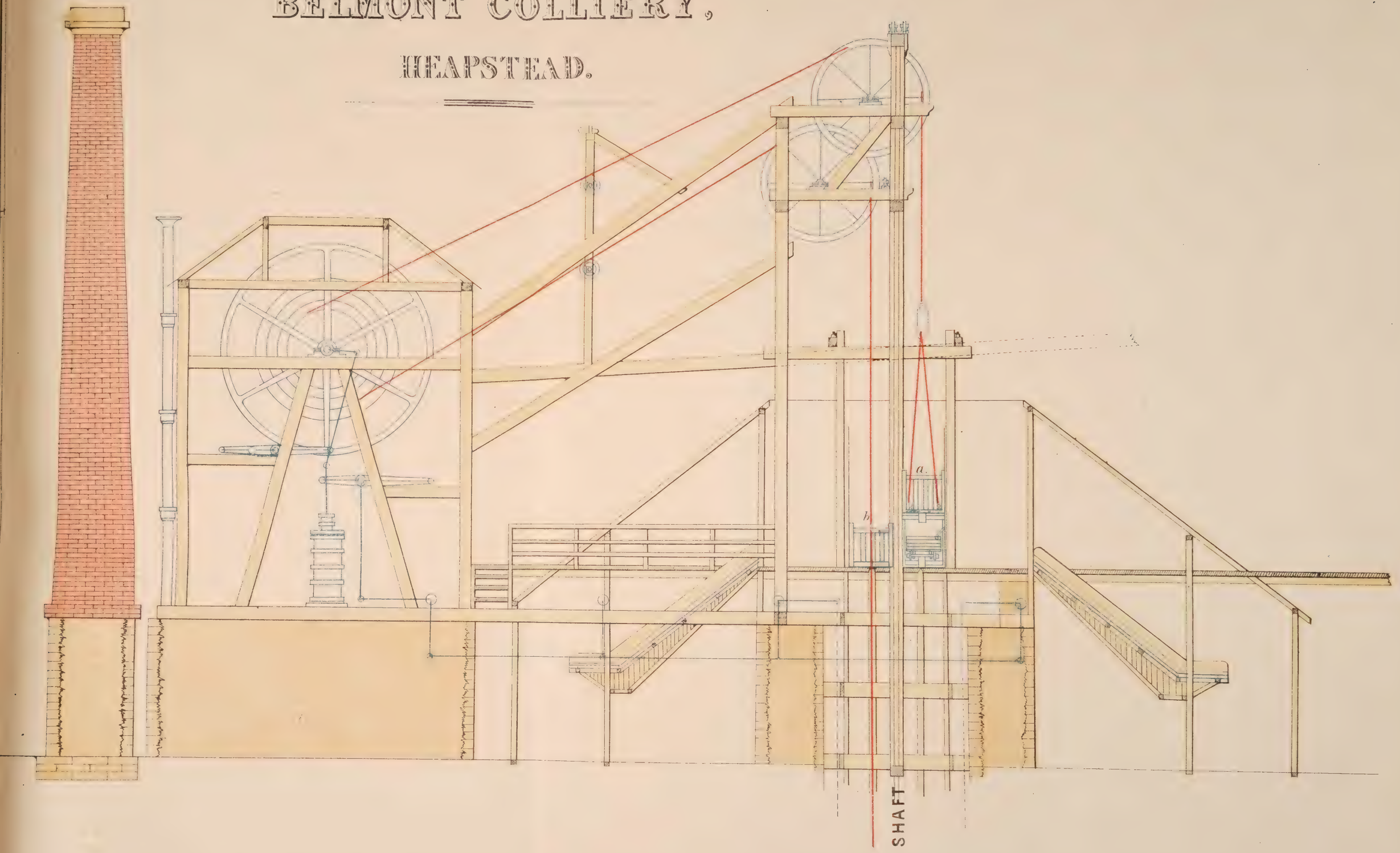
If the precautions to which I have alluded were, (so far as this district is concerned, where we have not many accidents from the breakage of pit-ropes and winding machinery) universally and rigidly adopted and enforced, I should confidently anticipate a considerable saving of life to result therefrom; and I confess, I could wish to see their general adoption rendered imperative by the Special Rules, an object which may perhaps hereafter be attained.

SECTION

OF

BELMONT COLLIERY,

HEAPSTEAD.



Scale, ⅛ Inch Per Foot.

ISAAC BOWMAN.
Engineer
WASHINGTON COLLIERY.

While on the subject of shaft accidents, I may remark that (as might have been anticipated in early essays at legislation on the subject of accidents in mines) there is some difference of opinion as to what is, and what is not a proper means of signalling from the surface to the bottom of the shaft, as required by the 5th General Rule of the Act: many persons appearing to consider that shouting or calling with the voice in shallow pits, where it is easy to be heard, and in deeper pits moving the signal rope at the surface, so that the vibrations of the handle attached to that end of the signal rope which is at the bottom of the pit may be seen by the onsetter; or, shaking the winding or pit-rope at the surface, so that its vibrations may be noticed at the bottom, together with carefully abstaining from working the winding engine when a cage is resting at the bottom of the pit, until after a proper signal has been received from the bottom of the pit, requiring it to be done, is all that is required by the 5th General Rule in question. And it is customary in this district to convey a signal from the top to the bottom of the pit, when it is intended for men to descend, by attaching a "token" (often a small piece of rope formed into a ring) to the cage or tub which is descending, by the trip before the men are intended to descend, and then not allowing the workmen to enter the cage, nor the engine to be put into motion, until the proper reply signal has been made from the bottom of the pit, indicating that all is right for the descent of the men.

As the system to which I have alluded is not attended with any very apparent danger, which another mode of signalling from the top to the bottom of pits would be certain to remove, and as it is doubtful whether a conviction could be gained in case of an information being laid on the subject, I have, up to the present time, thought it best to induce as many persons as I could to adopt a rapper or bell at the bottom of the pit, similar to those universally employed to convey signals from the bottoms to the tops of pits, and not to hazard the dismissal of an information, in other cases, where they have held that it would not increase the safety of life, and was not required by the Act, and on these grounds have not been willing to adopt them.

The objections to which I have just alluded appear to be rather gaining ground in the general opinion, than the contrary. It may, perhaps, shortly be desirable to bring the matter to a test, by laying an information, for the sake of procuring uniformity in the carrying out of the Act, if on no other grounds.

Explosions of Firedamp.

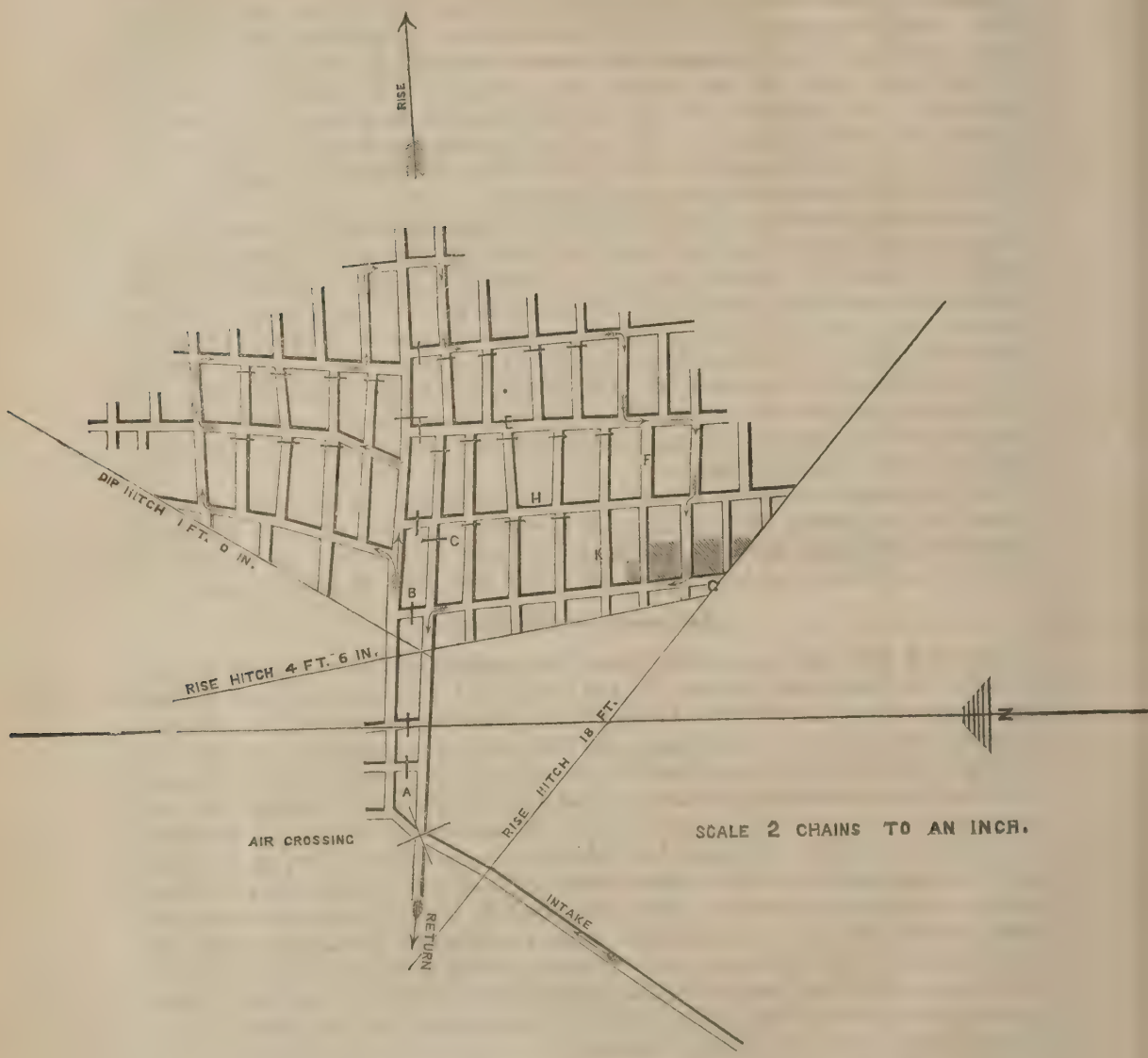
The first fatal accident arising from the explosion of firedamp during the past year in this district occurred in the Binchester Pit, near to Byers Green, on the evening of the 28th day of September, resulting in the death of a deputy overman named Joseph Hodgson, aged 30 years, who, together with another deputy overman, had gone to work for the purpose of removing a ventilating stopping, and substituting a door in lieu of it at the point marked *c* in the accompanying sketch of the workings where it occurred. When the stopping had been taken down, Hodgson had taken a tram, and leaving his partner, had gone in search of some rails or turns along the headway's course E, and down the working or going board to about the point F, where gas appears to have been lodging, and to have exploded at his unprotected light, and caused his death, without injuring his partner. As no gas had previously been observed in this part of the workings, and naked candles only had been employed, even in working away the pillars, which had been commenced at the point marked G, no blame was attached to any person. Sketch No. 1.

The working away of the pillars was, however, discontinued, and will not be resumed with naked lights, but with safety lamps, now that gas has made its appearance. It seems probable that a fall of stone in the goaf had forced gas out, and up the board in the direction of the point marked F. The air stoppings at A and B were blown down, but were quickly replaced after the explosion.

Properly, the door ought to have been fixed before the removal of the stopping C; but as the removal of the stopping would simply allow a portion of the air to return along the headway's course H, in addition to the portion passing through the goaf and down the board K, and as Hodgson himself was a party concerned in the work, and no gas had been previously detected, it was but a slight oversight, and I think of itself quite insufficient to be the cause of the gas accumulating.

No. 1.

Sketch of Part of the Workings of the Binchester Pit.



No. 2.

Sketch of Part of the Workings in the Low Main Coal Seam at the Nicholson's Pit of the Rainton Colliery. December 8, 1856.

SCALE 2 CHAINS TO AN INCH.

The second life lost by explosion of firedamp, it will be seen by the list, was at the Byers Green Colliery; the explosion appears to have been very slight in this instance, and occurred on the 1st of December. Patrick Sney, who was burnt by it, did not die till the 12th of the same month.

This accident occurred in a whole board, in a series of boards where candles were almost solely used for lighting; but on a chance occasion gas was noticed to be discharged from a small dislocation of the strata, owing to which an occasional safety lamp had to be employed. The board in which the explosion took place had been worked with a naked light in the early part of the morning of the day when it occurred, but no person was employed to work in it in the after part of the day, at the time when Sney left his own working place at a considerable distance, and went into it (it was conjectured to seek some work tools, to take back with him to his own working place) without any authority for doing so, and on entering it the gas ignited at his candle and exploded.

The evidence at the inquest went to show that the back overman, after the workmen had left the place, had observed that gas had accumulated in it, and had, as a temporary signal, chalked the wall side, and also an underground waggon, which he placed as an obstruction and signal to prevent any person entering the place in his absence, while he left and went to procure a proper signal, board to put up in lieu of the temporary one; and during his absence Sney had entered the place and got burnt. Sney was not employed, by any one having authority to do so, to work in this pit, he having gone to work along with the person with whom he lodged, a few days before the accident, of his own accord, and thus probably had no work tools of his own, nor any knowledge of the rules established at the colliery. The board had a ventilating brattice in it at the time of the explosion.

I censured the back overman to some extent for not having stood guard at the place when he found gas in it, until some one had been sent to bring an ordinary danger signal, or having the place guarded by some one else while he went for the signal himself, a precaution which I expect will be adopted on any similar future occasion.

The overman and his deputies appeared to have thought that Sney had been employed by the underviewer.

The explosion by which the third and last life was lost during the past year occurred at the Nicholson's Pit of the Rainton Colliery, on the 8th day of December, whereby there were four persons considerably burnt, one of whom, named Robert Johnson, died from the effects of the explosion on the 20th of the same month.

Sketch No. 2. In the accompanying plan of part of the workings of the Nicholson's Pit, the point marked F is the place where the explosion took place, the direction of the air currents being indicated by the arrows.

The working away of the pillars, or the broken working as it is termed, was just recently commenced at the point F at the time of the explosion, and was done entirely by means of safety lamps.

It may be observed that the board or fast jud at F had not been holed into the headways course to the west, nor into the board which was driven eastwards out of it, so that it was a likely place for gas to lodge, if any were generated; yet on my inspecting the place on the 18th of December, ten days after the explosion, I found it very well ventilated and quite free from gas. I may here state that I never received any notice under the Act, of this explosion till after I accidentally heard of it, several days after it occurred, when on my way to pay an ordinary visit to the colliery, although serious personal injury had been received by four persons. An examination of the 9th Section of the Coal Mines Inspection Act will show that the time specified for sending notices is confined (probably by some mistake in drawing the Act of Parliament) "*to within 24 hours next after such loss of life*," so that, although provision is made by the Act for notices to be sent to the Secretary of State, and to the Inspector for the district, in the event of serious personal injury being received from explosion of gas, yet, as there is no time specified as to when such notices are to be sent, *unless a death should happen to ensue*, there appears to be no chance of enforcing a compliance with this part of the Act within any useful time after the occurrence, in cases when it does not prove fatal; although I have great pleasure in stating my conviction that there are perhaps few if any other collieries in this district,

from which notices would not be sent within 24 hours after such an occurrence, as the Act appears to have been intended to mean.

That gas should have been found in the cavities of the edge of the goaf in this case, was only what might have been anticipated, for the reason already stated; and it would have proved harmless, had only perfect safety lamps been used in the place, excepting, as the evidence given on the inquest went to show, a lamp should become unsafe from injury received while amongst the gas.

The explosion appears to have occurred at the lamp of Lowery, the overman, while in the act of trying it for indications of gas above the level of the roof of the seam of coal, in the cavity of the edge of the goaf.

Lowery's lamp was of the description known as the Clanny lamp; and after the explosion, when the lamp was exhibited at the inquest, it was proved to be in the same condition as it was found by the deputy overmen, William Thornton and Jacob Dowell, after the explosion; and it was certainly in about the same condition as when I had seen it in the interval between the explosion and the holding of the inquest, exhibiting a close crack extending through the glass laterally, and from the top to the bottom vertically, with a small splinter at the top of the glass, extending only about *half through the thickness of the glass*, and slightly on each side of the vertical crack, forming an injury coincident with the crack itself, and extending a short way on each side of it; moreover, this splinter at the top of the crack, was situated almost entirely within the vertical brass ring enclosing the top of the glass, when the glass was properly screwed up, and was apparently protected from injury by any falling stone by the projecting horizontal brass ring of the lamp, rendering it very unlikely, in my judgment, to be the part of the glass which a falling stone would have fractured or splintered, which led me to suppose it probable that this splinter, at which the explosion had evidently originated, had been made at the same time that the vertical fracture in the glass had occurred, long before the explosion, and hence, to think it possible that the overman, Lowery, would, at the inquest, have been proved to be culpable for using a lamp in such an unsafe state.

I may here state that a short time before this occurrence I had had a long conversation with some of the underviewers and overman of the Marchioness of Londonderry's collieries respecting safety lamps, when I expressed a strong preference, as regards safety, for lamps *not entirely dependent upon glass in any part* for their safety, owing to the liability of glass lamps to be fractured by unequal expansion from heat, (most likely to occur when the lamp is being tried in an explosive mixture,) by a fall of stone or water upon the glass; the latter, when the glass is heated, being likely to cause a fracture by the too sudden cooling and contraction of the outside of the part of the glass on which it falls. The Nicholson's pit belongs to her ladyship.

At the inquest, the evidence of the deputy overman Thornton, and also that of the lampkeeper, both tended to show that the lamp, although cracked for a considerable time before the explosion, had not had the piece splintered out at the top of the crack before the occurrence; and it was evident that it was simply the combined effect of this splinter, and the fact of the glass not having been screwed close up against the brass ring at the top of the glass, which had given rise to the explosion; in the absence of either of which conditions, I can assert that the lamp would not have passed an explosion.

I should here observe that the glass fitted so tightly into the bottom brass ring, that it was not a very easy task to screw the glass tight up against the top brass ring, as the screw is of large diameter, and the leverage to work it with the fingers is very small, so that the threads are apt to get wrong into the recesses.

As I consider this to be rather an interesting instance of an explosion occurring at a safety lamp, which I believe to be a rare occurrence, I subjoin the substance of the evidence given at the inquest held on the body of the deceased, Robert Johnson, showing that if so-called safety lamps are not properly used and in good order, no dependence can be placed upon them when exposed to an explosive mixture.

At the adjourned inquest, held at Middle Rainton, on the body of Robert Johnson, on the 26th day of December 1856:—

William Thornton, being sworn, said: I am a deputy overman in Nicholson's Pit, at Rainton Colliery. I was in the place where the deceased, Robert Johnson, worked about two o'clock on the morning of the day when the

explosion occurred, the 8th of December inst. It is situated in the north-west part of the Galloway way, and I examined the place before any one came to work in it. No person accompanied me in this examination. I examined the place where the men had to work, and also above the brow at the edge of the fallen goaf, for gas, by a safety lamp; but I found no indications of the presence of gas, nor had I done so in that part of the pit for a long time previously, although I have been in the habit of examining the pit for gas for a long time past. After I left that place I went to the station, where I found the workmen sitting, ready to proceed to their working places; Johnson, the deceased, being one of them. They all went off to their working places after seeing me, and learning that all was right for them. I was again in Johnson's place before the explosion occurred; that would only be about half an hour after I left them. On this occasion I said to Johnson and his partner, that I thought everything was very "clever" for them, and they said "yes." I again examined the place with my lamp for indications of gas on this occasion. I then left them to go to other parts of the pit to see after the other workmen. I visited the station about half-past four o'clock, A.M., to get the boys started work, and when I was there "she fired," and blew my lamp out and left me in the dark. Soon after my lamp was blown out, a boy came running out with a lighted lamp, and said that he was burnt. I took the lamp from him and told him to hold his tongue, and then Lowery (the overman), and Nailor (Johnson's partner), came out, both also burnt.

The explosion occurred direct north from the station. I then proceeded in that direction to get the burnt men's clothes, but could not get within ten yards on account of the after-damp, and had to come back to get my breath. I had then got about 100 yards northwards from the station. After I recovered my breath I ran in for the clothes. I am satisfied that the explosion took place about there, although I cannot tell the exact point.

Robert Johnson and James Naylor were working in the place, and Robert Bowes, the boy, was going into it with a tub. I do not recollect noticing Johnson come out, nor did I see him till after he got home.

William Lowerey was the overman and had charge of the pit, and it was his duty to see that the pit was safe. Jacob Dowell (another deputy overman) and myself went into the place about twenty minutes after the men had come out, and we found a safety lamp, of which Jacob Dowell took possession, and he kept it till Mr. Charlton, the under-viewer, came in, about eight o'clock; and I then saw Dowell give the lamp to Mr. Charlton, and I perceived that the glass of the lamp was cracked, but did not take very particular notice of it. I cannot say whether or not the lamp would explode the gas on the outside, but it is my opinion that the defect in the lamp was the cause of the explosion.

I have seen the lamp which Lowery generally used in the lamp cabin, and knew that it was cracked in the glass before the explosion. It might be about a fortnight before the explosion that I had seen and noticed it.

The piece of glass which is splintered off at the top of the crack, was not broken off at the time I saw the lamp about a fortnight before the explosion, although the glass of the lamp was then cracked.

Lowery told me that some stone had fallen and injured his lamp while he was trying it to see if there was any gas, at the time when the explosion occurred.

I had examined all the other lamps that were in use in the place where the explosion occurred, before they were taken in, on the morning of the explosion; but I did not see them again directly they were brought out, after the explosion.

I have not known the lamp which Lowery used tried in gas since I had first noticed the crack through the glass, before the explosion. I did not see Lowery go in, as he was going to the place where the explosion happened.

Jacob Dowell, being sworn, said: I am a deputy overman in Nicholson's pit. I was in that pit on the morning of the 8th inst., when the explosion took place.

I was at the hitch flat, about 400 yards from the place when the explosion happened. I felt that there had been an explosion from the wind, and I then proceeded in the direction of the place where I thought it had occurred; and, as I went, I met the deceased between the switch and the straight down flat, and observed that he was much burnt about the face and hands, and he said that the explosion had happened in "our place."

I next met Lowery, the overman, and neither Johnson nor Lowery had lamps with them. Lowery appeared to be, and he said he was much burnt.

I then proceeded, and went past Naylor, where the men were putting his clothes on. Grey was one of the men. Naylor was also severely burnt; and I went on to see if there had been any damage done. Thornton was about the place where Naylor was, and Lowery told me where his lamp would be found. Thornton and I then went in and found his lamp near the place he had told me. After finding the lamp I brought it out with me, and gave it to Mr. Charlton. I did not particularly examine the lamp at the time. I said that Lowery had told me that a stone had fallen on the lamp, at the same time he told me where I would find it. I had not observed the lamp previous to that day.

I identify the lamp now handed to me as the same lamp which I found (and gave to Mr. Charlton, the under-viewer, that morning) in the place to which Lowery had directed me.

James Middleton, being sworn, said: I am employed as lamp-keeper in the Nicholson's pit. I recollect the morning of the explosion. Johnson's and Naylor's lamps were brought back to me after the explosion, and I found them perfect. Two or three days after the explosion I received both these lamp gauzes, and also the lamp bottoms, and found no defect in them; and I think no explosion could have arisen from either of these lamps. I was in the habit of having this lamp of Lowery's, and I gave it to him that morning before the explosion happened; the crack was then in the glass of the lamp, but it was not fractured then, as it is now, at the top of the crack.

This witness was now asked, whether he considered Lowery's lamp, which he held in his hand, to be in a safe state or not, and after a great deal of hesitation and delay on the part of the witness, he at length said he did not consider it to be safe in gas in its present state, and continued, "Lowery told me at the shaft "after he had come out from where the explosion had happened, that a stone "had fallen upon his lamp, and he thought it would be all broken to pieces."

Edward Charlton, being sworn, said: I am the underviewer at the Nicholson's pit, and I went down that pit on the morning of the explosion, about two o'clock; Lowery was *in-bye*, and I went into the south-east district whole workings, with Lowery, and found them all safe, and free from gas; and we then came back by the waste into some pillar workings in the same district; we then came out to the switch, and I measured the air, both in that district and in the north district.

I found 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute in the north side, and 6,000 cubic feet per minute in the south side. The air in the north district is nearly equally divided into two parts, one half going into that part where the explosion took place; and we then proceeded into the north district, in which the explosion afterwards took place; but as Lowery told me that all was right in that district, and as I had to go to the plain pit, I did not travel round that district. I had examined that way on the 1st instant, and then found it all right, a week before.

I returned, and again went down the Nicholson's pit, about seven or eight o'clock the same morning after the explosion had occurred, and I proceeded *in-bye*, and joined the deputy overmen, who were sitting at the switch. Thornton and Dowell were there, and also Reed, the master wasteman; Dowell gave me the lamp to look at, but he took it again and kept it till we came to bank. We examined it at the switch; but we did not try to work the glass up and down. Dowell took the lamp to my house, where I found it afterwards. I identify this lamp as being the same lamp, and it is now in the same state as it was when I first saw it, after the explosion.

I do not consider the lamp safe to be used in its present state.

There had only been one ventilating sheet blown down by the explosion, and the deputies had put it up again when I got there.

The side of Johnson's place was fallen up about four feet above the roof, and I think Lowery had been up there trying his lamp for indications of gas, at the edge of the goaf, when the explosion occurred.

The other men's lamps are all in a good state; I have seen them since the explosion, and found them to be so. I am quite satisfied that the defective state of Lowery's lamp has caused the explosion.

James Naylor, one of the men who was burnt by the explosion, was also examined, and his evidence simply accorded with the foregoing in all material points, without throwing either doubt, or additional light on the subject.

As the crack in the glass of Lowery's lamp was too close for the explosion to

occur through it, and as there was an opening of considerable size at the splinter at the top of the crack, which made a free communication between the interior and exterior of the lamp, unless the glass was firmly screwed up against the upper horizontal brass ring, (which appeared, by some oversight, and the tightness of the glass, not to have been done), there can be little doubt that the splinter and the glass not being screwed up had united to produce the explosion.

I deem it my duty to express the very grave doubt I have as to the splinter being caused by any falling stone; as the position it was in, under the brass rim of the lamp, would, I think, have hindered any falling stone from touching that part of the glass. And I confess that I am of opinion that the splinter either had existed before the explosion, or that the heat of the gas exploding in the lamp, at the time, had caused the piece of glass to splinter and fly off at the top of the crack.

If this occurrence ought not to be taken as a beacon, giving warning against the general employment of lamps, in which the isolation of the flame from the circumambient atmosphere in any part is entirely dependent on glass, however strong the glass may be (in this case about one-fourth of an inch, I believe), at least I hope that it may tend to prove that overmen, deputy overmen, and other persons, whose lamps are mostly used to detect the presence of gas, should avoid the use of such lamps, especially as gas is much more easily detected by common Davy lamp, although it must be admitted that the light afforded by the Davy lamp is much less than that given off by a Clanny lamp. I consider that, even where much light is a great object, the use of the Stephenson lamp, which, with a good light, combines a glass, and also a gauze protection, is much to be preferred for safety, to a lamp entirely dependent upon glass for the isolation of the flame.

The use of cracked glasses, in particular, I think, is to be deprecated; for who is there but has seen a slight crack in a drinking glass, most suddenly, on a very slight change of temperature, extend itself to a great extent, and sometimes end in the glass falling to pieces; evidently indicating that incipient cracks had existed, from the time of the original fracture, although quite invisible to ordinary observation. And it must be borne in mind, that the most dangerous moment (when an explosion of gas has occurred within a lamp) is also the moment when such an extension of a crack, as that alluded to, is most likely to occur with a safety lamp, owing to the sudden rise of temperature on the inside of the glass, while that of the circumambient atmosphere remains stationary.

That more accidents have not arisen from glass lamps than we have on record, is probably to be attributed rather to the limited employment of such lamps, and particularly of those in a cracked condition, than to any great amount of safety which attaches to them.

Accidents from Falls of Coal and Stone.

Out of the 25 deaths which have occurred from accidents of this character, 18 may be considered as resulting from the ordinary and occasional falling of stone, which it would be extremely difficult, if indeed it were possible to guard against: two of them resulted from falls of coal upon workmen who were hewing or excavating the same at the time; one of those exhibited a high degree of carelessness on the part of the sufferer, the remaining five deaths resulted from the falling of stone upon deputy overmen and others employed in removing or drawing timber, after being used for supporting the roof till after the removal of the coal; some of the cases exhibiting an amount of rash perseverance on the part of deputy overmen when drawing timber out of juds, which I consider to be generally carried to too great an extent, under a somewhat erroneous impression that half a dozen ordinary props being left in a place, can contribute to support the roof to the extent of throwing an enormous pressure on the adjoining working places, and so render the roof over them much more dangerous and difficult to support than it would have been on the entire removal of the few last props, which, it often happens, entails a very serious amount of danger on those removing them.

That it is a great relief to the pressure on the roof of adjacent places, when the stone falls after drawing a jud, may be freely admitted; but if it is so nearly falling, that half a dozen ordinary props distributed over the place are the only causes which support it, we may, I think, rest assured that it will break those

props, and fall of itself in a very short time, throwing very little more pressure on the adjoining places than it would have done had the props in question been removed, at the great hazard of the lives of those who perform the operation.

Although any timber which is left in a jud is not only sacrificed, but, so far as its effects go, it has a tendency to throw additional pressure on the adjoining working places, tending thus far to the breakage of timber, the loss of coal, and in a secondary degree, to render them less safe; yet the fact of five lives having been sacrificed during the performance of this operation in this district during the past year, in some of which not more than two props more were to be obtained, I think may fairly be taken to indicate, that, if looked upon as a cure, it is probably worse than the disease.

The deaths arising from accidents of a miscellaneous character, 26 in number, embraced by the fifth vertical column in the list, may be classified thus :—

	Deaths.
Crushed by tubs drawn by horses or ponies - - - - -	6
„ in self-acting inclined and in engine planes - - - -	6
„ apparatus, tubs, and coal waggons on surface - - -	5
„ winding machinery, &c. - - - - - - -	5
Injured by boiler explosions - - - - - - - -	4
Total -	26

The great number of small Shetland ponies now employed in this district to convey coals from the working places to the horse railway, and engine plane stations in the coal mines, appears to add, in some degree, to the previous loss of life from accidents by crushes of tubs, as only young boys are employed in this work, and the lowness and narrowness of the galleries, often further contracted by the timber required for the support of the roof, renders the employment one of considerable danger, particularly where the dip of the seam of coal makes it necessary to use drags. The natural want of care on the part of boys, in neglecting properly to attach their ponies to the tubs, is a frequent cause of danger; and overmen and their deputies ought frequently to caution all the boys under their care on this subject, as also in reference to the proper use of drags where required.

The extensive use of engine and inclined planes for the conveyance of coals in mines in this district has already been noticed, as tending to increase accidents from crushes by trains of tubs, travelling at considerable velocities on underground railways; and where it is practicable, separate travelling ways ought to be provided for men and boys, and under all circumstances care ought to be taken to provide as much side room as possible for persons to get out of the way of trains. In cases where expensive stone work or stone drifts occur, there ought to be recesses at short intervals, into which persons could enter to allow trains to pass them, particularly in the event of a train running amain, owing to the breaking or detaching of the rope by which they are being drawn along.

I also incline to think that some audible sound at the leading end of such trains would tend to lessen accidents of this character, by reaching the ears of persons looking away from an approaching train; perhaps a bell attached to the leading tub by a steel spring, to be sounded by the jolting of the tub, would be useful, as the noise of a rope is not always sufficiently unlike that of the train itself, to be detected by old men; while a very great length of chain, unless of double or treble links, is attended with some objection, owing to its liability to break without warning.

A red light hung on the leading tub of a train would also prove more useful, in many instances, than an ordinary oil lamp.

In some instances boys of too tender an age, and in others men of too great age, are employed to put in and take out waggons under the screens on the surface, where drags are often to be put in or pulled out, and brakes laid on or taken off, while the waggons are in motion, requiring both strength and great activity in the person employed to do it, an evil against which not only humanity, but economy itself, cries out, as waggons are frequently damaged to a considerable amount owing to this source.

The chains employed about small coal apparatus ought to have great attention from proper persons, two deaths having resulted from their breaking during the past year.

Boiler Explosions.

I regret to have to report the occurrence of five boiler explosions at the collieries in this district during the past year, resulting in the death of four persons, being one death in each of four explosions, the remaining explosion not proving fatal to any person. As this is a class of accidents which I consider might, by proper precautions, be greatly reduced in number, if not almost entirely prevented, I think it necessary to enter considerably into the details of these cases, in order to exhibit, as far as may be, the causes which have led to them.

Boiler Explosion at Crowtree's Colliery.

On the 29th of April, a boiler exploded, killing the fireman, William Barry, 23 years of age.

In this case there were three cylindrical boilers with hemispherical ends, connected with a pumping engine, the southernmost one of which was occasionally shut off from the other two, and used for working an adjoining hauling engine; but on this occasion that boiler was empty, and not at work. Both the pumping and hauling engines were non-condensing.

The pumping engine was working at the time of the explosion, and had been kept working for a long time previously. James White, the engine-tender or plugman, stated at the inquest that he had examined the floats on both the working boilers only about three minutes before the explosion, at which time the steam was blowing off, and the floats did not indicate any unusual lowness of water in either of the boilers, although he then tried *both* of the two floats on the boiler which exploded, in order to see if they were working freely, and found them doing so.

The centre boiler, which exploded, was being fed at the time of the explosion. The pressure gauge indicated a load of 38 lbs. per square inch, about an hour before the explosion, and had not been particularly noticed during that hour.

Martin Turnbull, the master blacksmith who had the boilers to keep in repair, being sworn, stated that he had examined all the three boilers only seventeen days before the explosion occurred, and had at that time repaired some trifling defect in the boiler, which has since been burst by the explosion.

He further stated that, the plates near the top of the flues had some appearance of having been overheated at the time of the explosion.

Mr. John Hedley, engineer to the South Hetton Coal Company, being sworn, stated that he had examined the boiler since it had been blown away by the explosion, and found indications of the plates having been overheated at the part along the top of the flues, particularly on the south side; and he therefore, thought the water must have been too low, and considered that the boiler plates were strong enough to have sustained the ordinary working pressure.

Mr. George Hopper, engineer, of Houghton-le-Spring, being sworn, stated that he had examined the exploded boiler, and found indications of the plates having been overheated in some parts, from which he considers that an extra generation of steam had resulted, causing an overpressure sufficient to burst the boiler, thus causing the explosion. He considered the plates quite strong enough to have borne the ordinary working pressure, or even twice that pressure.

From my own examination of the boiler, and a calculation of its strength, I feel satisfied that it had not exploded by the working pressure; and I agree with the two last-mentioned witnesses, in thinking that the generation of steam too quickly to be vended by the safety valves and the working of the engine, is most likely to have arisen from applying the feed when the plates along the top of the flue had been at too elevated a temperature, owing to the water in the boiler having from some cause or other, been allowed to fall to too low a level; this cause might probably have been from the feed pump not acting properly, or from the plugman, James White, having neglected to apply the feed at a proper time: and although evidence was adduced to prove that James White had been absent from the engine and boilers a short time before the explosion, talking to some workmen who were repairing the adjoining hauling engine, leaving his own engine at work during his absence, yet as the time of his absence was *stated* to have been so short, and the lowness of the water in the boiler being only matter of opinion, without positive proof, the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that, in boiler explosions, it often happens

that the only persons who can prove the quantity of the water in the boiler at the time of the explosion are the very persons who would be likely to be blamed or convicted, if they admitted that it was below its proper working level, and hence it is probably difficult to obtain such an admission even in cases where the lowness of the water has led to the explosion.

Two days after the Crowtrees boiler explosion, being the 1st of May, another cylindrical boiler, with hemispherical ends, exploded at the West Auckland colliery, whereby Martin Lambert lost his life.

At the inquest, in this case, *John Jackson*, a fireman, stated on oath, that he tried the floats on the boiler about seven o'clock on the morning of the explosion, and then found plenty of water in the boiler, which was being fed at the time. And that the colliery enginewright, Henry Henderson, had been amongst the boilers three times that morning, before the explosion occurred. Witness also stated that the exploded boiler was not leaking at the time of the explosion.

Robert Bailes, a brakesman, being sworn, said that he examined the exploded boiler, and found plenty of water in it, only about half a minute before it exploded. The boiler had one of its floats contrived so as to sound an alarm by a whistle (one of Slater's self-acting danger signals—see diagram) in the event of the water getting too low; but it was not whistling at the time of the explosion. The working pressure on the boilers was 33lbs. per square inch.

Henry Henderson being sworn, said: I am enginewright at the West Auckland colliery. I examined the boiler there about six o'clock on the morning of the explosion. I returned to the boilers again about seven o'oclock, and staid amongst them about half an hour, and all appeared to be right then. Mr. Hopper, the resident viewer of the colliery, told me, about half-past eight o'clock, that he had examined the boilers, and expected all was right. The witness then said:—

"The explosion took place about half-past nine o'clock, A.M. I had made a formal examination of the boiler which has exploded, on the Tuesday preceding the Thursday on which the explosion took place, without detecting any danger

"I had also more thoroughly examined the boiler which has exploded, to see if it wanted repairs, by sounding or 'jowling' it six weeks ago."

Thomas Robinson, a fireman, being sworn, said: On the morning of the explosion I changed the feed off the exploded boiler, about eight o'clock, at which time there was plenty of water in it; and it might have been worked safely without feeding again, till about twelve o'clock. I saw the floats and valves about ten minutes before the explosion. I believe the boiler was not leaking at the time of the explosion; but it was seldom my duty to fire the boiler which has exploded.

John Greathead, master blacksmith, then proved that he had repaired the exploded boiler five years ago, by putting six plates into the bottom, over the fire, and had done no considerable repairs to it since that time.

John Thompson, engineer, at Black Boy colliery, stated it as his opinion that the explosion had not occurred from want of water, *but that there must have been some greater pressure than the working pressure to have caused the explosion*, as he considered that the boiler would have borne the working pressure.

Henry Snowball, engineer, being sworn, said that he did not think the explosion had been caused either by want of water or overheating.

The boiler is thin and weak, and he thought the thinness of the boiler had, in a great measure, been the cause of its exploding, *it being too thin for the pressure.*

The thinnest part of the boiler, being along the plates next the brickwork at the top of the flues, could not easily be detected by an ordinary examination, and might be overlooked, unless the boiler had begun to leak.

He had had two boilers exploded under his care, from the plates becoming too thin.

He had known a low pressure boiler endure thirty years, with occasional repairs.

The Jury, considering that an ordinary amount of skill and care had been shown by the parties whose duty it was to examine the boiler, found a verdict of accidental death.

The above boiler explosion is one amongst many others, which appear to render it very desirable that a book should be kept, in which to register the times when boilers are examined and repaired, with a view of periodically stripping the brickwork away from them, and carefully examining them by means of sounding the plates with a hammer, drilling holes through doubtful

plates to ascertain their thickness, and by other means, to ascertain the want of any necessary repairs; without, as it is to be feared is too often the case, depending upon the boiler indicating the want of repairs by leakage.

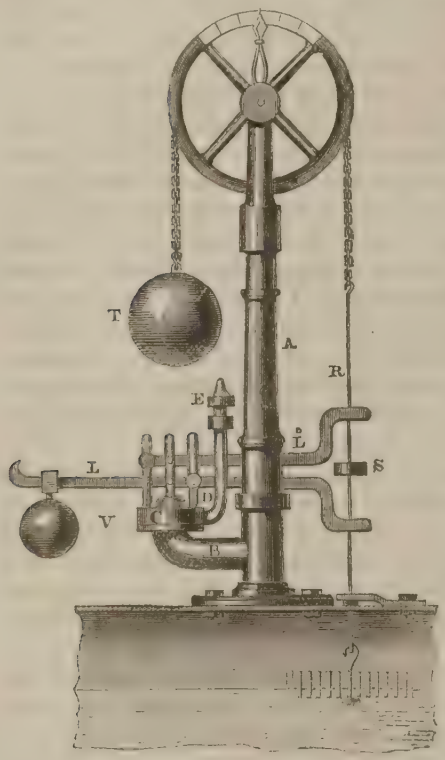
The boiler in this instance appears to have been remarkably free from leakage, although the plates had become too thin to sustain the working pressure, without such defect having been discovered by the ordinary examination of a man of many years' experience as an enginewright, bearing the character of being a careful man.

No alarm whistle can indicate undue weakness of a boiler; and as the whistle did not sound in this case, it is probable that the water was not too low.

The following is a description of the alarm whistle and apparatus, employed in this case, which I believe is a very useful, although rather complicated apparatus:—

Sketch No. 3.

No. 3.—*Sketch of Slater's Improved Self-acting Danger Signal, Water Indicator, and Safety-Valve.*



Through the foot of the pillar A and the elbow-pipe B a communication is opened from the boiler to the under side of a valve working in the valve-box C, from the upper part of which springs a vertical pipe D, terminating in a steam-whistle E. The valve is retained in its seat by the lever L, loaded with the adjustable weight V. This lever is prolonged in the other direction beyond the fulcrum, so far as to permit the float-rod R to pass through an eye opening in its extremity. There is also another lever L connected with the spindle of the valve, but in a position the reverse of that of the foregoing, having its fulcrum on the contrary side of the valve, its extremity also loosely embracing the float-rod. A tappet S secured to the part of the float rod intercepted between the ends of the levers, is brought to bear upon one or other of them, by every upward or downward movement of the float and rod beyond their present limits, so that any undue variation in the level of the water, or the disconnexion of the float from the rod, will open the valve and permit the steam from the boiler to blow through the whistle.

The same effect will be produced when the steam in the boiler attains too high a pressure, and is not sufficiently relieved by the ordinary safety-valve. In this case the upward force of the steam will overcome the downward pressure exerted by the weight V and lever L, and the steam escaping through the valve will act upon the whistle as before.

Craghead Colliery Boiler Explosion.

During the night, on the 26th of July, a cylindrical boiler exploded at the Craghead Colliery, killing the brakesman, John Pattison.

The evidence at the inquest, in this case, went to show that the brakesman who had charge of the engine and boiler, had been unusually sleepy during the night, not working his engine till the signals for him to do so had been repeated; he having taken no notice of two signals, given just before the boiler exploded. There was an alarm whistle attached to one of the two floats on the boiler, by means of a lever which was intended to turn a cock, and thus sound the alarm whistle, in the event of the water falling below a proper level in the boiler. This whistle had been heard to sound several times during the night: the last time it was noticed might be three quarters of an hour before the explosion, which happened about five o'clock, A.M., blowing the body of the brakesman fifty or sixty yards away from the engine. The engine had been standing for some time immediately before the explosion occurred. George Smith, the enginewright, had seen the boiler about half-past eight o'clock on the night preceding the morning of the explosion, the deceased having then sent for him, owing to a faulty joint in the suction pipe of the feed-pump connected with the boiler—when the deceased agreed to render the joint tight, if the enginewright sent him some wedges for the purpose—the wedges were said to have been sent accordingly; but the defective joint could not be found after the explosion,

owing to the displacement it had caused. The boiler appeared as if all right at the time of the enginewright's visit, except that he noticed a railway chair upon the lever of the safety valve, in addition to the ordinary weight, which he told the fireman to go and remove, as he was leaving the engine. The working pressure was 30lbs. per square inch. It was the duty of the brakesman to attend to feeding the boiler. The whistle was intended to sound *before* the water reached the lowest working level. The boiler had leaked a little on the night of the Wednesday preceding the explosion, which occurred on the morning of Saturday. The boiler was six feet in diameter, and twenty-three feet long, and the plates were R. B. crown iron, and fully $\frac{5}{16}$ths of an inch thick, of good quality, from the Butterley Company's works. It was sixteen years since the boiler was first made.

The steam gauge generally indicated a pressure of 27½ lbs. per square inch, but calculating from the safety valve, the working pressure was 30 lbs. per square inch.

The chair which the enginewright had observed on the safety valve lever might have increased the pressure at the blowing off point, to 40 lbs. per square inch.

The jury, thinking that the neglect of the deceased himself had been the chief cause of the accident, returned a verdict of accidental death.

In this instance there is no very clear evidence as to the origin of the boiler explosion, as the whistle had not been noticed to sound for some time previous to the accident, nor were there any very ordinary appearances of the plates of the boiler having been overheated. It must probably be classed amongst many other explosions of a similar character, of which the causes appear as yet to be little understood, indicating that there is much to be learned on this subject, which at present assumes the form of a mystery, and which it appears to be highly desirable, for the sake of humanity, that experiments should be instituted to unravel. The necessary cost of a series of experiments on the causes of boiler explosions, is probably so great as to deter private persons from undertaking them; and the almost national interest of the subject, together with the great number of boilers employed in Her Majesty's Navy, appear, I incline to think, to warrant Her Majesty's Government to take up the subject, and have it investigated at the expense of the nation.

If I were to endeavour to account for the boiler explosion now under consideration, I should set out by considering that some very high pressure of steam had prevailed at the moment of explosion, as the boiler was, I consider, capable of sustaining no less a pressure than 295 lbs. per square inch; a pressure at all approaching which, it may be inferred, could only arise either from the sticking of the safety valve in its seat, or from the too sudden generation of steam by reason of the water having fallen so low in the boiler as to cause some of the plates to be exposed to the fire or flues, where no water was opposed to it on the inside of the plates, resulting in the too rapid generation of steam on the subsequent introduction of water into contact with such over-heated plates.

I beg, however, to observe, that although there were no very decided and ordinary appearances of the plates having been *locally* overheated in this case, yet the blue tint on the whole of the inside of the steam-room portion of the boiler, appeared to me to be considerably deeper than is usually observed in boilers after explosion; from which I partly incline to the opinion that at the time of the explosion, the steam in the upper part of the boiler had been surcharged with heat, and much hotter than the water in the bottom of the boiler; the introduction of water amongst which unsaturated steam, either by the feed or the agitation arising from beginning to work the engine after it had been standing some time, might, perhaps, give rise to the too rapid generation of steam, tending to bring it into a state of saturation, and thus rapidly increasing the pressure, owing to the inadequacy of the safety valve to vend the steam as rapidly as it was generated, result in the explosion.

Before attaching any importance to the latter opinion, I consider that it would be necessary to enter into a calculation, to determine whether a given quantity of caloric would produce a greater or less pressure in saturated or in unsaturated steam of equal volume, a matter on which practical men at present appear to differ in opinion, and which, up to this time I have not investigated, although I purpose taking an early opportunity of doing so.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the greatest pressure is due to saturated steam.

Pensher Colliery Boiler Explosion.

On the 2nd of October a Haycock boiler exploded at the Whitefield Pit, at Pensher Colliery, whereby William Horn, a brickmaker, lost his life.

This boiler was 18 feet in diameter at the broadest part, had a safety valve 3¼ inches in diameter upon it, and was worked at a very low pressure. It had only been 21 months in the place where it exploded, but had been long used before it came there. The brakesman was said to be a steady, careful, and experienced man, and examined the boiler and cleaned it once a month, and had but done so on the Saturday preceding the Thursday when it exploded, when he observed that it leaked at the part resting on the masonry, at the side next to the brick factory, and towards the fire doors. It had also been examined by the engineer or enginewright about a month before it exploded, and three new rivets had been put into the boiler very near the part which was found to be the weakest, since the explosion had exhibited the plates to view.

The boiler, on examination, was found to be far too thin to be used with safety, particularly where it rested on the brick-work, and which part is the most difficult of examination when a boiler is in its seat, which was probably the chief reason of the danger not having been discovered, and shows the necessity of most rigid examinations being made of all boilers, even to the removal of the masonry for that purpose at intervals. The form of this boiler was a bad one for resisting pressure, and boilers of this form have nearly disappeared from this district, although in some of the older collieries a few continue still to be used, which I hope will soon be discontinued. The brakesman in this case, as usual, adhered to his statement, that the proper quantity of water was in the boiler at the time of the explosion, which indeed might be the case, as the bad state of the plates of the boiler were sufficient to account for the explosion, without any extraordinary prsssure having existed in the boiler.

North Hetton Colliery Boiler Explosion.

At the Moorsley pit of the North Hetton colliery, a boiler exploded on the 15th of November, without, however, causing any loss of life. Some of the plates in this boiler were very brittle, and exhibited a crystalline structure, a condition which I have noticed in very old boiler plates when long exposed near the fire, and which I incline to think supervenes in such positions after long exposure, without being inherent in the iron when new, and which greatly reduces its strength—the iron having "its nature burnt out of it" as it is often termed.

I may here state that in all the cases of boiler explosion which have occurred in the district, the boilers have been very free from scale and incrustation.

In order to prevent such boiler explosions as those of West Auckland and Pensher collieries, above alluded to, it seems to be necessary that a more syste matic and scrutinizing examination of all colliery boilers should be made periodically, than it is customary at present to practise; an account of all that concerns each boiler being duly recorded as a guide to the next examination, and to determine the proper time to institute it.

I have good reason to know that, what is looked upon in very many cases as an examination of a boiler, is nothing more than the removal of any scale, incrustation, or sediment, where it may happen to exist when a boiler is cleaned, without any special endeavours being made to detect undue thinness of the plates, as leakage, which often accompanies it, is depended upon to indicate the need of repairs from any failure of that description. This state of things can hardly be wondered at, however dangerous, to the individuals who neglect it, the omission may be. The operation of cleaning a boiler, like many other things of frequentoccurrence, becomes a mere piece of gin-horse work, not of the most agreeable description, and often occurring at the very time when there is a tendency to idleness or relaxation at the week ends, and is got through as quickly as may be; many brakesmen admitting that in cleaning a boiler, they hold it as no part of their duty to examine for dangerous defects.

I think it would conduce to the prevention of boiler explosions, and so to the preservation of human life, if it were made a rule that, over and above ordinary so-called examinations of boilers at the time they are cleaned by the brakesman, a boiler-smith, enginewright, or other proper and competent person were appointed to go into and carefully examine, at stated intervals, every boiler, and report and record the result of such examination, with a view of defects being speedily

detected and repaired; without, as it is to be feared is too much the case, waiting till the leakage of the boiler, or the chance detection of a defect in cleaning it, causes the engineman to report its want of repairs.

As I am disposed to think that the extraordinarily high pressures which must have obtained in many boilers to cause them to explode, were most likely to result from the water having been allowed to fall below the tops of the flues, I am led to believe that a higher proportion of boiler explosions arise from lowness of the water, than I find is estimated by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, whose great experience and abilities render him one of our highest authorities on this subject. It is of course, in all cases, the direct interest of those in charge of a boiler to endeavour to make it appear that it has been from no neglect of theirs that an explosion has occurred; and hence, I believe, it is that their evidence will fully bear out Mr. Fairbairn, when estimating that but few explosions arise from want of water compared with those arising from other causes, although my own more limited observations lead me to think otherwise. The question as to what is the best water gauge for use on boilers has lately caused a great deal of interest, and I beg leave here to record my views on that important subject.

Believing that the most careful and attentive workman will occasionally neglect to attend strictly to his duties in the feeding of boilers as in all other things, I should (more particularly since human life is at stake) furnish an engineman with the best means I could obtain to prevent an accident arising from his occasional neglect. And that I could not furnish him with some infallible monitor to remind him of his duty, in the event of his omitting to perform it, would, I consider, be no reason for my neglecting to furnish him with one as nearly infallible as I could obtain.

Gauge-cocks, as a water-gauge, requiring the engineman to go to the boiler and try them, and then only furnishing him with a knowledge as to whether the level of the water was above or below some known point in the boiler, without telling him how far it is from it, I would hold to be a very imperfect instrument for the purpose, requiring an extra degree of attention on his part, while affording him far less specific or definite information than it is desirable he should be possessed of.

The common float with its stand, sheave, and counterbalance weight, would afford more specific information as to the actual level of the water in the boiler, and could occasionally be seen by the eye in the intervals between the proper times of trial, at much less trouble than going to try either it or gauge-cocks; a short observation being generally sufficient to see if it is working freely, and if well constructed, its liability to stick is very slight indeed, and the chances of any error from this source are perhaps no greater than those which may arise with gauge-cocks, after trying them, by mistaking water for steam, or *vice versâ;* or by the discharge of water, by priming through a gauge-cock, particularly when the surface of the water happens to be in an agitated state.

The chance of accident from the sticking of a float, small as it is, is immensely reduced, when, as is done in many cases in this district, duplicate floats are employed on each boiler.

The vertical glass tube water gauge, so essential on locomotive engines, subject to such oscillating motion as to prevent the use of the ordinary float, have been tried on the stationary boilers at several collieries in this district; but, except in cases where the water is unusually clear, and very great attention has been paid to them, they have not been generally approved of, and in all cases are merely employed as duplicate water gauges in connexion with the common float on the same boiler, at least in surface boilers.

I may instance Haswell, Houghton, Washington, and Elvet collieries amongst others, where they have been tried, and have either been found to get so foul and soiled inside, by dirty water, or outside by small coal and dust, or have got altogether stopped from acting by choking with sediment, that they are falling gradually into disuse, they being looked upon, in some cases, as a snare, as the water might be at a proper level in them, and the pipe be stopped, which would tend to mislead, were it not for the indications given by the floats on the same boilers; no ordinary degree of care being sufficient to render them useful and trustworthy where the water is not clean and tolerably free from dirt; an evil enhanced in no small degree on colliery boilers by the extra length of the horizontal pipes required to connect them with the boilers (which have mostly

circular outlines, and are surrounded by brick work) compared with that of the short pipes required for the flat-ended boilers of locomotive engines.

Although it appears to be a bad principle to allow an engineman to depend upon a self-acting water gauge, without examination, till after it gives an audible alarm, so long as it is in the least liable to fail in its operation, I think that it is, on the other hand, a very material addition to the safety to have such an alarm in reserve, only to come into operation in case of neglect on the part of the engineman to attend to the ordinary gauges; or in the event of the feed not being supplied to the boiler, from any cause of which he may at the time be in ignorance, such as a scarcity of water in the feed cistern (often out of sight) or the failure of the feed pump in its operations, when he expects that the feed is running into a boiler. Various alarm whistles have been contrived to be put into operation by the turning of a cock by the float, so as to admit the steam from the boiler to the whistle when the water is getting too low. The liability of the sticking of a float is probably increased by the power required to turn the cock, and in such cases duplicate floats are often employed, one without any alarm whistle connected with it, and the other with one, but this is not always the case.

Another abuse, in my opinion, of such alarms is, that they are frequently so applied as to give the alarm to the engineman directly the water has fallen to its *lowest working level*, in order to remind him that it is the proper time to feed the boiler; because I think so generally faithful a monitor will, in the course of time, or on chance occasions, induce him to rely *only* upon it, and not to trouble to examine the state of the floats, and the water in the boilers, until he hears the alarm given, so that in the event of a whistle failing to act, his occasional neglect of this might lead to an accident. It is, I therefore think, much safer to regulate the time of the alarm being given, in such a manner, that it is never sounded, unless the water has fallen *below the ordinary working level, into the margin which intervenes between that level and the point of actual danger*, the ordinary attention thus requiring to be paid to the floats, for the purpose of keeping the boilers supplied with water. Any superintendent, whose duty requires him to be within hearing of the alarm whistle, on hearing it sound should be instructed to go and see the cause, with the engineman; and if it is found that the latter has carelessly allowed the water to fall below the specified lowest working level, a small fine might, perhaps, be inflicted upon him with advantage; and if it has been from any failure of the feed pump, or other unforeseen cause, it can be attended to and rectified.

I would take this opportunity of directing the attention of owners and agents of mines, to a very simple, cheap, and, I believe, efficient alarm whistle, which has recently been invented by Mr. Turnbull, the enginewright at Whitwell colliery, near Durham. The ordinary float is suspended by a stoutish hollow tube, in lieu of the ordinary float wire; the lower end of the tube next to the float, within the boiler, is closed up; and to the upper end of the same tube, where it is suspended to the float chain, there is soldered an ordinary steam whistle, into which the top of the tube opens.

Lower down the tube, and at a proper level, a small round hole is drilled through the shell of the tube; this small hole continues exposed to the outward atmosphere, until by the falling of the water the float sinks below the proper working level, taking along with it the tube which acts as the float wire, and thus bringing the small hole in the side of the tube within or below the top shell of the boiler, and so admitting the steam to rush through the hole, into and up the tube, to the whistle fixed to the top of it, in passing through which it sounds the necessary alarm. A few of these whistles are in use in this district and appear to act extremely well. Messrs. Abbot and Co., of Gateshead, supply them for, I believe, about 8*s*. each, as they are not patented nor protected in any way.

The following is a copy of the inventor's description of this alarm whistle contained in a letter extracted from "The Artizan" of July 1856.

"*Safety Apparatus for Steam Boilers.*

"*To the Editor of* 'The Artizan.'

"Sir,—I beg to submit to your readers a sketch of an alarm whistle for steam boilers which I have recently contrived, and which is in most successful operation here.

"Referring to the diagram, A is a steam whistle, into which is screwed a small

brass tube (mine is 3-8th in.) To the other end of the tube is attached the float B, which rests on the surface of the water in the boiler. The tube slides through the top of the boiler, taking the place of the ordinary rod, which is attached by a chain to the weight W. There is a hole in the tube at H.

"When the water falls the float descends, the weight ascends, and the tube slides into the boiler. When the water is so low that it is dangerous, the hole H is so placed as to be within the boiler, the steam enters at it and the whistle sounds.

"As water is re-admitted the hole emerges, and the whistle is quiet.

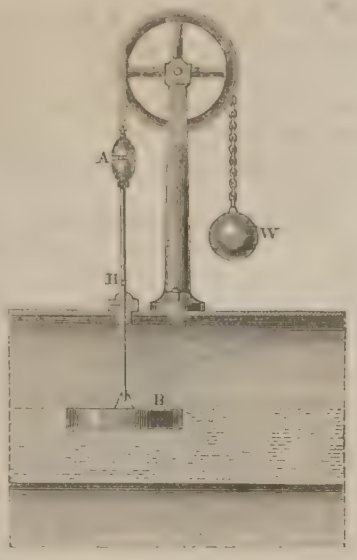
"The expense of this apparatus is about twelve or fourteen shillings, and it requires no fitting.

"It requires no more stuffing where it enters the boiler than the ordinary float-rod, and with a moderately careful engineer will never stick.

"I have, &c.

"THOMAS TURNBULL."

"Whitwell Colliery, Durham, June 1856."



Another great safeguard against water falling too low in boilers, from one throwing or priming its water into others, where there are a series of boilers in connexion with each other, is the use of foot or flap valves on the lower end of the feed pipes in each boiler; but as these valves are liable to get choked or fixed, I think a neater and more efficient mode of preventing this is, to cause the water, after leaving the main feed pipe, in its passage through the branch pipe leading to each of the boilers, to pass upwards, through a valve falling down again into its seat by its own gravity, with a detached spindle, by means of which the valve can be screwed down into its seat when the boiler is not being fed.

I fear that too little attention is generally paid to the prevention of the boilers from interchanging their water in the manner alluded to; there being many well-known circumstances and casualties under which it must arise.

In order as far as possible to secure uniformity in the administration of the Act, I think it desirable that a yearly meeting of the Inspectors should be appointed to take place in some central position, at which the views and measures of each Inspector would be compared with those of the others; and useful measures for the future might be deduced from the united experience of all the Inspectors.

I have nothing particular to remark on the general rules, beyond what will be found embodied in other parts of this Report.

Although I have found some of the special rules to be rather too indefinite in certain respects, it is, perhaps, hardly desirable to seek for any changes in such rules until further experience has shown, more fully than at present, what are the defects and the most suitable remedies. The difficulties connected with obtaining a code of special rules to the entire satisfaction of an Inspector, are pointed out in Mr. Mackworth's last report.

Complaints from Colliery Workmen.

In the month of April, I received a complaint from the workmen of Trimdon Colliery, owing to the large quantity of smoke which, in particular states of the wind and weather, found its way out of the upcast shaft, through the brattice, &c., into the downcast shaft among the fresh air, and was carried with it down the pit and into the workings of the mine to the annoyance of the workmen.

I at once visited the Colliery, and although there was very little smoke passing at the time of my visit, I obtained a ready assurance that a pit should be sunk for a separate upcast, which would, on its completion, entirely remove the evil complained of; and that, in the meantime, every means would be used to render the separation more perfect between the existing upcast and downcast pits. The new upcast pit is being sunk at present, it requiring much time and involving great cost, as the magnesian limestone and underlying sand are to penetrate.

Another complaint was received from Moorsley Colliery, stating that the boilers were in a dangerous state, and on examining them I found them to be

difficult to keep in a proper state, owing to the water used containing a free acid, which corroded the iron; but great care and attention appeared to be bestowed upon them, and preparations were then making to obtain a supply of pure water for the boilers, by putting an extra set of pumps down the shaft to the sand feeder; which operation, having since been completed, has removed this peculiar cause of danger, which previously existed with the boilers at that Colliery.

During the same month, a complaint was received from some of the workmen of the Framwellgate Moor Colliery that the ventilation was imperfect, and that the workmen suffered from having to pass up and down the smoky upcast pit. On examining the colliery, I found that during a rapid fall of the barometer the ventilation was too small to remove effectually the large quantity of carbonic acid gas discharged from an open gullet in the strata, extending a great distance through the workings of the Colliery. A ready consent was got from the owners to sink a new pit, which would improve the ventilation of the Colliery. This pit is now far on towards completion, and arrangements were agreed to be made to prevent the workmen from having to pass up and down the smoky upcast shaft, although this is frequently necessary to be done in other collieries; yet it is certainly desirable to avoid it, where practicable, as it was in this instance.

In September I received an intimation that the Hart-bushes or South Wingate colliery was in a dangerous state from an accumulation of explosive gas, or fire-damp; and on proceeding to the colliery I found the workmen in a very excited state, and refusing to return to their work until I had visited the mine, on which the managing partner offered to relieve as many of them as chose to accept his offer from their agreement, and allow them to go away and obtain employment elsewhere. On inspecting the mine I found that an accidental holing into an old board in advance of the air in a previously abandoned way, which was being forewon, had liberated a quantity of fire-damp, which the fallen state of the old waste rendered rather difficult to remove by ventilation for a time, till the necessary preparations had been made; but this old board was securely stopped off, and the workings were free from all danger when I got to see them; and although the general ventilation had not been altogether satisfactory to me on a former visit some time before this occurrence, yet it was not so to such an extent as to cause me to consider that the first general rule of the Act of Parliament was infringed.

Most of the workmen accepted their liberation from the colliery, which has only been partially worked since.

More recently, complaints have been received from the workmen of Keepier Colliery as to the state of the ventilation, and from those of the Heugh Hall Colliery as to the state of the shaft, and other matters; in both cases the ready application of the remedies required by the Act, or suggested by me, so far as I considered the complaints to be well founded, rendered any other proceedings unnecessary.

I have during the past year visited nearly all the collieries in my district once, and many of them oftener; and in the cases where I have found any part of the Act not to be complied with, or been able to point out sources of danger, the ready compliance with my recommendation for the removal of the same, which has always been given, rendered it unnecessary for me to adopt any farther measures. At the same time, in a few cases, as to which the meaning of the Act is somewhat doubtful or indefinite, I have up to this time thought it desirable not to insist too much on my own particular view of its intention, and thus have avoided the chances of a formal collision with the owners and agents of collieries; the more particularly as none of these cases were such as, in my opinion, would have materially, if at all, increased the safety of life, had my own views of the somewhat doubtful meaning of the Act been adopted.

I think the meaning of the Act, when the proper time arrives, may be rendered more definite with advantage, even in the event of its not being considered desirable to extend this class of legislation in this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John J. Atkinson,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

III.

Report of the Inspection of Coal Mines in the North and East Lancashire District, for the Year ended 31st December 1856.—By Joseph Dickinson, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir, Manchester, 21st February 1857.

The Report that I had the honour of presenting to you last year showed a large diminution in separate accidents and lives lost to persons employed in and about the Collieries of my district. That Report comprised the returns for the whole of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, which then formed my district. This year my district is confined to North and East Lancashire, which contains 240 working Collieries, situated in the neighbourhood of Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Bacup, Burnley, Colne, Accrington, Blackburn, Darwen, Chorley, Bolton, Bury, Worsley, and Leigh, the returns for which also show a diminution. During the year which ended on the 31st of December 1856 there were 73 separate fatal Colliery accidents, attended with loss of life to 84 persons employed in or about the Collieries. 16 of the accidents were from miscellaneous causes; 19 in and connected with shafts; 20 by falls of roof, coal, and the sides of workings; and 18 by explosions of fire-damp. As compared with the corresponding returns for the year 1855 the present returns show a total diminution of 5 in accidents, and 5 in lives lost; and such diminution, it is to be observed, is of a double character, inasmuch as it is effected against an increase in the quantity of coal raised. In a comparison which I made in a former Report, showing the quantity of coal raised for each person killed in and about the Collieries of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, during the 3 years ending 31st of December 1853, when the number of lives lost was raised above the average by a great explosion of fire-damp at Wigan, the proportion was at the rate of one person killed for each 46,010 tons of coal raised. Accidents and lives lost.

During the year 1856 the quantity of coal raised at the Collieries in North and East Lancashire, as near as I can ascertain it, is 5,626,000 tons, which, divided amongst the 84 persons killed gives one person killed for each 66,976 tons of coal raised; showing a much greater amount of work done for each life lost in 1856 than in the previous years.

These results are, I believe, fairly attributable to the greater care now paid in the management of the majority of the Collieries, much of which has been effected by the rules established under the present Act with the view of preventing accidents. It is true that several accidents have occurred where rules have been violated; but this is only what might be expected on introducing changes, and such irregularities may be expected to diminish as persons become familiarized with their duties. That no unnecessary delay may take place in this respect, I have in each instance, where a fatal accident has happened, accompanied with an apparently clear violation of the rules, as well as in gross cases where without any accident occurring warning has been disregarded on the part of persons acting in the management, specially brought the matter under your notice, and proceedings have been taken for the penalty, leaving the managers to deal with breaches committed by the ordinary workpeople. In these steps, I have carefully avoided any proceeding that might appear frivolous or vexatious; and the result, I think, confirms the fairness of the selections and the justice with which the law has been administered, 12 out of 13 proceedings, which I have caused to be taken, having been established, and the penalties attached thereto, amounting altogether to 33*l.* 15*s.*, have been enforced, to be paid by the parties to the Courts, to be paid over for the use of Her Majesty. Proceedings for Penalties.

In briefly reviewing the circumstances under which the principal accidents have taken place, I may state that, as regards the explosions of firedamp, there is, as a general rule, 1st, an insufficient quantity of air in the mine arising from the airways being too small, and the ventilating power insufficient; 2nd, The explosions o firedamp.

neglect in not conveying the air to the face by bratticing; 3rd, neglect of a careful examination by proper firemen before the workmen enter the mine; and, 4th, inattention in allowing firedamp to lodge in cavities above or below the workings, which might be prevented or liberated safely by drill holes or removing the intervening stratum, thereby avoiding sudden outbursts; and also in allowing firedamp to lodge in any hole in the roof, or in workings whence it may be driven out by a fall of the roof, or by a concussion of the air or otherwise, or be inadvertently or wilfully entered by any person.

Of the 24 persons killed by the explosions during the year, 8 occurred in mines in the lower or hill coal series, in which mines careless managers not unfrequently excuse their neglect of adequate precautions against explosion by saying there is no firedamp. None of the deaths arose from after-damp, all the 24 persons having died from burns and hurts and the shock to the nervous system, and with but one exception (where the person was literally roasted on the spot) all died at home.

The Over Darwen Colliery explosion (see No. 4 Accident in the Appendix) occurred at a lighted candle, which a person carried into a part of the workings in advance of the air, no examination having been made with the safety lamp.

Springfield Colliery explosion. (See No. 6 accident.)—This explosion apparently arose from a quantity of firedamp suddenly issuing out of the roof, which fell as some props were drawn. The rules required safety lamps to be used when props likely to occasion such a fall of roof were being drawn, but the person seeing no firedamp beforehand, was over confident, and used an open light, which ignited the gas as it burst out from the strata.

Moston Colliery explosions. (See Nos. 13 and 67 Accidents.)—The former of these explosions occurred as a person with an open light re-entered his place in advance of the air, from which he had been absent a short time getting his supper. The latter explosion occurred near the face of a level which had been stopped for want of air, and the entrance to which by the level was barred with cross timbers, but a cut-through inside was not barred, and through this a person entered with an open light. In both of these explosions rules were broken. In the former, the place ought to have been examined with the safety lamp before it was re-entered. The deceased, however, might not be aware of the rules —he not having been supplied with a copy as required; and in the latter, the person was trespassing by going into the place, and, besides which, both entrances should have been barred to prevent trespassers, and persons missing their way, from falling into accident.

Clayton Colliery explosion. (See No. 16 Accident.)—This explosion occurred on the deceased entering his place before it had been examined. An air door for turning air into the place had been left open, and discipline was lax, but the case was not sufficiently clear to warrant a proceeding for the penalty.

Little Bolton Colliery explosion. (See No. 24 Accident.)—This explosion arose, as it appeared from the evidence, by some firedamp accumulating in a cavity formed by the subsidence of a thin coal in the roof, which was not taken down till the workings in the main bed had advanced some yards underneath. To prevent such cavities being formed I suggested to the underlooker that the thin bed be worked simultaneously with the main bed.

Foggs Colliery explosion.—(See No. 27 Accident.)—This arose from a boy, the deceased, going with a lighted candle into an old working, where some firedamp was accumulated. The owner had neglected to have rules established.

Glodwick Colliery explosion. (See No. 32 Accident.)—This occurred from a safety lamp being opened contrary to the rules in a part of the mine, which was being reopened, and for which breach the person was punished by his employers.

Chorley Colliery explosion. (See No. 35 Accident.)—This explosion occurred through a collier taking his son into his place of work before it had been

examined by the fireman. Both were burned, the son fatally. It was considered that the father was sufficiently punished by the loss of his son and his own serious personal injury without being proceeded against for the penalty.

Agecroft Colliery explosion. (See No. 37 Accident.)—In this explosion the fireman, instead of examining a place himself, told the deceased, an ordinary workman, who was going there to work, to examine it and be careful. The deceased, however, went in with his lamp open, and was burned and died.

Atherton Colliery explosion. (See No. 55 Accident.)—This arose apparently from a sudden outburst of firedamp from the floor of the five-feet mine. Safety lamps have now been resorted to as a protection.

Hulton Colliery explosion. (See No. 58 Accident.)—This explosion occurred on a level being driven into a working, which had been standing for upwards of seven months, and which was inaccessible. The underlooker, as it appeared, had told the men to put out their candles on holing through; but before that was done, the gas fired at one of their candles, and one of the men was burned to death. Had the underlooker ordered them to use safety lamps, as in my opinion he was required to do by the rules, the accident in all probability would have been prevented.

Townhouse Colliery explosion. (See No. 60 Accident.)—In this explosion, 10 persons were burned, 5 of them fatally. The mine was worked with locked safety lamps; but blasting, provided each shot was fired by or in the presence of the underlooker or fireman was allowed. A new workman, however, who was not supplied with a copy of the rules, and who professed to be ignorant of the restriction, attempted to fire his own shot with a "German" or paper squib filled with powder, which on being lighted flew, as it appeared, into the goaf, and lighted some firedamp which had apparently issued shortly before from a fall of roof.

Bradford Colliery explosion. (See No. 61 Accident.)—In this explosion the fireman, as he had not met with firedamp in the place for a long time, gave up examining it, when unexpectedly between Saturday night and Monday morning the roof fell and firedamp accumulated, and as no examination was made a boy was burned to death on being taken in by a collier on the Monday morning.

Hacken Colliery explosion. (See No. 68 Accident.)—This explosion occurred in the upper part of a brow, into which two boys were either sent by the collier with whom they worked, or they went of their own accord, contrary to the rules, to get some coal which had fallen, and there being some fire damp lodging in the place or some came out of the roof, which fell when they were in, and they having an open light with them, were both burned, one fatally.

Dunkenhalgh Park Colliery, Dill Hall Pit explosion. (See No. 69 Accident.)—This explosion occurred apparently from want of skill on the part of the deceased, who, after examining his place, considered it safe, and opened his lamp, which exploded the gas.

Stoneclough Colliery, No. 2. Outwood Pit explosion. (See No. 72 Accident.)—In this explosion the deceased was burned to death on entering his place of work in the morning.

Miscellaneous accidents.

Of the 16 miscellaneous accidents, 5 were from injuries with trams, including one in which the person was strangled by his necktie catching the axle; 4 from injuries with machinery; 2 from breakage of jig-brow chains; 1 from water bursting up into a pit, which was being sunk to a working known to contain water under pressure, and which the deceased and his fellows were ordered but neglected to bore into; 1 from injuries with a capstan; 1 in firing a shot; 1 from suffocation by white damp in a sinking pit; and 1 from suffocation by black damp.

Falls of roof, &c.

The accidents by falls of roof, coal, and the sides of working, are 8 under those of 1855, and are also under the average of former years. In this district,

where nearly every workman sets his own props, much must necessarily depend upon himself for safety from accidents of this class. But much may and ought also to be done by those over him, particularly as regards instructing the inexperienced and warning the careless. I have now, up to the 31st of December last, had the deaths of 1,690 persons killed by colliery accidents officially referred to me, most of which I have investigated, and I find that in those collieries where supervision is inadequate there on the average are accidents most numerous.

Supervision.

Steam gauges.

No accident has occurred from any Colliery boiler explosion in this district during the past year; but the inaccurate state in which I have found two circular steam gauges, depending upon springs and india-rubber, and wherein the movement is greatly multiplied, shows that such gauges require to be periodically checked. One of the gauges indicated 10 lbs. and the other 15 lbs. wrong.

Cymmer colliery explosion.

In obedience to your instructions, and at the request of the Inspector of Coal Mines for the district, I assisted in the investigation into the unprecedented explosion of fire-damp, by which 114 persons were killed, at the Cymmer colliery, in Glamorganshire. The circumstances of this calamitous accident, which may be summed up as arising from deficient ventilation and inattention to the fire-damp given off by a thin coal and allowed to lodge in cavities between it and the strata above ready to be suddenly liberated by a fall of the roof, together with the defective and wasteful system on which this and most other collieries in South Wales are worked, will properly form subject of report for the Inspector in whose district the Colliery is situated.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Joseph Dickinson,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

Appendix to Mr. Dickinson's Report.

North and East Lancashire District.

Abstract of the Number of Fatal Accidents and Loss of Life arising therefrom to Persons employed in and about the Collieries.

	Number of separate Accidents.		Number of Lives lost.	
	In 1855.	In 1856.	In 1855.	In 1856.
Miscellaneous - - - - -	13	16	13	16
In shafts - - - - -	21	19	26	22
Falls of roof, coal, and sides of workings -	28	20	30	22
Explosions of firedamp - - -	16	18	20	24
Total - -	78	73	89	84

Being a diminution of 5 accidents and 5 lives lost in 1856 as compared with 1855.

A LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the NORTH AND EAST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT during the Year ended 31st December 1856.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 3	1	Oak	Oldham	Wm. Jones & Co.	J. Willowship, hooker-on.	A brick falling out of the side of the shaft	–	1	–	–	1
8	2	Astley	Astley, Leigh	Sam Jackson, & Co.	The bottom engineer	Falling off the cage	–	1	–	–	1
15	3	Stonecclough	Kearsley, Bolton	Knowles and Stott	Rd. Rydings (30)	Crushed by a waggon in the brow in the Singing Clough pit.	1	–	–	–	1
„	4	Over Darwen	Over Darwen	John Brandwood	Roger Watson (20)	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
19	5	Top 'oth 'Lane	Darcy Lever, Bolton	Andw. Knowles and Sons	J. Settle (boy)	The ascending tub struck the landing plate, and threw a piece of coal down the pit, by which he was struck when hooking-on.	–	1	–	–	1
29	6	Springfield	Leigh	Farington, Marshall, & Co.	Henry Mather, and James and Adam Schofield.	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	3	3
Feb. 6	7	Pendlebury	Pendlebury, Manchester	Andw. Knowles & Sons	P. Berry and W. Higson.	Fall of roof in the Bin mine	–	–	2	–	2
„	8	Atherton	Atherton, Chowbent	John Fletcher and others	Jos. Grimes, drawer (16).	Fall of coal in the Lovers' Lane pit	–	–	1	–	1
12	9	Little Lever	Little Lever, Bolton	Andw. Knowles and Sons	Jos. Hall, collier	Ditto in the Farnworth Bridge pit	–	–	1	–	1
23	10	Great Boys	Tyldesley	Fletcher and Scowcroft	Henry Taylor	Ditto died 28th Feb.	–	–	1	–	1
28	11	Clifton	Clifton, Manchester	J. Fletcher Fletcher	James Leather (15)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
Mar. 1	12	Worsley	Worsley, Manchester	Bridgwater Trust	Saml. Hilton (21)	Falling down the pit on the engineer overwinding.	–	1	–	–	1
19	13	Moston	Moston, Manchester	Exors. of J. Stanley	John Lever	Explosion of firedamp, died on the 25th	–	–	–	1	1
20	14	Stonecclough	Kearsley, Bolton	Knowles and Stott	T. Grundy, pony-driver.	Strangled by his comforter winding round the axle of the waggon on which he was riding.	1	–	–	–	1
„	15	Clayton	Clayton, Manchester	Leigh and Bradbury	Openshaw (a boy)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
April 2	16	Clayton	Clayton, Manchester	Leigh and Bradbury	Wm. Bayley	Explosion of firedamp, died 5th, one other burned.	–	–	–	1	1
7	17	Bennetts	Little Hulton, Bolton	Matt. Bennett and Brothers	James Mort (boy)	Fall of coal, &c.	–	–	1	–	1
11	18	Worsley	Worsley, Manchester	Bridgwater Trust	H. Edwards (72)	Fall of roof in Dixon Green pit	–	–	1	–	1
14	19	Radcliffe	Radcliffe, Manchester	Knowles and Hall	J. Raynor, sinker	Suffocated by whitedamp in sinking a pit.	1	–	–	–	1
22	20	Habergham	Habergham, Burnley	Exors. of John Hargreaves	F. Kendall	Fall of roof on drawing props in the Small Shaw pits.	–	–	1	–	1
24	21	Over Darwen	Over Darwen	John Brandwood	J. & E. Clegg	Fall of roof in the Ellison Fold pit	–	–	2	–	2
May 2	22	Coppull	Coppull, Chorley	John Hargreaves	A collier	Fall of roof in the Smith Coal	–	–	1	–	1
,,	23	Barrowshaw	Oldham	Lees and Mayall	John Crossland(20)	Thrown by the capstan	1	–	–	–	1
3	24	Little Bolton	Bolton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Wm. Smethurst	Explosion of firedamp, died 15th June	–	–	–	1	1
6	25	Bradford	Bradford, Manchester	Thomas Livesey and others	Dl. Siddal	Strangled by the cage chain twisting round his neck on landing at the bottom of the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
9	26	Atherton	Atherton, Chowbent	John Fletcher and others	F. Hampson (18)	Run over by a waggon in the Gib field pit	1	–	–	–	1
13	27	Foggs	Little Lever, Bolton	William Partington	Jonas Clapham	Explosion of firedamp, died 30th	–	–	–	1	1
20	28	Bank Top	Radcliffe, Manchester	Knowles and Hall	Allen Hilton	Fall of roof, died 1st June	–	–	1	–	1
21	29	Agecroft	Pendlebury, ditto	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Thos. Hobson	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
31	30	Great Harwood	Accrington	James Lomax	Edw. Whitaker	A piece of coal falling upon him from a basket which was ascending the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
,,	31	Reservoir	Radcliffe, Manchester	Knowles and Hall	Ellis Yates	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
,,	32	Glodwick	Oldham	James Collinge and Co.	A. Kershaw	Explosion of firedamp, died 26th June	–	–	–	1	1
June 3	33	Moston	Moston, Manchester	Exors. of J. Stanley	T. Ramsbottom	Falling out of a tub in the pit	–	1	–	–	1
,,	34	Holebottom	Oldham	Lees's, Jones, and Co.	J. Whitehead (38)	Run over by a waggon on a jig-brow	1	–	–	–	1
17	35	Chorley	Chorley	James Darlington	John Tatley (13)	Explosion of fire-damp, died 28th	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
20	36	Astley	Astley, Leigh	Sam Jackson, and Co.	E. Rushton, sinker	Falling out of the sinking bucket after lighting a shot.	–	1	–	–	1
25	37	Ageeroft	Pendlebury, Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	J. Grundy	Explosion of firedamp, died 9th July	–	–	–	1	1
27	38	Victoria Main	Blackrod	Joseph Ridgway	Robert Harrison	A piece of coal falling upon him from an ascending tub as he was standing in the pit's eye.	–	1	–	–	1
30	39	Denton	Denton, Manchester	J. Fletcher Fletcher	John Merrick	Crushed in attemping to get into a cage in motion.	–	1	–	–	1
July 1	40	Stoneclough	Kearsley, ditto	Knowles and Stott	A. Lindley (50)	Fall of coals	–	–	1	–	1
3	41	Smithfold	Little Hulton, Bolton	John Gibson and Co.	John Cotton (32) hooker-on.	The cage descending upon him	–	1	–	–	1
4	42	Park Road	Prestwich, Manchester	William Stott	J. Anson, sinker (51)	Falling from a bearer in the sinking pit	–	1	–	–	1
26	43	Hulton	Hulton, Bolton	William Hulton	Four persons	Breakage of a flat wire rope at the Firs Pit	–	4	–	–	4
Aug. 2	44	Radcliffe	Radcliffe, Manchester	Knowles and Hall	E. Nuttall (13)	Falling down the endless chain pit	–	1	–	–	1
30	45	Pendleton	Pendleton, ditto	Andrew Knowles and Sons	R. Hodgson	Crushed on putting his head out of the cage in ascending the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
Sept. 2	46	Fairbottom	Ashton-under-Lyne	Lees's and Booth	E. Brooks (boy)	Crushed by a jigging machine in the Moss Pit.	1		–	–	1
,,	47	Bradford	Bradford, Manchester	Thomas Livesey and others	S. Flitcroft, sinker	Stone falling out of a sinking hoppet on being landed.	–	1	–	–	1
12	48	Ageeroft	Pendlebury, ditto	Andrew Knowles and Sons	W. Holt	Fall of coal when holding in the seven feet mine.	–	–	1	–	1
22	49	Chamber	Oldham	Wm. Jones and Co.	John Saville (10)	Crushed by a waggon at the bottom of a brow.	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Sept. 23	50	Habergham - -	Habergham, Burnley -	Executors of J. Hargreaves -	Thos. Thompson (39)	Falling down a sinking pit when changing a bucket.	–	1	–	–	1
24	51	Stoneclough - -	Kearsley, Bolton - -	Knowles and Stott - -	John Partington, boy	Fall of roof in the Cotton Tree pit -	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 4	52	Oswaldtwistle - -	Oswaldtwistle, Accrington	Thos. Simpson and Co. - -	James Schofield -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	53	Dog Hill - -	Crompton, Oldham - -	Joseph Cook - - -	Josiah Hardy, boy	Suffocated by choke-damp - - -	1	–	–	–	1
15	54	Hapton Valley -	Hapton, Burnley - -	Exors. of J. Hargreaves -	J. Hartley - -	Crushed by an engine - - -	1	–	–	–	1
22	55	Atherton - -	Atherton, Chowbent -	John Fletcher and others -	Jos. Banks - -	Explosion of fire-damp in the Gib-field pit	–	–	–	1	1
23	56	Higher Hall - -	Westleigh, Leigh - -	James Diggle and Co. - -	Jas. Gaskell (18) -	Falling into the pit whilst scaffolding it at the six feet mine.	–	1	–	–	1
„	57	Fairbottom - -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	Lees's and Booth - -	Jos. Needham -	Fall of roof in the Dock pit -	–	–	1	–	1
28	58	Hulton - - -	Hulton, Bolton - -	Wm. Hulton - - -	Jas. Barnes -	Explosion of fire-damp in the half yard pit, died 17th November.	–	–	–	1	1
Nov. 11	59	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	H. Bowden, engineman - -	Crushed by the pumping engine at the school pit.	1	–	–	–	1
13	60	Townhouse - -	Marsden, Burnley - -	Spencer, Wilson, and Co. -	Wm. Johnson, died 15th. Jno. Craven, do. 17th. M. Bannister, do. 22nd. John Ellis, do. 10th Dec. Wm. Higson do. 12th - -	Explosion of fire-damp, all died at home from the burning.	–	–	–	5	5
17	61	Bradford - -	Bradford, Manchester -	Thos. Livesey and others -	John Whitehead, boy	Ditto, died 6th December - -	–	–	–	1	1
18	62	Clifton - - -	Clifton, Manchester -	J. Fletcher Fletcher - -	John Monks -	Breakage of a jig-brow chain in the Moss pit.	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1876.											
Nov. 23	63	Hey Field - -	Westleigh, Leigh - -	Thos. Livesey - - -	Thos. Crossley (30)	Struck by the fly-wheel whilst assisting the engineer who was taking the wheels out of gear.	1	–	–	–	1
24	64	Heys - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	J. Kenworthy and Brothers -	Thos. Lamb -	Fall of roof in No. 3 pit - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,,	65	Fairbottom - -	Ditto - - - -	Leeses and Booth - -	Reuben Crossley (15)	A brow chain breaking in the moss pit -	1	–	–	–	1
26	66	Habergham - -	Habergham, Burnley -	Exors. of J. Hargreaves -	Jos. Rawson (40) sinker.	Thrown out of the tub on its striking against a stay in ascending.	–	1	–	–	1
Dec. 1	67	Moston - - -	Moston, Manchester -	Exors. of J. Stanley - -	John Wroe - -	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
8	68	Hacken - - -	Darcy Lever, Bolton -	Andw. Knowles and Sons -	Isaac Nuttall -	Ditto died 20th - - -	–	–	–	1	1
,,	69	Dunkenhalgh Park -	Church, Accrington -	Joseph Barnes - - -	Jos Marsden (48)	Ditto died 20th - - -	–	–	–	1	1
19	70	Higher Hall - -	Westleigh, Leigh - -	James Diggle and Co. - -	Ralph Pilling -	Water bursting into a sinking pit from a working to which the pit was being sunk.	1	–	–	–	1
26	71	Bank House - -	Middle Hulton, Bolton -	Francis Charlton - - -	James Anderton -	Explosion of fire-damp, died 2nd January	–	–	–	1	1
31	72	Stoneclough - -	Bolton - - - - -	Knowles and Stott - -	Saml. Davenport -	Explosion of fire-damp in No. 2 pit Outwood.	–	–	–	1	1
,,	73	Woodhouse Lane -	Near Rochdale - -	Zach. and James Howarth -	Jer. Howarth (50)	Explosion of gunpowder when preparing a shot.	1	–	–	–	1
	73	Total accidents - - - - - - -		North and East Lancashire District - - - - -		Total lives lost - -	16	22	22	24	84

IV.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.) in the West Lancashire and North Wales District.—By Peter Higson, Esq.

Sir, Manchester, 28th February 1857.

Since the passing of the Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines, during the 18th and 19th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, the British coal field has been divided into twelve districts, to each of which an Inspector of Coal Mines has been appointed. The district which has been assigned to me was formerly under the care of Mr. Dickinson, comprises West Lancashire and North Wales, and the collieries and mining establishments in that part of Her Majesty's dominions form the subject of the report which I have the honor to present herewith.

Annexed to these remarks will be found a list of fatal accidents which have happened to persons employed in and about such coal mines and collieries, during the year 1856, to which I beg to draw your particular attention, and to observe that a great many lives have been lost from falls of the roof or stratum overlaying the seam of coal, and from miscellaneous causes.

From the mode in which many of the seams of coal are worked, it is not difficult to account for casualties of so serious a nature, or to adopt such measures as would lessen their number; but I fear while incompetent persons are employed in the management of collieries, I shall not have the pleasure to report a very considerable diminution in the number of accidents and loss of life from such causes.

I cannot flatter myself with having to report, on this occasion, that the number of fatal accidents and loss of life have been fewer than in the preceding year, in consequence of a serious inundation at Brymnally Colliery, in the County of Denbigh, on the 30th of September last, whereby thirteen persons were drowned, and one killed whilst exerting himself to rescue the unfortunate sufferers.

During the year 1856 there has been 81 fatal accidents, which have caused the death of 103 persons, whilst in the preceding year, or 1855, only 78 separate fatal accidents happened in the same district, by which 94 persons were killed.

There is considerable activity throughout the district, many of the old-established collieries having increased their daily out-put of coal, and many new and extensive collieries are being opened. If the increased number of working shafts, and the preparation for future workings be taken into account, the number of accidents and loss of life, in proportion to the hands employed, have been fewer during the last than in the preceding year.

I have visited all the works in the district, and inspected the machinery, steam boilers, shafts, &c., and the underground workings of many collieries, and attended all the inquests where loss of life has been serious, and on all occasions I have met with the greatest civility and attention from coal proprietors and their agents and managers, whom I have found willing to comply with the Act, and to carry out any suggestion I have made to them, although in several instances I have instituted proceedings under the powers contained in the Act against persons neglecting to observe the general and special rules.

Coal proprietors and colliery managers have manifested a disposition to observe the general rules set forth in the Act, and to compel those in their employ to adopt and strictly obey the special rules; but from the evidence given at coroners' inquests, I sometimes discover that the special rules (which are almost universally established) have been broken, and thereby caused loss of life. Some of the Colliery owners and managers have prosecuted persons for such offences, which has had a salutary effect on the work-people; but I fear, in most cases, a violation of the rules does not command that attention which the nature and importance of the offence requires, consequently it is soon

repeated. The special rules should be terse and written in a style which an ordinary work-person can easily understand, and in order to impress upon them their meaning and utility, the manager or some other competent officer at each colliery should read and explain them to all the hands at least once a fortnight, which is only done at a few places.

I find no difficulty in the discharge of my duties with the power and provisions contained in the Act, and that a gradual improvement in the management of collieries is perceptible since the beginning of the year 1856.

Although some of the most fiery mines in the county are worked in this district, the loss of life from explosions of fire-damp has not been so great as in previous years. Where such mines are worked, a numerous and well organized staff of officers is employed in the management, and a little praiseworthy emulation exists in some localities to produce the best ventilation, which deserves encouragement from the owners.

It appears to me that a Mining College, or some Institution where men in humble life could acquire an education in such matters relating to coal mining as would enable them to become competent managers and underlookers of collieries, would be productive of the greatest good, and would form a nucleus from which such men could be selected by colliery owners.

If a scheme of this description was brought before the public, it would, I have no doubt, meet with the encouragement and support which it deserves, and be willingly adopted.

I perceive with much satisfaction the importance which those in charge of the management of collieries attach to education.

From among them and the working colliers, many would be found hereafter in the first rank of mining engineers and colliery viewers, if they could only have the advantage to which I have alluded.

Many collieries in this part of the country which have reached a very great depth, are managed by self-educated men, whose experience has been gained in working seams near the surface, where difficulties such as attend deep workings are seldom met with. From a public institution, they might derive great bene fit, and acquire sufficient knowledge to enable them to conduct mining operations, under any circumstances, with greater security for the work-people, and more remunerative to their employers.

The mode of working coal mines is a subject which demands the most serious consideration of the owners and occupiers thereof, and also of mining engineers, and all persons engaged in similar pursuits. Perhaps of all the questions which have been discussed and brought before Parliamentary committees and learned societies, there is none which has attracted less attention.

In those mines which are injudiciously laid out and irregularly conducted, considerable loss of life and personal injury frequently happens from falls of roof and coal, as well as from explosions of fire-damp. In many places accidents would be very rare if the best mode of working each mine was adopted, and proper attention paid to the nature and quality of the over and under laying strata.

The practice of working mines outward in wide drifts, leaving small pillars for the second or return working, cannot be too strongly condemned. The pillars are often too weak to bear the superincumbent weight, and the operation of removing them is attended with considerable risk.

Before describing some of the most serious accidents in the list, I have to observe that the number of lives lost by explosions of fire-damp have decreased, whilst those from falls of roof and from miscellaneous causes have increased during the year. This I attribute in some degree to the changes which were being made, in order to comply with the requirements of the new Act, which only came in force at the beginning of the year, and which promises to be of much utility. In establishing the special rules, difficulties arose in defining the duties of each officer of the works, so as to be able to fix responsibility on the proper person, one of the special rules requires "that every collier shall securely prop his place where necessary." This rule throws the responsibility of propping on the workman, who may lose his life by neglecting to obey it. But another rule in the same code requires the underlooker to see "that the roof of the mine be secured where necessary with props;" this rule has not, I

am very sorry to say, been strictly observed. In every instance the underlookers have neglected to enforce the rule in hopes the men would obey it.

As the special rules are not yet fully understood by all the work-people, and many of the underlooker, it seems desirable that the code should be revised; and on this question, my colleague, Mr. Dickenson, and myself, are now engaged. We shall, I hope, be able to establish rules which can be more easily comprehended by working men, without relaxing the observance and survilance which is required by the existing code.

Accident No. 1.—*Fall of Coal.*

Strangeways Hall Colliery.—Was occasioned by a fall of coal in a pillar which deceased had neglected to sprag during the time of holing, contrary to the special rules, and shews how necessary it is to use all reasonable precautions while that operation is being carried on. He was hurt on the 12th of January, and died on the 12th of March.

Accident No. 2.—*Fall of Roof.*

Ewlve Hall Colliery, 15th January.—Was caused by a fall of roof which was purely accidental.

Accident No. 3.

Standish Colliery, near Wigan, 25th January.—Happened by the bursting of a steam boiler from over pressure, on the 25th of January. I visited the colliery on the 23d instant, and pointed out to the manager the dangerous and defective state of the boiler, and the appendages with which it was mounted; the safety valve, being very small, was fixed on the steam pipe several feet from the boiler, which was of the hay-cock shape, and originally intended for steam at a low pressure, but on its being removed to the place where it burst, it was made to carry steam at a high pressure to work a non-condensing engine. The pressure on steam boilers should be gradually reduced in proportion to the time they have been used, and low pressure boilers should never be allowed to supply steam for non-condensing engines.

Accident No. 4.—*Fall of Roof.*

Happened at *Low Hall Colliery* on the 27th January, and was occasioned by a fall of roof in the Pemberton five feet mine.

Accident No. 5.—*Falling out of a tub in the Pit.*

Morton Fields Colliery, near Ruabon, 31st January.—The deceased, a regular pitman, was employed to adjust a signal cord in the pit which had just reached the coal, he was about five yards from the bottom of the pit when he fell out of the tub and was killed.

Accident No. 6.—*Fall of Roof.*

Kirkless Hall Colliery, near Wigan, 6th February.—Two men were this day killed whilst working away a pillar of coal in the Arley Mine, when the roof suddenly gave way and fell upon them. It was proved in evidence that, a sufficient number of props were at hand at the time which they neglected to set. I inspected the place soon after the accident, when I discovered that the fall had come down from between two slips. In pillar working props should always be set for protection, whatever may be the appearance of the roof.

Accident No. 7. —*Falling down the Pit.*

Ince Hall, Wigan.—Robert James, owner. The carpenter who was employed to put some fences round the pit, as required by the Coal Mines Inspection Act, was standing at the mouth of the pit, with one end of a rail in his hands and the other end resting on the headstocks, the L. leg belonging to the pumping machinery, which was working at the time, came in contact with the rail and knocked him down the pit. This shows the necessity of stopping the machinery during the time workmen are employed in repairs.

Accident No. 8.—*By Machinery.*

Glanyrafon Colliery, near Mold.—In this case the manager, William Gibson, was endeavouring to get the engine over the centre by lifting at the fly-wheel, when he was struck by one of the arms, and fell into the space where the wheel revolved and was killed, on the 13th of February.

Accident No. 9.—*Fall of Roof.*

Winstanley Colliery, 21st February.—The fireman of this colliery was in the act of showing a labourer where to fix a door in the Orrell mine, when a stone fell upon him from the roof, and he died on the 28th instant. If a constant examination of the roads were made, many accidents would be prevented. It frequently happens that a practised eye can detect some change in the appearance before a fall takes place.

Accident No. 10.—*Fall of Roof.*

At Kirkless Hall Colliery, belonging to the executors of the late Ralph Thicknesse, February 26th. A collier employed in the King coal was killed by a fall of roof, after having been repeatedly cautioned by his fellow-workmen to prop the place, which appeared dangerous. This shows the necessity of having the special rules strictly obeyed.

Accident No. 11.—*Fall of Coal, neglecting to set Sprags.*

At Strangeway's Hall Colliery, Wigan, 29th February.—Another case at this colliery where a workman persisted in holing without first spragging the coal, after having been cautioned by the underlooker several times, shows the carelessness of colliers in matters relating to their own safety. There can be no reasonable excuse for neglecting to adopt this simple precaution, and every manager and underlooker should punish those who neglect to do so.

Accident No. 12.—*By the Locomotive Engine.*

At Strangeway's Hall Colliery, 29th February.—The driver of a locomotive engine fell off, and got under the wheels near the colliery, and was killed on the spot. This can scarcely be considered a colliery accident, but as it occurred near the pit I have inserted it in the list.

Accident No. 13.—*Fall of Roof Coal.*

Botling Wood Colliery, 5th March.—Two colliers employed in the Ince seven feet mine were this day killed by a fall of roof coal in a pillar, which was being worked on the face of the coal. A sufficient number of props were at hand, which they had neglected to use. The fall, which was very great, came down close to the face at a crack or slip, which was parallel to the face of the coal and face of the working-place. As the cleaveage in the coal sometimes runs into the roof, the mine under such circumstances should be worked in a line with the direction of the cleaveage in the roof, and not parallel to it.

Accident No. 14.—*Explosion of Fire-damp.*

Blackley Hurst Colliery, St. Helens, 13th March.—In this case a collier, named James Forster, removed the gauze-top from his safety-lamp and entered some old or suspended works with a naked light, and thereby fired the gas, which exploded, and severely burned two persons. John Heyes died of the wounds he then received. Forster was indicted for manslaughter, and committed to Kirkdale under the coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the following Assizes at Liverpool, in March last. One of the colliers, who was the principal witness for the prosecution, stated, on being cross-examined, that he saw fire in his place half-an-hour before the explosion happened, (fire being a word frequently used by colliers when speaking of fire-damp); but the impression made on the judge, Baron Martin, and a respectable jury, seemed to be that there was a flame of fire in the place during the time alluded to by the witness. In charging the jury the learned judge observed, that "the deceased and several others, among whom was the prisoner Foster, were working in a place in which there was a fire over which they had no control, and in all probability it fired the gas."

Forster was discharged with a severe reprimand for taking the top off his safety-lamp. In this case the facts were not clearly brought out in evidence, but the necessity of locking safety lamps before they are put in the hands of colliers is here forcibly illustrated.

Accident No. 16.—*Fall of Roof.*

Kirkless Hall Colliery, 19th March.—The deceased, who was a collier, employed in the Yard Mine by the Kirkless Hall Coal company, in working a pillar of coal was attempting to introduce a system of wide work, neglected to build a gob or wall to hold up the superincumbent strata, in consequence of which the roof fell and killed him on the spot.

Accident No. 17.—*Fall of Coal.*

Laffak Colliery, St. Helen's, 29th March.—This was another accident caused by a fall of coal under which the deceased was holing, without having first set sprags for his own protection. This necessary process should never be neglected, and underlookers and firemen should, in all cases, compel it to be done.

Accident No. 18.—*Fall of Roof.*

At Laffak Colliery, 7th April.—A boy having had his leg broken by a fall of roof, subsequently died of typhus fever.

Accident No. 19.—*On Jig Brow.*

Orrell Colliery, 11th April.—A boy about fourteen years of age was walking up a jig brow in the mine, contrary to one of the special rules established at this colliery, when he was run over by a train of loaded waggons.

Accident No. 21.—*By a Shot.*

Kirkless Hall Colliery, 16th April.—This unfortunate man, an experienced collier, who had lighted a fuse to fire a shot, ran against a standing prop, by which he was much stunned, and obstructed in his attempt to get out of the way, when the blaze of the shot scorched him so severely that he died of the injuries he then sustained. When blasting is permitted, the greatest care should be taken to prevent accidents of this description, and the best saftey fuse only should be used.

Accident No. 23.—*In the Shaft.*

Lily Lane Colliery, 19th April.—At the date of this accident the shaft was being sunk, and the deceased who was employed there along with others, rode up the pit standing on the top of a bucket of water; in attempting to stride off at the top he fell to the bottom and died from the effects of the fall. The special rules prohibit persons riding in the pit on a full load.

Accident No. 24.—*Fall of Dirt.*

Glade Hill Colliery, 19th April.—A collier having neglected to get down the stratum which lies between the higher delf mine and the roof, according to instructions which had been specially given him by the underlooker, was this day killed in consequence of its falling upon him. Many accidents happen through colliers neglecting to get down the parting and stratum, which ought to be removed immediately after the coal. In order to remedy this evil, this description of labour should be paid for separate from working out the coal, as colliers are in the habit of allowing it to stand sometimes on props, but frequently without any support till the wage day, in order to make up the largest amount of wages. The labour has, however, to be performed during the following fortnight, but this they do not consider.

Accident No. 26.—*Breaking of an Iron Ear of the Skip.*

Charnock Colliery, Chorley, 24th April.—At an early hour this morning, the deceased had got into the basket to descend to his work, when the iron ear to which one of the chains was hooked broke; he fell out of the tub and down the pit. This accident shows very clearly that if four chains had been used instead of two, loss of life might not have happened.

Accident No. 31.—By a Shot.

Platt Lane Colliery, 6th May.—A shot having apparently missed fire, suddenly exploded as John Fairhurst was returning to examine it. He was struck on the chest and severely stunned. He felt sick and laid himself down in his working place in the mine; on being found sometime afterwards, he appeared to be sinking, and died the following day from congestion of the brain. If a shot misses fire, no one should approach it for some time.

Accident No. 34.—Explosion of Fire-damp.

New Town Colliery, 14th May.—An explosion of fire-damp was caused at this colliery, by the underlooker incautiously entering a suspended place of work with an open light. He was severely burned, but fortunately recovered. A collier named John Aspinal, who was at work in the adjoining place, died of the injuries he received on that occasion. All old or suspended places in mines should be fenced off, and never entered with an open or naked light.

Accident No. 35.—Falling of the Skip in the Shaft.

Rose Bridge Colliery, 21st May.—As John Mullyneux, the underlooker, was ascending the upcast pit, he fell out of the skip when it was about sixty yards from the bottom. He had been in a low and desponding state of mind for some days, from the effects of intemperance, and through having been reprimanded for negligently performing his duties. As their was no evidence to prove that he fell accidently out of the skip, the jury returned an open verdict.

Accident No. 39.—Explosion of Fire-damp.

Greenslate Colliery, Shevington, 23rd June.—Five men were burned by an explosion of fire-damp in the Arley Mine, which was caused by a collier working near a blower of gas without the gauze top on his lamp. I made a minute inspection of the underground works on the day of and immediately after the accident, when I found the farthest working places from the pit full of fire-damp in an explosive state. In two days it was completely removed and the usual ventilation restored, when I was enabled to reach the place where the gas was fired I found several lamps without their gauze tops, the tops had apparently been removed by the men as they entered their places of work, and among the number I found one broken and defective gauze. As the ventilating power was inadequate for the safe working of the colliery, I recommended a large furnace to be constructed, which is by this time completed, two of these unfortunate men died from being burned, the other three recovered. This is the only Colliery worked by charter in the West Lancashire District.

Accident No. 42.—Explosion of Fire-damp.

At Gerard's Bridge Colliery, on the 21st of July.—A collier went to work in a place containing fire-damp day after day for some time, knowing all the while that his lamp was defective; on the morning of the accident a larger quantity of gas than usual was present, which fired at the lamp and exploded, and burned him so severely that he died soon afterwards.

Accident No. 45.—By being drawn into the Pully.

Laffak Colliery, 26th July. Two men were killed by being drawn against the pully on the top of the headstocks. This accident was caused by the hand gear of the winding engine becoming suddenly deranged, and as there was no break to the fly-wheel or any other part of the machinery, the engineer was not able to stop the engine. I had previously pointed out to the manager the necessity of providing a break to this engine, and showed him how to fix it.

Accident No. 56.—Inundation; Thirteen Persons Drowned.

At Brynmally Colliery, 30th September.—A large quantity of water suddenly rushed into the north workings, in the main coal, which filled the lower part of the works and rose about thirty yards in the working shaft in little more than half an hour. About sixty persons were under ground when the flood first appeared; thirteen of these poor men were drowned, the others reached the foot of the upcast pit on the rise of the mine, a long way above the present workings, from whence they were raised to the surface by means of some temporary machinery, which was quickly erected for that purpose.

The greatest efforts were made by the owners and managers to get out the water, and recover those who were still imprisoned in the mine, believing as they did, that the men might not have perished, but had wandered toward the outcrop and lost their way in the old works. Several long and anxious weeks elapsed before the pit could be cleared of water, and the proprietors spared neither labour nor expense to facilitate the operation; subsequently it was discovered that, they were all in or near the places in which they had been employed, and that they had perished as the water overtook them.

The north boundary of the Brynmally coal field is defined by a fault, which is supposed to be a down throw to the north, of about fourteen yards. It was believed by the owners and manager of this colliery, and by persons who knew all the works in the district, that this fault had not been crossed by those who had worked the mines in the adjoining estate; this led Messrs. Clayton and Darlington to exchange a few acres of the mines which they possessed on the north side of the fault for that on the south side thereof belonging to the adjoining owner, with the intention of leaving the fault as a natural and unbroken barrier. For this reason no borings had been made in advance of the work, although it was very wet in all the headings, and on both sides of the pit.

The water broke in near the roof of the mine at the most northerly point of the second cross or waggon road.

Accident No. 62.—Explosion of Fire-damp.

At Black Brook Colliery, 11th October.—Some fire-damp which had accumulated in the goaf was accidentally fired, by an inexperienced collier working with his lamp uncovered. The explosion, which did not extend much beyond the goaf set the coal, which is very dry, on fire; the flame spread rapidly towards the extremity of the works where a number of men and boys were employed. The person who fired the gas escaped without sustaining any personal injury, but three others were suffocated by the dense smoke and noxious gases emitted from the burning coal; one of the sufferers, a boy about eighteen years of age, has not yet been found. Steam, at a high pressure, has been continually forced into the works, which have been securely stopped off since the accident occurred, but up to this time the fire has not been altogether extinguished. In all probability the man might have put out the fire soon after it ingited, with little or no difficulty; but he left the place, and did not inform the underlooker or fire-man till he reached the bottom of the pit, when the fire had raged and spread a considerable length.

I have, &c.

PETER HIGSON,

Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents in West Lancashire and North Wales, during the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 12	1	Strangeways Hall -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Strangeways Hall Coal Company.	James Holden -	Fall of roof, died March 21 - - -	–	–	1	–	1
15	2	Ewloe Hall - -	Buckleigh, Flintshire -	Ewloe Hall Coal Company -	John Williams -	Ditto - - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
25	3	Standish - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	John Taylor and Co. - -	George Kirkham -	Bursting of a steam boiler - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„	3	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	William Yates -	Ditto - - -	1	–	–	–	1
27	4	Low Hall - -	Ditto - -	Moss Hall Coal Company -	William Bradshaw	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
31	5	Morton Fields - -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	R. C. and W. Wright - -	William Williams	Fall in the shaft - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
Feb. 6.	6	Kirkless Hall - -	Kirkless, Wigan, Lancashire.	Kirkless Hall Coal Company -	James Eckersley -	Fall of roof - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	6	Ditto - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Samuel Sherratt -	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
9	7	Ince Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Robert James - - -	Elias Roberts -	Falling down the pit - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
13	8	Glan y rafon - -	Mold, Flintshire - -	Glan y rafon Coal Company -	William Gibson -	Being caught by the fly-wheel of the engine.	1	–	–	–	1
21	9	Winstanley - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Meyrick Bankes, Esq. - -	John Simms -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
26	10	Kirkless - - -	Ditto - -	Executors of the late Ralph Thickness.	Thomas Abbott -	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
29	11	Strangeways Hall -	Ditto - -	Strangeways Hall Coal Company.	Richard Baxendale	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	12	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto	William Bent -	Falling off the locomotive engine near the colliery.	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 5	13	Botling Wood -	Ditto - -	John Part - - - -	Peter Taylor -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	13	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Peter Taylor, Jun.	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
13	14	Blackley Hurst -	St. Helens, Lancashire -	Samuel Stock - - -	John Heyes -	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
14	15	Ruabon - - -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	Ruabon Coal Company - -	William Jones -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
19	16	Kirkless Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Kirkless Hall Coal Company -	Edmund Brown -	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
29	17	Laffak - - -	Parr, St. Helens, ditto -	John and Thomas Johnson -	George Manchester	Fall of coal from the face - - -	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Apr. 7	18	Laffak	Parr, St. Helens, Lancashire.	John and Thomas Johnson	Richard Forster	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
11	19	Orrell	Orrel, Wigan, ditto	William Hill Brancker and Co.	James Jackson	Being run over in jig brow by a loaded waggon.	1	–	–	–	1
12	20	Tryddyn Lodge	Mold, Flintshire	W. C. and H. Jones	John Parry	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
16	21	Kirkless Hall	Wigan, Lancashire	Kirkless Hall Coal Company	Moses Sergeant	Firing a shot	1	–	–	–	1
17	22	Tryddyn	Mold, Flintshire	Howarth and Thompson	James Evans	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Edward Hopwood	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
18	23	Lily Lane	Ashton, Wigan, Lancashire.	Smith and Company	John Milton	Falling down the pit	–	1	–	–	1
19	24	Glade Hill	Parr, St. Helens, ditto	John and Thomas Johnson	Richard Swift	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	25	Laffak	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Peter Welding	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
24	26	Charnock	Chorley, ditto	Executors of the late John Smith.	John Clithero	The breaking of an iron ear of the basket in which he was descending the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
28	27	Prescot	Prescot, ditto	John Yates	George Baldwin	A brick falling out of the side of the pit as deceased was getting into the tub to ascend.	–	1	–	–	1
30	28	Standish Lower Grounds	Standish, Wigan, ditto	John Taylor and Son	Edward Bracewell	Fall of stone in a tunnel	–	–	1	–	1
May 2	29	Moss Hall	Ince, Wigan, ditto	Moss Hall Coal Company	John Heyes	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
5	30	Aspul	Near ditto, ditto	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	Christopher Makinson.	Run over in the pit by a waggon loaded with cannel.	1	–	–	–	1
6	31	Platt Lane	Wigan, ditto	Wright and Mercer	John Fairhurst	Going to examine a shot which had missed fire, when it exploded.	1	–	–	–	1
7	32	Vron	Wrexham, Denbigshire	Maurice and Low	William Rogers	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
9	33	Rose Bridge	Wigan, Lancashire	Case and Morris	James Melling	Fall of coal	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
May 14	34	New Town - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Jonathan Lamb - - -	John Aspinal -	Explosion of firedamp, died on the 24th instant.	–	–	–	1	1
21	35	Rose Bridge - -	Ditto, ditto - -	Case and Morris - - -	John Mullineux, the underlooker.	Falling out of the tub as he was ascending the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
22	36	Holme House - -	Ditto, ditto - -	Henry Woods - - -	Thomas Moss -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
June 14	37	Gardden Lodge -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	George Walmsley - - -	Daniel Taylor -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	38	Haigh - - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	Richard Smith -	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
23	39	Greenslate - -	Shevington, Lancashire -	Charles Scarisbrick - -	William Baxendale	Explosion of firedamp, died on the 25th instant.	–	–	–	1	1
„	„	Ditto - -	Ditto ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Thomas Baxendale	Ditto 26th instant -	–	–	–	1	1
27	40	Ravenhead - -	St. Helen's, ditto -	Bromilow, Haddock and Co. -	John Burrows -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	41	Ince Hall - -	Wigan, ditto -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Patrick Conoly -	Run over in a jig brow in the Arley mine by the descending waggons.	1	–	–	–	1
July 21	42	Gerards Bridge -	St. Helen's, ditto -	Caldwell and Thompson -	John Twist - -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
24	43	Gidlow and Swinley	Wigan, ditto -	Messrs. Cross - - -	Richard Fitton -	Attempting to get out at a mouthing while the cage was descending.	–	1	–	–	1
25	44	Standish - - -	Standish, Wigan, ditto -	John Taylor and Sons - -	James Robinson -	An old shaft running together - -	–	1	–	–	1
26	45	Laffak - - -	Parr, St. Helen's, ditto -	John and Thomas Johnson	John Sefton - -	Drawn over the pulley on the top of the head stocks.	–	1	–	–	1
„	„	Ditto - - -	Ditto ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Joseph Salton -	When Sefton jumped out and fell down the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
Aug. 13	46	Plas Bennion - -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	New British Iron Company -	William Mears -	Falling off a carriage as he was descending the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
18	47	Pentrefynant - -	Ruabon, ditto -	Davies and Thomas - -	David Jones (boy)	Coal falling down the pit off the ascending tub.	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1855.											
Aug. 23	48	Pemberton	Wigan, Lancashire	Jonathan Blundell and Son	Mary Golding	Being run over by a railway truck near the pit bank.	1	–	–	–	1
28	49	Haigh	Ditto, ditto	The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.	James Bond	A fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
Sept. 8	50	Cropper's Hill	St. Helen's, Lancashire	James Radley	William Oxendale	Falling down the pit	–	1	–	–	1
9	51	Edge Green	Golborne, near Warrington, Lancashire.	Richard Evans and Sons	John Wood	A stone falling from the side of a pit which he was working.	–	1	–	–	1
13	52	Laffak	Parr, St. Helen's, ditto	John and Thomas Johnson	William Woodhead	An explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
20	53	Ince Hall	Wigan, ditto	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Wm. Cartwright	A fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
25	54	Holland	Upholland, Wigan, ditto	The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.	John Rhoden	An explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
24	55	Raven Head	St. Helen's, ditto	Bromilow, Haddock, and Co.	Thomas Boardman	Falling down the pit	–	1	–	–	1
30	56	Brynmally	Wrexham, Denbighshire	Clayton and Darlington	Ishmael Griffiths and twelve other persons.	Drowned by an inundation of water, which it is supposed burst in from some old workings in the main coal.	13	–	–	–	13
Oct. 2	57	Mostyn	Mostyn, Flintshire	James Thomas Cookney	William Williams	An explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
4	58	Haydock	Haydock, Warrington, Lancashire.	Richard Evans and Sons	Thomas Melling	Run over on the shunt in the waggon road by a waggon full of coals.	1	–	–	–	1
9	59	Brynmally	Wrexham, Denbighshire	Clayton and Darlington	Robert Kenrick	The breaking of the capstan chain in the engine pit.	–	1	–	–	1
10	60	Ince Hall	Wigan, Lancashire	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	James Barry	Fall of stone from the roof of the Cannel mine.	–	–	1	–	1
11	61	Ashton Green	St. Helen's, ditto	John Shaw Leigh	James Glover	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
		Black Brook	Ditto, ditto	Bromilow, Brother and Sothern	William Price	An explosion of fire-damp in the Rushy Park mine, which set the seam of coal on fire.	–	–	–	1	1
"	62	Ditto	Ditto, ditto	Ditto, ditto	John Naylor		–	–	–	1	1
		Ditto	Ditto, ditto	Ditto, ditto	Samuel Briers		–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Oct. 21	63	Coleshill - -	Bagilt, Flintshire - -	William and Parry Jones -	Robert Roberts -	By the coal screen on the pit bank -	1	–	–	–	1
23	64	Laffak - - -	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	John and Thomas Johnson -	John Holland -	In attempting to fire a shot with a German, which exploded before he could get away.	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 2	65	Platt Lane - -	Wigan, ditto -	Wright and Mercer - -	Richard Sumner -	An explosion of fire-damp - - -	1	–	1	–	1
3	66	Hunger Hill - -	Wrightington, Wigan, do.	William Barton - - -	John Dickinson -	A fall of roof - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	1
4	67	Pemberton - -	Wigan, ditto - -	Jonathan Blundell and Sons -	John Fishwick -	Ditto - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	1
Nov. 6	68	Bryn Moss - -	Ashton, Wigan, Lancashire	Entwistle and Whittles - -	James Watmough -	Coal falling down the pit from the ascending tub.	–	1	–	–	1
7	69	Worsley Mesnes -	Wigan, ditto - -	Barton and Gibroy - -	James Burton -	A stone falling from the side of the pit which he was sinking.	–	1	–	–	1
12	70	St. Helen's - - Ditto - -	St. Helen's, ditto - - Ditto - - - -	Messrs. Pilkington - - - Ditto - - - -	Henry Blundell } Robert Woods }	By falling down the pit which they were walling.	–	2	–	–	2
13	71	Coed Talon - -	Mold, Flintshire - -	Edward Oakley - - -	Edward Jones -	By inhaling carbonic acid gas - -	1	–	–	–	1
17	72	Broad Oak - -	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	Bournes and Robinson - -	Henry Roughly -	By fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
18	73	Walthew House	Orrell, Wigan, ditto -	William Hill Brancker and Co.	Thomas Ambers -	By fall of coal and roof - - -	–	–	1	–	1
Dec. 3	74	Platt Lane - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Wright and Mercer - -	Thomas Parkinson	By fall of roof.	–	–	1	–	1
4	75	Ince Hall - -	Ditto - - - -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Cornelius Vernall -	By fall of stone from the roof of the cannel mine.	–	–	1	–	1
5	76	Bryn Moss - -	Ashton, Wigan, ditto -	Entwistle and Whittles - -	- - - -	By coal falling down the pit - - -	–	1	–	–	1
10	77	Platt Lane - -	Wigan, ditto - - -	Wright and Mercer - -	Peter Winstanley -	By the rope slipping through the chain by which it was fastened, and falling down the pit.	1	–	–	–	1
..	78	Haydock - - -	Haydock, Warrington, Lancashire.	Richd. Evans and Sons - -	Hamlet Pilkington	By fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Dec. 11	79	Ince Hall	Wigan, Lancashire	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Edward Flannagan	By fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Fitton	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
24	80	Coleshill	Bagilt, Flintshire	William Jones and Co.	Humphrey Rogers	By the breaking of a jig chain	1	–	–	–	1
31	81	Pen y Coed	Brymbo, ditto		Price Edwards	By falling down the pit	–	1	–	–	1
							30	22	39	12	103

Summary of Fatal Accidents in 1852.

In shafts	26
From explosions of firedamp	14
By falls of roof	30
Miscellaneous accidents from various causes	25
Total	94

Summray of Fatal Accidents in 1856.

In shafts	22
From explosions of firedamp	12
By falls of roof	39
Miscellaneous accidents from various causes	30
Total	103

V.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.) in Yorkshire, for the Year ending the 31st December 1856. By Charles Morton, Esq.

Sir, Wakefield, February 1857.

I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my Report as an Inspector of Coal Mines, for the year ending the 31st December last.

During this period there have been, among the 343 collieries of Yorkshire, 47 fatal accidents, involving the loss of 52 lives from various causes, which I have classified under eleven separate designations; and, for the purpose of comparison, I have also enumerated the deaths that occurred in the coal mines of this county in each of the five preceding years.

Causes of Death.	Number of Lives lost.					
	Year ending 31st Dec. 1851.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1852.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1853.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1854.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1855.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1856.
Explosion of firedamp and suffocation	71	18	11	23	14	7
Tumbling down shafts - -	8	8	8	14	9	9
Struck with falling substances in shafts	3	3	4	5	4	5
Crushed in or at the bottom of shafts	1	—	2	—	1	2
Roof falling in the mines - -	11	10	10	10	15	13
Coal falling in the mines - -	6	8	8	8	13	6
Run over or crushed by corves in the mines - - -	1	4	—	3	2	2
Water bursting into the mines -	—	3	—	—	—	2
Ropes and chains breaking -	1	2	4	—	6	3
Boilers bursting and machinery -	3	2	2	—	2	1
Incidental causes - - -	1	3	2	1	—	2
Total - - -	106	61	51	64	66	52

During these six years the number of collieries in Yorkshire has been augmented from about 260 to 343, being an increase of nearly one-third. A considerable addition has also been made to the hands employed, and to the quantity of coal raised; it is therefore satisfactory to observe that since 1851 the fatal casualties have been reduced from 106 in that year to 52 in the last year, or rather more than one-half. The largest item of diminution is in the mortality arising from gaseous explosion and suffocation, the number of lives lost having been 71 in the year 1851, and 7 in the year 1856.

My district now contains about one-eighth of the entire number of collieries in Great Britain.

In the year 1855 the aggregate of persons killed in the English, Welsh, and Scotch coal mines was 955, and the quantity of coal produced was sixty-four millions of tons, being in the ratio of 15 deaths to each million of tons. The coal drawn in Yorkshire, during the same period, was nearly seven and three-quarter millions of tons, and the lives lost were 66, or in the ratio of 8·6 to each million of tons; but in the year ending 31st December 1856 the proportion of deaths per million of tons raised in Yorkshire has been lowered to 6·7, which is probably less than that of any one of the twelve mining districts into which the kingdom is now divided.

I append to this Report a tabular list of the collieries at which fatal accidents have happened during the last-mentioned year; and I now proceed to notice more particularly the circumstances and results connected with some of these unfortunate events.

Accident No. 1 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of Roof at Mount Osborne Colliery, near Barnsley.

About 20 yards of tramroad on the side of a "bank" had been carelessly left unpropped for a period of several weeks, although one of the workmen had repeatedly complained to the deputy steward that it was unsafe.

The latter thought there was no danger, and omitted to apply any props or other supports to the roof, which at length fell and killed the unfortunate boy (Edward Beck) who happened to be passing under it.

The underviewer (George Armitage) had also seen the place, but had not given positive directions about propping it; it was his business to have forbidden persons from going into the "bank" until this road was made secure; and the coroner's jury were of opinion that he and his deputy had much disregarded their duty.

The coroner intimated that the jury had been undecided as to whether their verdict should be "accidental death," or such as would have sent either or both of the negligent parties to gaol for "manslaughter;" but the more lenient course was followed, and he (the coroner) hoped it would be a significant warning to Armitage and his deputy in reference to their future conduct.

Accident No. 2. *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion of Firedamp at Thorncliffe Colliery, near Sheffield.

The deceased (John Dransfield) and another miner had been requested by the steward and the deputy not to go into their usual working place, because the air-way had been stopped by an accumulation of water in the levels: a danger signal had also been fixed to prevent persons from entering.

Regardless of the caution which had been given, the two colliers went heedlessly to the spot with a lighted candle to get out some loose coals which they had hewed on the previous day; inflammable gas had collected there; it quickly ignited and burned them, and one of them died.

These lamentable instances of ignorant and obstinate infatuation are but too common, and, although an extended system of education among miners will, in course of time, improve them mentally and morally; and while a vigilant and exact discipline undoubtedly tends to guide the unwary and to restrain the disobedient, yet it is immediately advisable, and in many cases almost imperative, that locked safety lamps should be substituted for naked lights in fiery pits, with a view to diminish the risk and frequency of explosion.

But some colliery owners and agents object so strongly to the use of safety lamps (chiefly, I believe, on the ground of increased trouble and expense) that I apprehend the the powers conferred on Inspectors by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108. s. 7. will be found inadequate to overcome the opposition.

Accident No. 4 *in the Tabular List.*

Breaking of a round-wire pit Rope at West Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley.

The deceased boy was ascending the shaft on a *loaded* cage, contrary to rule; and when he had arrived within a few yards of the surface, the wire rope (which was almost new and nearly an inch in diameter) unexpectedly broke close to the engine drum, and he fell to the bottom.

The cages were too large for the pit, which was only eight feet in diameter; the "conductors" were round wire cables, flexible and liable to vibrate; the middle "conductors" were but five inches apart, and it was suspected that the cages occasionally touched each other in passing, and one of them was known to rub against the side of the shaft when the "conductors" were not tight.

It is not improbable therefore, that the breakage of the rope was owing to a violent jerk, caused by the sudden striking of the ascending cage against the walling of the pit.

The hanger-on, whose duty it was to prevent persons from going up the shaft on a loaded cage, was not at his post.

I recommended the proprietors of the mine to alter the position of the "conductors," and to reduce the size of the cages; and they willingly and promptly acted on my suggestion.

Accident No. 5 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of Gunpowder at Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley.

The deceased man (Turner) took down the pit a canister containing about 8 lbs. of blasting powder, and on reaching the bottom, he thoughtlessly distributed small portions of it among a party of boys for their amusement; while thus engaged he was smoking tobacco; lamps and candles were blazing around him; and a spark fell which exploded the remainder of the powder. Turner was fatally injured, and five of the lads were more or less burned, but they afterwards recovered.

Here is a remarkable example of the reckless folly which is sometimes exhibited in coal mines.

It is undeniable that superior skill and stricter discipline in the management of collieries are earnestly desired and much wanted; but the *minds of the workmen* must also be developed before safety can be imparted to their industry. Early systematical instruction and training of the children, which shall be continued among the youths after they have entered the pits, are essential to educe the moral and intellectual qualities requisite to shield them from those injuries which unintelligent operatives underground often inflict upon themselves and their comrades; for it is obvious that one ignorant or careless person in a mine may, unthinkingly, sacrifice not only his own life but the lives of others.

Accident No. 6 in the Tabular List.

Breaking of a round-hempen pit Rope at Haigh Hall Spring Colliery, near Wakefield.

The deceased and another boy were being drawn up the pit, when the hempen rope (nearly two inches in diameter) suddenly broke, and one of the unfortunate lads was precipitated to the bottom; the other narrowly escaped death by clinging to the "conducting rods."

The rope, which worked over a pulley only two feet in diameter, was not made of good material. A large piece of hemp (called a "mark") was attached to it in lieu of a mechanical indicator, and the accident was mainly attributable to this circumstance; for, in passing through the narrow groove of a very small pulley, the bunch of hemp produced a severe jerking and twisting at the point where the "mark" was fastened, and here the rope snapped.

The person who had charge of the winding engine was little more than 15 years old, and his experience as an engineer had not extended beyond the period of three or four weeks.

Although Mr. Roberts, the owner of the pit, had previously been furnished with a copy of Special Rules for the regulation of collieries in Yorkshire, he had not thought it needful to adopt any; nor had he complied with the General Rules enacted by the statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.

I therefore deemed it my duty to prosecute him, for having neglected to establish and publish Rules, and for having violated three of the General Rules appertaining to the proper mode of signalling in shafts, the use of indicators to show the position of the load in shafts, and the application of steam and water gauges to engine boilers.

The magistrates convicted Mr. Roberts on these several charges, and levied penalties amounting to upwards of £5 and costs.

Accident No. 7 in the Tabular List.

Falling down the Pit at Limed House Colliery, near Halifax.

This misfortune was, to a certain extent, owing to blunders and misunderstandings on the part of the engineman, banksman, hanger-on, and miners, as to signals and other arrangements connected with the lowering and raising of persons in the shaft.

The advice, concerning printed regulations, which I gave to the proprietors (Messrs. Holts) on a former occasion, when a similar casualty happened at another of their pits, had been utterly disregarded. I was therefore compelled, after this second fatal occurrence, to institute legal proceedings against them for their contumacy.

The magistrates were of opinion that the defendants' negligence was clearly wilful, and being determined to enforce the carrying out of the Act of Parliament, the bench fined the defendants £9 and costs, for non-establishment and non-publication of General and Special Rules, and for non-compliance with the 5th, 6th, and 7th General Rules.

Accident No. 9 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion of Firedamp at North Bierley Colliery, near Bradford.

The bordgate in which the unfortunate Joseph Nicholls lost his life, was 20 yards from the air current, and was destitute of brattices or air-pipes wherewith to ventilate it. A "fault," or dislocation of the strata had been cut through a few days previously, which threw up the coal bed 3 or 4 feet, and therefore the presence of gas on the upper side of the "fault" might reasonably be expected. The deceased had not worked in the spot before, and his predecessor had carelessly (and contrary to rule) left a heap of coals lying near the face of the bordgate, the effect of which was to exclude air and confine the gas.

The bordgate was not visited by the underground steward or his deputies on the day preceding the fatal accident, because the pit was not at work; nor was it examined (as by rule it should have been with a safety-lamp) before Nicholls entered it on the morning of the explosion. He was not apprised by the superintendents of the mine that the bordgate was unventilated; that a "fault" had heaved up the strata, and that coals had been imprudently left there; nor was he told to beware of firedamp and to use a safety-lamp; but he was wrongfully permitted to proceed to the place with a naked light. The gas almost instantly kindled, and he was burned to death.

The coroner's jury were much perplexed as to their verdict. They were unable to name the *individual* who was responsible for all this neglect. And after a long discussion they agreed that the unlucky man was "accidentally killed;" that they could not *criminally* implicate any one person, but they strongly censured the steward and deputies collectively for their dereliction of duty.

Accident No. 11 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the Pit at Birstal Field Head Colliery, near Leeds.

Mr. John Holliday, the manager of this mine, was being drawn up the shaft, when the rope (which was new) slipped off the edge of a narrow drum, and was cut by dropping on the sharp corners of the axle; the rope then broke, and the unfortunate agent fell to the bottom of the pit.

The edges or sides of the drum were not furnished with "horns" to prevent the ropes from slipping off; and I had to recommend to the proprietors, that which their manager certainly ought to have anticipated and accomplished,—namely, that the drum should be made wider, and that deep flanges or "horns" should be attached to it.

Similar casualties, arising from like defects, have been recorded in my previous Reports; and during the last five years two or three Yorkshire mining agents have been killed in this manner.

Accident No. 15 *in the Tabular List.*

Bursting of Water into Kirksties Colliery, near Huddersfield.

A portion of the works in this pit were known to be advancing, and rising at the rate of one in ten, towards some ancient "hollows" that contained water, but no precautionary measures were adopted by the owner or the underground steward to prevent an inundation, although a continuous and copious trickling from the roof and sides of the coal, sufficiently indicated the impending danger.

Eventually, one of the hewers tapped the water with his pickaxe; a torrent suddenly rushed in and swept away two boys, whose dead bodies were subsequently found in the mud and *debris*.

The lives of about 30 persons were thus placed in imminent peril, for the water rose rapidly up the drawing shaft, and cut off their retreat in that direction; with great difficulty they reached another pit on a higher level, where, after some delay, they were extricated.

The proprietor had a map of the new and old workings, but his steward (who could neither read nor write) did not understand it; the owner had also been supplied with Special Rules, but he had not communicated them to his agent; he had not established or published them, nor had he considered it necessary to comply with the General Rules.

One of the Special Rules requires, that "when headings, bordgates, or levels are approaching old works, the underviewer or his deputy must order safety lamps and horizontal boring rods to be used, so as to guard against a sudden irruption of gas or water." And if the steward had been duly informed by his employer concerning this precautionary suggestion, the flooding of the mine and the consequent loss of life might have been avoided.

The coroner's jury severely reprimanded Mr. Henry Ellis, the managing partner of the colliery, and I afterwards summoned him before the Huddersfield magistrates to answer for sundry breaches of the Coal Mines Inspection Act,—namely, for not having adopted and issued Special Rules, and for not having conformed to the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th General Rules.

The bench decided that the defendant had been guilty of inexcusable neglect, and fined him £14 and costs.

Accident No. 17 in the Tabular List.

Fall of Roof at Bradshaw Lane Colliery, near Halifax.

The facts and circumstances which transpired during the investigation of this casualty rendered it necessary that I should prosecute the owner of the pit for his disregard of the law; and the Halifax magistrates convicted him in penalties amounting to £3 and costs, for having omitted to establish and publish Special Rules, and to observe the 3rd General Rule.

Accident No. 22 in the Tabular List.

Breaking of a round-hempen pit Rope at Woodhouse Mill Colliery, near Sheffield.

Thomas Wolstenholm was the manager of the mine, and from his want of judgment and care his own life was unfortunately sacrificed, and two others very narrowly escaped.

The deceased and a couple of workmen were walling the sides of the shaft, when a corf of bricks unexpectedly fell upon them. The rope was a new one, but the knot which held the iron hook and corf, though it had been made by the agent himself, was improperly and clumsily tied; the weight of the suspended load caused the knot to slip, and both corf and bricks were precipitated down the pit upon the persons below.

There were other defects at this colliery for which the proprietors were clearly blameable.

They had refused or neglected to supply Special Rules to their servants, and to carry out the 2nd, 6th, and 7th General Rules, although several months prior to the fatal occurrence just mentioned, I had invited their attention to these matters, and given them printed copies for their guidance.

I was therefore constrained to institute legal proceedings against the delinquents, and the Sheffield magistrates fined them £5 and costs, for their non-compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

Accident No. 23 in the Tabular List.

John Kirkby and Thomas West were employed at West Ardsley Colliery, near Wakefield, to lower into the pit, (by means of a capstan,) a heavy burden which empowered them;—the capstan became unmanageable, one of the men was knocked down and seriously hurt, the other was killed.

It was stated that the unassisted strength of two persons was insufficient, and that three men had usually been requisite at the capstan; but the agent (Mr. John Smith) would not allow more than a couple to work at it on this occasion.

The coroner's jury having no authority to return a verdict *intermediate* betwixt "accidental death" on the one hand, and "manslaughter" on the other, adopted the merciful alternative; but the surviving sufferer (Thomas West) subsequently sued Mr. William Bower, one of the owners of the pit, for pecuniary damages under Lord Campbell's Act. The case was tried in the Wakefield County Court,—the allegation against the defendant being that he had engaged a manager who did not exercise ordinary caution and skill in the performance of his duty, and the dispute was finally settled by Mr. Bower paying to the complainant the small sum of £15.

A somewhat similar suit was taken to York Assizes last summer, to obtain compensation for injuries inflicted on a miner named Muldowney, by the breaking of a defective pit-chain in February 1855, at the Rev. Mr. Smith's Churwell Colliery, near Leeds. The workman and his trammer were thrown to the bottom of the shaft, the latter was killed, and the former was so dreadfully maimed that, in all probability, he will be a cripple during the remainder of his life.

An arrangement was come to in Court (with the approval of the presiding Judge) by which the plaintiff received from the owner of the mine a present of £100.

Accident No. 24 in the Tabular List.

Fall of Bind in the Shaft at Pigeon Bridge, near Rotherham.

The deceased John Jones was sinking a new pit here, and his master (Mr. Thomas Shaw) had not provided either bricks, stone, or wood wherewith to line it; a mass of strata was dislodged from the unprotected and insecure sides of the shaft, and dropped upon the unlucky Jones' head.

The coroner's jury did not feel justified in finding a verdict of "manslaughter;" but there being no *medium* course, they reluctantly concluded that the death was "accidental."

By a rigid construction of the terms of the statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108. s. 4., the mere sinking of a pit in hitherto untried ground is held to be not a *coal mine;* and I was thus precluded from prosecuting Mr. Shaw for his violation of the 4th General Rule.

The widow of the deceased workman was too poor to attempt to recover at law the compensation to which she was fully entitled for the loss she had sustained; and the so-called responsible owner of the property was therefore undeservedly exempted from the *civil* as well as the criminal consequences of his unwarrantable neglect and parsimony.

I respectfully submit that unredressed wrongs like these, which I regret to say are not unfrequent among the mining population, emphatically demand further legislative remedies.

Accident No. 26 in the Tabular List.

At Allerton Bywater Colliery, near Pontefract, a young boy was imprudently crossing from one side of the shaft to the other, underground, when he was crushed unaware by the descending cage, and killed on the spot.

There was not a road excavated along side this pit bottom, (as there should have been,) to enable persons to pass unexposed to the danger attendant on falling substances in shafts; I therefore advised the agent forthwith to make such alterations as would tend to obviate the recurrence of similar mishaps in future; and he readily consented to carry my suggestions into effect.

Accident No. 28 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of Firedamp at Strafford Colliery, near Barnsley.

An underground labourer (George Westwood) and a boy (William Griffiths) were working with candles in the Fenton thin coal, near to a "bank," through which air was but imperfectly forced by means of a scanty and tattered sheet, in lieu of a tight and substantial door. There had not been any coal got in this "bank" for several days, and gas had frequently been seen in it. Westwood thoughtlessly turned up the sheet an hour or two before the explosion, and the

air-current was thus almost entirely withdrawn; he and his companion then went into the "bank" with naked lights, and the firedamp ignited; the unfortunate man perished, but the boy, though much burned, was saved.

It was stated that a door had actually been prepared for the better airing of this place, but the fixing of it had been inadvertently delayed by Westwood.

The mine, which had only recently been opened, contained nearly 40 persons; it was divided into two parts for ventilating purposes; 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute passed through one district, and about 4,000 through the other, the whole being kept in motion for the time being by a firepan.

I recommended that a number of the ragged tarpaulin sheets should be instantly removed, and stout wooden doors substituted; that the air-courses, which at some points were unnecessarily contracted, should be increased in sectional area; that *double* doors should (according to special rule 24) be erected in the principal air-ways instead of *single* ones; and that an additional though temporary firepan should be introduced until a permanent and powerful furnace, with a "dumb drift," could be made.

By the prompt execution of some of these measures the supply of air in the "bank" where the explosion occurred was soon afterwards more than doubled, and the aggregate ventilation of the pit was augmented from 9,000 to 14,000 cubic feet of air per minute; and the latter amount may be still further enlarged when the intended new furnace is completed.

Considering the gaseous character of the coal and of the contiguous strata, and for the more effectual protection of the workpeople, I also advised the proprietors of the mine immediately to use safety lamps, and to prohibit eventually naked flame of every kind.

Accident No. 29 in the Tabular List.

Fall of Coal at Waterloo Colliery, near Leeds.

The fatality occasioned by falls of coal and roof underground is worthy of particular notice, seeing that forty per cent. of the total loss of life at the Yorkshire pits during the last two years can be traced to these causes.

One of the Special Rules at Waterloo Colliery required that the hewer should set a short prop or "sprag" every two yards, to prevent the undermined coal from tumbling unexpectedly; and the death of David Wornald was attributable to his wilful disregard of this Rule. I am sorry to add that great difficulty is experienced by mining agents generally in their laudable efforts to ensure the fulfilment of reasonable regulations and orders relative to careful propping of the roof and coal; and at the Waterloo pits some of the more ignorant and prejudiced workmen, absurdly, but in vain, threatened to quit Mr. Leather's employment, if strict discipline and obedience in this and other matters, intimately connected with their own individual safety, were insisted on.

Accident No. 33 in the Tabular List.

Fall of Coal at Beeston Lodge Colliery, near Leeds.

The owner of the mine (Mr. Joseph Clark) had neglected to establish and publish Special Rules for the governance and guidance of the men and boys, and the natural result was that many irregularities were practised, and unnecessary risks incurred at his pit.

I furnished him with documents that might have assisted him (had he been inclined) to conform to the law in this respect, but they were unheeded; he therefore left me no alternative but to summon him before the Leeds Magistrates; who, without hesitation, fined him £5 and costs for his misconduct.

Accident No. 35 in the Tabular List.

Fall of a Corf in the Shaft at Churwell Colliery, near Leeds.

James Bentley and his trammer were being drawn up the pit, when a corf which (contrary to rule) had been put into the other cage, by some means unknown was jerked out, and in its descent instantaneously killed the luckless man, and his companion very narrowly escaped a similar fate.

An inexperienced lad was most unwisely and improperly permitted at the pit top to thrust corves into and out of the cages, regardless of Rule 43; and it was apparent that, in the present instance, he forgot to place the corf securely.

He did not know that Rule 44 required that the descending cage should be sent down *empty* when the signal was given from below that persons were coming up.

After long consultation, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and declared that the agent (Mr. William Ward) and the banksman were highly culpable for their inattention to those prudential regulations which had been expressly designed to prevent such misfortunes.

Accident No. 36 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of Firedamp at Garforth Colliery, near Leeds.

The deceased miner (John Backhouse) unguardedly went with a naked light into a pair of bordgates which had knowingly and negligently been left unventilated by the deputy steward. Inflammable gas accumulated there, and burned the unfortunate workman to death.

About three weeks prior to this fatal event, there had been a similar, though not so mischievous, a kindling of firedamp in the same bordgates; and the deputy (George Backhouse) was aware that they were liable to become explosive if the air-current were diverted or even slackened.

Heedless of consequences, he unconcernedly directed a brick stopping to be removed so that a tramway might be laid, and omitted at the same time to order a wooden door to be erected in lieu of the stopping; the aperture was imprudently allowed to remain open for a period of six days. The effect was, that a length of seventy yards nearest to the face of these fiery bordgates was deprived of fresh air; he did not personally warn the work-people concerning the danger; he did not place a bar, or a "*fire*" *signal* at the entrance; he did not instruct the men and boys who passed to and fro in the immediate vicinity to use safety lamps; nor did he give himself the trouble to examine this hazardous spot for three or four days preceding the accident.

All these facts and circumstances were clearly proved before the coroner's jury, who nevertheless found a verdict of "accidentally burned;" but they could not refrain from stating that George Backhouse (the deputy steward) had neglected his duty by not complying with the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Special Rules of the colliery.

The owner and agents of the pit subsequently took no legal steps against the offender, with a view to deter their other deputies from similar carelessness; and therefore I considered it needful, in justice to the unprotected miners, and as an example to officers holding places of trust at collieries, to summon George Backhouse before the Leeds Magistrates, by whom he was reprimanded and fined £2 and costs.

It appeared the more incumbent on me to prosecute in the present case, inasmuch as an explosion, somewhat analogous in its origin, happened here in March 1855, by which a boy was killed and three men were seriously injured; and the proprietor then allowed the blameable parties to go unpunished. (See page 67 of Inspector's Reports for the year ending December 1855.)

Accident No. 37 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of Firedamp at Grange Lane Colliery, near Rotherham.

The owner of this property (Mr. Joseph Stenton) worked six ironstone pits and a coal pit. The control devolved nominally on a man named John Fox, whose duties were so multifarious and incongruous that it would be difficult to designate his ill-paid office by any precise appellation. Above-ground, he loaded ironstone and coal waggons, mended roads, filled water-barrels, and carted hay; underground, he was expected to build stoppings, to fix doors, to lay and repair tramways, to remove falls of roof, to design and examine the various drifts and works connected with seven pits, to be responsible for the adequate ventilation thereof, and to supervise the persons employed therein.

Under the deteriorating influence of such miserable and mistaken economy it is not surprising that Mr. Stenton's mines, though modern, were in some parts sorely troubled by chokedamp, in others by firedamp, and in all by a want of pure air to dilute and render harmless noxious vapours.

The coal pit especially was devoid of ordinary artificial ventilation; inflammable gas pervaded it to such a degree for several days prior to the fatal accident, that the colliers were compelled to abandon their labour. John Fox had not time nor opportunity—he certainly was not furnished with suitable appliances and apparatus—and probably did not possess the requisite skill to enable him to displace the firedamp by a current of air. The introduction of safety lamps was not thought of; at length an explosion occurred from the use of candles; two persons were burned mortally, and two partially,—John Fox being one of the latter; and he afterwards declared that his numerous avocations at the surface precluded him from going underground daily and in the morning, as he should have done.

The coroner's jury, in returning a verdict of "accidental death," expressed an opinion that "the pit was in a bad state of management, and very defectively ventilated."

The proprietor (Mr. Stenton) was unquestionably guilty of the most reprehensible avarice, laxity, and indifference concerning the safety of his workpeople; he knew the dangerous condition of the mine, and yet he made no effort to improve it; and it is not too much to say that he was *morally*, if not legally, accountable for the disastrous results that ensued.

Besides his disregard of the 1st General Rule relative to ventilation, he had omitted to fence off the unused as well as the working shafts of the colliery; he had neglected to provide proper means of signalling from the bottom to the top of the drawing pits; he had not attached an indicator to the winding engine, nor a water gauge to the steam boiler; he had not established nor published the General and Special Rules, and he did not report the fatal explosion to the Inspector (as the law required).

I was therefore necessitated to appeal to the Rotherham Magistrates in reference to these delinquences, and Mr. Stenton was convicted in penalties and costs amounting to upwards of £26.

Accident No. 39 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of Bind in the Shaft at Newton Colliery, near Pontefract.

Two men and a boy were descending a pit 142 yards deep, and when they were near the bottom, a large quantity of soft strata suddenly broke away from the sides of the shaft at about 100 yards from the surface, and completely buried the unfortunate individuals beneath a heap of fallen rubbish, shivered boards, and *débris*, from which their lifeless bodies were as speedily as possible dug out.

A small portion only of this pit was walled; the remainder was lined with timber, cribs, and sheeting; and these being old and partly decayed, were forced off by the pressure of the adjacent stratification.

The shaft had been carefully examined by the underground Steward and his deputy not an hour before the accident, and was reported by them to be in the usual state of repair; but its condition had not been satisfactory for some time previously. It was sunk nearly 20 years ago; and being a *furnace* pit, its wooden lining had got warped and shrunk, and was gradually becoming dilapidated and unsafe.

I advised that the shaft should as speedily as possible be walled throughout with brick or stone; and in order more effectually to guard against similar future casualties at this and other Yorkshire mines, I earnestly recommend all colliery owners and agents to pay stricter attention to the 4th General Rule, which enacts that working and pumping pits, "where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe, shall be securely cased."

Accident No. 47 *in the Tabular List.*

At the Altofts Colliery, near Wakefield,

A miner was crushed to death by the cage at the bottom of the shaft, in consequence of defective signalling apparatus.

The deceased was about to ascend the pit, and the hanger-on pulled the bell-handle thrice (according to Special Rule 39); the former, instead of waiting for the banksman's "return signal," hastily, and contrary to instructions, stepped upon the cage, which at the same moment was suddenly lifted; the poor fellow was thereby capsized, and so violently squeezed against the wooden "conductors" that he could not survive.

The engineman averred that the bell rang but *once* instead of thrice, and as a single stroke signified "to go on," he instantly raised the cage. It was also stated that the wire and fittings had been deranged for several weeks, during which period erroneous signals had frequently been communicated.

It appeared, however, that the provisions of the 5th General Rule, with respect to "signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft," had originally been complied with by the proprietors of the colliery; but the manager had not subsequently seen (as he ought) that the apparatus was maintained constantly in good working repair.

As an additional precaution, it is generally advisable to fix an *iron knocker* on the pit bank as well as a bell in the engine house, and to attach both signals to the same wire.

Other serious though not *fatal* colliery accidents have also arisen from explosion and other sources, which have called for minute investigation; and in these cases I have suggested such preventive remedies as seemed to me best calculated to avert similar or more severe misfortunes in future.

The frequent injuries to life and limb that happen in the *ironstone* mines of Yorkshire cannot be accurately recorded in my Reports, seeing that there is no legislative obligation on the owners to notify these occurrences either to the Secretary of State or to the Inspector.

Written and verbal complaints have, at various times during the year 1856, been made to me by workmen and others concerning deficient ventilation, defective machinery, dangerous or unlawful practices, and careless or incompetent management at collieries; some of these, when inquired into, have proved almost groundless, while others have been but too well founded, and have been followed on my part by urgent remonstrances, and in several instances by legal proceedings against the delinquents.

Among the latter was Mr. Joseph Greenwood, proprietor of Harp Bottom Colliery, near Halifax, who was fined by the magistrates upwards of £7 and costs, for knowingly employing underground a boy only nine years old (contrary to the Statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99.), and for violating the 5th, 6th, and 7th General Rules of the Coal Mines Inspection Act.

I may also mention the prosecution of Mr. John Brown, owner of a pit at Beeston, near Leeds, who was fined £6 or £7 and costs, for having neglected to prepare a correct map of the workings, to establish Special Rules, and to comply with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th General Rules.

Mr. John Holmes, proprietor of Victoria Colliery, near Leeds, was also fined by the magistrates for a breach of General Rule 6; as were Messrs. Shaw and Potter, owners of Parkgate Colliery, near Rotherham, and Mr. George Norburn, agent at Scholes Colliery, near Rotherham, for their disobedience of the law in reference to General and Special Rules.

Several angry quarrels have broken out between masters and workmen relative to the bad ventilation or management, and alleged danger of mines in my district; and having been appealed to by the contending parties, I have endeavoured on each occasion fully and fairly to examine both sides of the controversy, with a view to a secure and amicable adjustment.

In the year 1856, much of my attention has been devoted to the important task of preparing and promulgating Special Rules applicable to all the Yorkshire collieries. Their local and variable circumstances necessarily required my presence at numerous district and committee meetings of proprietors and managers; which were followed by many private consultations with individuals, and by an extensive and protracted correspondence; and at the close of the year, I had succeeded in revising and satisfactorily settling suitable Special Rules for nearly 300 different collieries, without even once having recourse to the *peculiar arbitration process* created by the Coal Mines Inspection Act.

With regard to the proper fencing of unprotected pits, my efforts have been impeded in some instances by technical objections and obstacles that may perhaps be removable only by an amendment in the law. The Statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108. contains no provision whatever for the secure fencing of *ironstone* pits, which are common in the Yorkshire coal field. Moreover, the powers conferred by this Act cannot easily be exercised in cases where the colliery is abandoned, the lease expired, the coal worked out, the land owned by one person and the minerals by another, each of whom cavils about his legal liability to fill up or guard the old shafts.

The arbitration clauses of the Act of Parliament are also susceptible of some improvement. Sections 5 and 7 provide that if any disagreement should arise between a mining proprietor and an Inspector, concerning the establishment or alteration of Special Rules, or the safety of works and machinery, such dispute shall be decided by referees resident in the district, and nominated by the colliery owner himself.

Such a mode of arbitration is, in my judgment, likely to be partial in its character, and unproductive of substantial and beneficial results.

The penalties imposed on proprietors and principal agents for violations of the two mining Acts, are light in comparison with those to which workmen are subject for neglect of the Special Rules; the former can only be *fined* for their delinquencies, while the latter may be *imprisoned* three months with hard labour.

I am therefore of opinion that it would be right and expedient to enact heavier pecuniary fines against colliery owners and managers, so that the lowest penalty for each offence should be *not less than ten pounds*.

Although legislation and inspection have already accomplished much, and may do more towards ameliorating the condition of mines and miners in Great Britain, a most important desideratum is still wanting; namely, an improved system of scholastic education, moral training, and practical discipline for agents as well as operatives.

The demand for more talented and skilful underviewers and deputies at the Yorkshire collieries is greater than ever, but the supply is inadequate; and it is probable that a similar deficiency is experienced in other districts.

The formation of local Mining Schools, at which the various branches of science connected with mining should be taught, would be instrumental in raising a larger staff of better qualified persons to fill subordinate offices; while the establishment of an endowed Mining College in the northern, and another in the south-western provinces of the kingdom would furnish superior instruction to those who desire fully to prepare themselves for the effective discharge of the higher duties and responsibilities which devolve on principal viewers and managers of collieries.

It must now be admitted by all that, in order more completely to protect life and property in mines, additional facilities and more liberal means for elevating the moral and intellectual standard of the workpeople and their offspring, are absolutely necessary, and ought to be provided.

School accommodation and teachers are gradually (though but slowly) increasing in the mining villages of this county; and one influential firm has printed and distributed the following announcement;—"The proprietors of the ——— Collieries, with the desire to ensure the education of the children of the men, propose that no boy shall be employed at any of their mines after the 1st of January 1858, *who cannot read and write*."

I have, &c.

CHARLES MORTON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

TABULAR LIST of FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS in YORKSHIRE, referred to by Mr. MORTON in his Report for the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Number of Fatal Accidents.	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives Lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Colliery Owners.	Causes of Death.
	1856.						
1	9 January	1	Edward Beck (a boy)	Mount Osborne	Barnsley	Twibell and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
2	20 „	1	John Dransfield	Thorncliffe	Sheffield	Newton and Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
3	22 „	1	James Nottingham (a boy)	Victoria	Wakefield	Hudson and Co.	Crushed by corves in the mine.
4	12 February	1	Charles Lawson (a boy)	West Silkstone	Barnsley	Muschamp and Co.	Breaking of a round wire pit rope.
5	13 „	1	John Turner	Wharncliffe Silkstone	Ditto	Wharncliffe Silkstone Coal Co.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
6	14 „	1	Abraham Cawthorne (a boy)	Haigh Hall Spring	Wakefield	Mr. B. Roberts	Breaking of a round hempen pit rope.
7	21 „	1	George Harwood (a boy)	Limed House	Halifax	Holt and Co.	Falling down the shaft.
8	22 „	1	John Barker	Ingleton	Skipton	G. Serjeantson, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
9	23 „	1	Joseph Nicholls	North Bierley	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
10	26 „	1	John Beanland (a boy)	Hunsworth	Ditto	Bowling Iron Co.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
11	1 March	1	John Holliday	Birstal Field Head	Leeds	Leeds Mining Co	Falling down the shaft.
12	10 „	2	J. Wild and R. Steel	Victoria	Wakefield	Hudson and Co.	Ditto.
13	31 „	1	John Bedford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fall of roof in the mine.
14	3 April	1	William Kelly	Old Mill	Barnsley	Twibell and Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.
15	19 „	2	J. T. Noble and A. Peel (a boy)	Kirksties	Huddersfield	Ellis and Co.	Water bursting into the mine.
16	19 „	1	Daniel Westmorland	New Hall	Leeds	Bower and Sons	Falling down the shaft.
17	22 „	1	Joseph Sutcliffe	Bradshaw Lane	Halifax	Wilcock and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
18	2 May	1	John Rose	Upper Elsecar	Barnsley	Earl Fitzwilliam	Ditto.
19	2 „	1	Joseph Barraclough	Wike	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Co.	Ditto.
20	9 „	1	William Dennis	Dore House	Sheffield	R. Sorby, Esq.	Ditto.
21	21 „	1	George Hillam	Wike	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Co.	Falling down the shaft.
22	22 „	1	Thomas Wolstenholm	Woodhouse Mill	Sheffield	Habershon and Co.	Breaking of a hempen pit rope.
23	6 June	1	John Kirkby	West Ardsley	Wakefield	West Ardsley Coal Co.	Blow from the lever of a capstan.
24	19 „	1	John Jones	Pigeon Bridge	Rotherham	Mr. Thomas Shaw	Fall of bind in the shaft.

Tabular List of Fatal Colliery Accidents in Yorkshire—*continued.*

Number of Fatal Accidents.	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives Lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Colliery Owners.	Causes of Death.
	1856.						
25	23 June	1	Richard Smith	Shafton	Barnsley	Proctor and Co.	Falling down the shaft.
26	27 „	1	George Hepworth (a boy)	Allerton Bywater	Pontefract	Carter and Co.	Crushed by cage at bottom of shaft.
27	3 July	1	John Simpson	Brown Moor	Leeds	Edward Waud, Esq.	Fall of coal in the mine.
28	19 „	1	George Westwood	Strafford	Barnsley	Smith and Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
29	6 August	1	David Wormald	Waterloo	Leeds	J. T. Leather, Esq.	Fall of coal in the mine.
30	8 „	1	William Green	High Green	Sheffield	George Chambers, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
31	11 „	1	John Bell	Brown Moor	Leeds	Edward Waud, Esq.	Fall of coal in the mine.
32	16 „	1	John Holdridge	Rothwell Haigh	Ditto	Messrs. Charlesworth	Fall of roof in the mine.
33	18 „	1	William Grundell	Beeston Lodge	Ditto	Mr. J. Clark	Fall of coal in the mine.
34	20 „	1	Francis Copley	New Hall	Ditto	Bower and Sons	Falling down the shaft.
35	29 „	1	James Bentley	Churwell	Ditto	Churwell Coal Co.	Fall of a corf in the shaft.
36	15 September	1	John Backhouse	Garforth	Ditto	T. C. T. Gascoigne, Esq.	Explosion of firedamp.
37	23 „	2	S. Smith (a boy) and S. Hodgson	Grange Lane	Rotherham	Mr. Joseph Stenton	Ditto
38	1 October	1	Matthew Hampshire (a boy)	Victoria	Wakefield	Hudson and Co.	Crushed by corves in the mine.
39	7 „	3	J. Bottom, J. Wright, and J. Crosland.	Newton	Pontefract	Briggs and Son	Fall of bind in the shaft.
40	8 „	1	William Wilkinson (a boy)	Hoyland	Barnsley	Day and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
41	9 „	1	Thomas Kilburn (a boy)	Waterloo	Leeds	J. T. Fenton, Esq.	Explosion of firedamp.
42	15 „	1	Joseph Beaumont	West Silkstone	Barnsley	Muschamp and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
43	16 „	1	John Towns (a boy)	Wharncliffe Silkstone	Ditto	Wharncliffe Silkstone Coal Co.	Falling down the shaft.
44	3 December	1	Thomas Wilson	Hollin Heys	Halifax	Jones and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
45	11 „	1	Thomas Backhouse	North Gawber	Barnsley	Thorpe and Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.
46	13 „	1	James Sunley	Waterloo	Leeds	J. T. Leather, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
47	16 „	1	Thomas Wilson	Altofts	Wakefield	Pope and Co.	Crushed by cage at bottom of shaft.
	Total	52					

VI.

Report on the Inspection of Coal Mines for the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, for the Year ending 31st December 1856.—By J. Hedley, Esq.

Sir, Derby, 26th February 1857.

I have the honour to report to you my proceedings during the year ended 31st December 1856.

The district assigned to me is part of the district which was assigned to Mr. Morton previously to my appointment, 20th November 1855. Mr. Morton now retains the county of York. In my district there are 240 collieries, employing upwards of 20,000 workmen. Fire-damp exists in considerable quantities at many collieries in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; it is also found in smaller quantities in the collieries of Liecestershire and Warwickshire. Long wall or long work is the general system of working the coal in my district: the seams are of small inclination not exceeding 4 inches in the yard usually. At the outcrop of some parts of the coal fields, and in the vicinity of large faults, the seams incline as much as 20 inches to the yard. The roofs of the seams, throughout my district, are intersected with numerous and almost invisible joints, which frequently baffle the strictest examination of experienced men to detect them; owing to these joints, accidents have occurred by large blocks of the roof suddenly dropping out between the props set to support the roof, notwithstanding that the roof was, to all appearances, well timbered and made safe. These joints do not extend into the seam of coal.

In Leicestershire and Warwickshire the seams of coal are more intersected by such joints than the roof. It requires more than ordinary care to secure the coal, and also the roof, when they are intersected with these joints. A careful and experienced collier can tell when he is at these joints in the coal during the cutting or holing of it, but an inexperienced man cannot.

The ventilation of the collieries in my district is produced by means of a furnace placed at the bottom of the upcast shafts; the system of splitting the air is practiced in many of the principal collieries.

The very dangerous casualty of a sudden outburst or discharge of explosive gas in a large quantity is very rare at present in my district. The Hollingwood colliery Staveley works is subject to this casualty, but it is worked exclusively with *locked safety lamps*, and a naked light is not permitted to be taken into the workings or exposed to the return air. In addition, a very large outlay has been made to ensure a powerful ventilation. These are the principal precautions, in conjunction with good discipline, that our present experience enables us to adopt in order to secure such fiery collieries from explosions.

With a few exceptions, the owners and managers of collieries in my district, in the early part of the year, complied with the provisions of the Coal Mines Inspection Act. During the year any suggestions which I have made have, in all cases, been readily complied with. There is generally a desire to do all that can be done to provide for the safety of the workmen.

I have directed much attention to the "fiery collieries" in my district, and I am glad to report that great improvements have been made in the ventilation at several collieries. I have suggested the splitting of the air and enlarging the area of the air courses; the result has been satisfactory to all parties after the alterations were completed; the ventilation and the safety of the works have thereby been improved.

There is generally an abundant supply of material provided at the collieries I visit for the security of the workmen. In all cases where I have advised that more efficient means or material would add to the safety of the works, they have been supplied.

Some accidents have occurred from great carelessness on the part of the workmen; even after repeated warnings from their fellow-workmen, they have persisted in exposing themselves to danger rather than be at the trouble to make use of material close at hand, to secure themselves from harm. This recklessness of many pitmen will, I fear, be a constant source of accidents, and can only be remedied by educating them; and also by placing over them a sufficient

staff of competent officers of energy and decision of character, whose precept and example in the mine will, in the course of time, have good effect. After a youth leaves school and goes to the pit, his character as a workman depends very much upon the sort of men he works under. If competent men were appointed at all collieries over the underground departments, we should not have to complain so much of the recklessness and carelessness of pitmen. There is great difficulty in meeting with a sufficient number of good officers. Besides being intelligent, it is equally important that they possess good natural abilities for managing men. No doubt the efforts which are now being made in the district to encourage education, will increase the number of intelligent men amongst workmen, who, in other respects, possess the qualifications necessary for good officers in a mine.

I am glad to say that the proprietors and managers in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, are making great exertions to improve the education of the mining population. They are now subscribing a fund for the distribution of prizes to the children attending schools, so as to induce their parents to keep them at school for a longer period than has hitherto been the case; and also to encourage youths, who have left school for the pits, to improve what they have learned. The thanks of all parties are due to Mr. Tremenhene for introducing this scheme of prizes. Mr. Tremenhene has introduced the scheme into several mining districts, and the results have been very satisfactory.

School accommodation is being increased throughout the district, including Warwickshire; and in no very long period, the good results of the efforts now being made to improve the education of the mining population will be apparent. I also hope that the proprietors of Warwickshire will follow the good example of the proprietors in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Liecestershire, and establish a prize fund for the same object. In all accidents which I have this year investigated, and in which the sufferers manifested considerable carelessness and recklessness, I found that not one of them could either read or write.

Accidents through carelessness have occurred at collieries where the management and discipline of the mine were satisfactory; the sufferers had only been a short time on the colliery. The old hands were good specimens of workmen, showing the result of efficient management.

During the year upwards of 4,500,000 tons of coals have been raised in my district, against upwards of 4,000,000 tons in 1855.

——	Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
The deaths in 1855 were -	13	15	18	3	49
The deaths in 1856 were -	6	16	21	3	46

The deaths from miscellaneous causes have occurred by being crushed with trams in the mine; by the cage in the shaft; by boiler explosions; by machinery. Under this head there is a decrease this year of seven deaths. The deaths from shaft accidents are one more this year. Six of these deaths have happened at new collieries, in the course of sinking to the seams of coal. Some coroners are of the opinion that accidents occurring at collieries in progress of opening do not come within the inspector's investigation; but I have inserted all such accidents in my list. Deducting the accidents which have occurred in shafts being sunk, there are five deaths less this year in shafts at collieries in full operation than in 1855.

Eight of the shaft accidents this year, have happened at collieries which are not provided with guides in the shafts, and where the fencing is only placed round the top when the pit is not at work. The Act only directs that fencing be placed round the top of the pit when not at work. As it is a protection to the workmen for the pit top to be fenced when at work, many owners and managers have, at my request, altered the fencing, so as to protect the pit top when at work. Many had already adopted this plan. This fencing is raised by the cage each time it is brought to the bank. There have been three cases where life has been saved, in my district this year, by the pit tops being fenced when at work. Many old abandoned shafts have this year been fenced and otherwise made secure by the owners of the property in which they are situate.

Accidents from falls of roof and coal in the mine are three more this year

than in 1855. There has been an increase of 500,000 tons in the quantity raised this year over 1855. I have no doubt but that the accidents from these causes will gradually diminish, as greater care and more vigilance is being exercised by all parties interested in the management of mines, in order to make the works more secure.

At the collieries in my district, I am endeavouring to get a regular system introduced of putting the spraggs not less than every two yards apart, to support the coal when the workmen are holing. If this rule is attended to, the accidents from falls of coal will decrease. Notwithstanding that this rule was enforced at some collieries where accidents have occurred by falls of coals, the sufferers were so regardless of their safety as to neglect setting spraggs, and, in consequence of this neglect, lost their lives. These careless habits, will, I trust, give place to more careful habits, by the officers in the mines exercising greater vigilance. I have particularly directed the attention of several managers of mines to the exercise of greater watchfulness over the timbering, and see that sufficient of it is properly set.

There have been three deaths by explosions of gas during the year. Though the deaths from this cause are few, we must not feel self-satisfied; for self-satisfaction will destroy habits of vigilance and carefulness. Much remains to be done in order to make ourselves secure against explosions of fire-damp. Mining operations are daily extending; with this the danger from fire-damp increases. If, therefore, we rest satisfied with our present amount of vigilance and arrangements, disastrous results may follow. There must be constant vigilance and watchfulness, in order, not only to deal with the ordinary contingencies, but to be prepared, as far as possible and practicable, for emergencies, which are frequently arising.

In opening a new "fiery colliery," it is desirable to work it exclusively with "*locked safety lamps*," until the character of the issue of gas is fully tested. If liable to sudden discharges or outbursts of gas, to continue the use of "*locked safety lamps*." If gas is discharged into a mine from a seam of coal either above or below, it is desirable to work such a mine with "*locked safety lamps*."

It is also desirable to work a mine with "*locked safety lamps*," if falls of the roof, or atmospheric changes forces the gas from the "goaf" or "waste," to the working places.

If the issue of gas is found to be regular from the seam, and this the only source, the ventilation should be sufficient to remove all traces of gas from the "goaf" or "waste" near the working places, before "*naked lights*" are introduced.

Any inconvenience in using "*locked lamps*," should not, for one moment, be entertained, when danger is apprehended from "*fire-damp*."

Acting under your instructions, I have had to summon Lord Middleton, Nottingham; Mr. John Clayton, Chesterfield; Messrs. Hoskin and Co., Chesterfield; Mr. M. Knowles, Chesterfield, Mr. C. Mitchell, Chesterfield; and Mr. G. Steele, near Chesterfield, during the past year, for noncompliance with the Inspection Act. In each case the magistrates convicted on every information, and penalties to the amount of 43*l.* 11*s.* were inflicted.

Rules have now been established at all the collieries in my district. It will require a few years to get rules framed which are best adapted to the respective collieries. I have found it desirable to suggest that the rules of three collieries be amended, and the owners and managers of these collieries have agreed to the amendments proposed.

In conclusion, I beg to say, that I have no doubt but that, under the operations of the Coal Mines Inspection Act, accidents will gradually diminish. Time will be required to discipline the men in conformity with the special rules; but full effect will not be given to the rules until the workmen comprehend them and can read them. Previously to my appointment, Mr. Morton had laboured with great diligence to improve the management and discipline of the mines in this part of his district at that time, and great improvements were made before special rules were established.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN HEDLEY.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS during the Year ended 1st December 1856, in the District comprising the Counties of DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, and WARWICK

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 14	1	Griff Colliery	Nuneaton	Newdigate, Esq.	Thos. Wagstaff (46)	Falling down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
24	2	Forty Horse Colliery	Alfreton	Butterley Company	Jos. Swann (36)	Explosion of gas	–	–	–	1	1
Feb. 2	3	Denby Colliery	Ripley	J. C. Lowe, Esq	R. Hannibal (26)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
6	4	Haunch Wood	Nuneaton	Nowell and Son	Wm. Morris (40)	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
21	5	Plumpton	Alfreton	Butterley Company	R. Cresswell (40)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
25	6	Ibstock	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Green and Company	S. Deaning (14)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
Mar. 5	7	Pinxton	Alfreton	Messrs. Coke and Company	T. Henshaw (30)	Fall of the cage ascending shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	8	Staveley	Chesterfield	R. Barrow, Esq.	J. Sampson (59)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
18	9	Clay Cross	Ditto	Clay Cross Iron Company	J. Haywood (37)	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
19	10	Tibshelf	Near Alfreton	J. Chambers, Esq.	E. Watson (32)	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
April 2	11	Brands	Ditto	Butterley Company	D. Foulds (46)	Coal falling from the ascending cage in shaft	–	1	–	–	1
8	12	Heath	Chesterfield	Mr. Goodwin	George Clay (13)	Falling down shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
10	13	Brinsley	Nottingham	Messrs. Barber, Walker, and Company.	T. Clifford (10)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
11	14	Trowel	Ditto	Lord Middleton	J. Stones (21)	Falling down shaft. (His Lordship's agent was summoned for not establishing rules.)	–	1	–	–	1
12	15	Whaley Bridge	Stockport	F. G. Gisborne, Esq.	J. Smith	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
16	16	Tapton	Chesterfield	Jno. Clayton	R. Kidger (67)	Ditto. (Mr. Clayton was summoned for not giving notice of the accident, and also for not establishing rules.)	–	–	1	–	1
June 4	17	Langley	Alfreton	Butterley Company	J. Ratler (22)	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
9	18	Whittington	Chesterfield	Messrs. Wharton and Sons	J. Coke (31)	Boiler bursting	1	–	–	–	1
18	19	Spingwell	Ditto	R. Barrow, Esq.	T. French (12)	Falling down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
20	20	Whitwick	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Messrs. Stenson & Company	G. Turner (14)	By trams on underground incline	1	–	–	–	1
July 1	21	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	Clay Cross Iron Company	B. Routledge (30)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Aug. 15	22	Highfield - -	Alfreton - - -	Wm. Worswick, Esq. - -	Wm. Wagstaff (28)	Pall of brickwork in shaft sinking -	–	1	–	–	1
„	„	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ed. Radford (30) -	Ditto ditto ditto - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	23	Underwood - -	Nottingham - -	Messrs. Barber, Walker, & Co. -	S. Henshaw (40) -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
28	24	Birley Vale - -	Sheffield - - -	Sheffield Coal Company - -	W. Walker (16) -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
Sept. 3	25	Silkstone Main -	Eckington - - -	Messrs. Swallow - -	H. Oates (15) -	Explosion of gas - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
10	26	Birley Vale - -	Sheffield - - -	Sheffield Coal Company - -	B. Medgley (30) -	Pumps falling down sinking shaft -	–	1	–	–	1
„	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	H. Bates (27) -	Ditto ditto ditto - -	–	1	–	–	1
17	27	Denby - - -	Ripley - - -	J. C. Lowe, Esq. - - -	G. Bridges (26) -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
18	28	Brittain - - -	Alfreton - - -	Butterley Company - -	T. Burnham (43) -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 1	29	Snibstone - -	Ashby-de-l Zouch -	R. Stephenson & Co. - -	J. Smith (15) -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
5	30	Victoria - - -	Coventry - - -	R. Troughton & Co. - -	G. Palmer (29) -	Fall down shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
14	31	Hawkesbury - -	Ditto - - -	R. Whieldon, Esq. - -	C. Knight (18) -	Explosion of gas - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
21	32	Polesworth - -	Tamworth - - -	H. Shaw, Esq. - - -	J. Pugh (13) -	Boiler bursting - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	J. Briggs (42) -	Ditto - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
30	33	Hollingwood - -	Chesterfield - - -	R. Barrow, Esq. - - -	G Grey (23) -	Crushed with loaded tram - - -	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 7	34	Glascote - -	Tamworth - - -	Gibbs, Canning, & Co. - -	G. Smith (45) -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
7	35	Barlbro Park - -	Chesterfield - - -	Messrs. Wells - - -	Jos. Wells (31)	Falling down shaft - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
22	36	Bird Holme - -	Ditto - - -	Wingerworth Iron Company -	J. Gough (13) -	Ditto ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	37	Whitwick - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Messrs. Stenson & Co. - -	J. Moult (26) -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
29	38	Snibstone - -	Ditto - - -	R. Stephenson & Co. - -	T. Lus (14) - -	Crushed under the cage in shaft bottom	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 1	39	Craven - - -	Coventry - - -	R. & J. Hanis - - -	T. Clark (32) -	Rope slipping off the drum - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	40	Pinxton - - -	Alfreton - - -	Messrs. Coke & Co. - -	J. Borth (22) -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
12	41	Hasland - - -	Chesterfield - - -	Messrs. Clayton & Co. - -	J. Thompson (26) -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
13	42	Grassmoor - -	Ditto - - -	Messrs. Barnes - - -	J. Bradley (60) -	Fall of earth in sinking shaft - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	W. Fletcher (25)	Ditto ditto - -	–	1	–	–	1
						Total Accidents for the Year 1856 -	6	16	21	3	46

REFERENCE to the ACCIDENTS which have OCCURRED in DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, and WARWICK, 1856.

Accident No. 1.

The deceased was seized with a fit when engaged on the pit bank as banksman. The coals were raised without guides, and it is not practicable to fix fencing so as to secure the top of the shaft when at work.

Accident No. 2.

Joseph Swann appears to have passed a danger signal, placed by the deputy of the pit. The deceased was only slightly burned, and was recovering when some relatives gave him a bottle of gin which he drank, and shortly after died.

Accident No. 3.

The deceased was lifting a tram on the rails, and in doing so the tram was thrown against a prop, which was knocked down, and a quantity of roof fell upon him.

Accident. No. 4.

This fall of coal happened through unseen joints. The coal fell before the deceased had cut through the joints.

Accident No. 6.

The roof was well supported with timber. The father of the deceased had charge of this part of the work when the accident occurred. A block of stone slipped out between the props at unseen joints.

Accident No. 7.

The deceased was seized with a fit in ascending the shaft.

Accident No. 8.

The deceased was engaged enlarging a road by blowing down the roof. He fired a shot, and immediately returned to the place and sat down without trying the roof; shortly after, a quantity of roof fell upon him. The concussion of a shot generally shakes a quantity of roof loose besides what falls; and it is the practice of workmen to test the state of the roof around the site of a shot. The deceased, who was an experienced workman, had been in the habit of doing so himself.

Accidents Nos. 9 *and* 10.

Portions of the roof, in both these accidents, fell out at unseen joints. Both places were well supplied with timber.

Accident No. 11.

Round the bottom of this shaft there is a good road. For what purpose the deceased went into the bottom of the shaft when the loaded cage was ascending could not be ascertained.

Accident No. 14.

The coals at this colliery are landed on a waggon run over the pit top, locally called a "bridge." The rails upon which the bridge runs, were made to fall from the pit so that the waggon or bridge ran back of itself. The morning of the accident, the bridge was drawn over the top of the pit as usual, and held there; several men got into the chains or tacklers in order to descend to work; the deceased was the last to get into the tacklers. The engineman was signaled to raise them clear of the bridge, so as to allow it to run back; the engineman then, according to the signal, lowered the men into the pit, when it appeared that the waggon or bridge had only partly run back, and the deceased caught on it with his feet; the rest of the men, and some weight of rope being round his legs, he was dragged into the pit; his legs slipped out of the chains or tacklers, and down the pit the poor man fell. A banksman ought to have been in attendance to watch the descent of the men, and to draw back this bridge. A banksman has been in attendance since the accident. Rules were not established at the colliery. I was instructed to summon the owner, Lord Middleton, and the principal manager, for non-compliance with the Inspection Act.

Accident No. 16.

The deceased was the bailiff of the pit, and contrary to the advice and warning of some of the workmen, went under a mass of coal which was loose. A more competent bailiff has been appointed since the accident.

Accident No. 18.

This boiler burst from over pressure, it was only 12 feet long, 3 feet diameter egg ends. The water which had been used contained a large quantity of sulphuric acid, which corroded some of the plates until in many places they were only $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick. A pressure of 40 lbs. on the square inch was used. The engineman neglected to report the state of the boiler. His life was almost sacrificed through his negligence.

Accident No. 19.

There was a space of 12 inches between the cage and front of the pit, in order to give as much space as possible about the top for ventilation at this upcast; the poor boy fell through this space. Immediate steps were taken to make it up.

Accident No. 20.

There is ample room on this incline to keep out of the way of a passing train of trams; besides there are several side holes formed on the incline. The deceased was engaged to grease the rollers; and it was supposed that he either fell asleep on the road, or was seized with a fit; but the train in going down the incline ran over him.

Accident No. 21.

The deceased was engaged enlarging a road by blasting the roof down; he had fired two shots in a mass of the roof, it did not fall immediately, and he ran under it to fetch a tram through before it fell, when he was caught by the falling mass.

Accident No. 22.

This accident occurred in the sinking-shaft of a new colliery, by several yards of brickwork falling suddenly. The lime used, which was a water lime, did not set. A large hole had been made in the bottom of the brickwork by blasting in the pit, which was neglected to be made up. The wet state of the shaft, the lime not setting, and the large hole in the brickwork being left unrepaired, together with the neglect of backing the brickwork well, were the causes of this accident. Special rules cannot be established until the shafts are sunk to the coal; otherwise the negligent parties in this case would have been punished.

Accident No. 23.

This fall was a block of stone from a "pot hole," locally called a "sugar loaf." The man was aware of its existence, but delayed securing it until he had finished a piece of work with which he was engaged; the delay cost him his life.

Accident No. 26.

This was a new colliery in progress of sinking. The deceased were engaged lifting a set of pumps (about 3 tons weight) a few feet in the shaft. Blocks and a rope one inch diameter attached to a powerful crab were employed. The rope broke, the pumps fell into the shaft upon the men. Blocks and a rope of this size are not proper tackle to lift heavy weights in a shaft. The purchase with the crab was so great, that if the pumps caught any projection, the rope would brake before it was perceived they had caught; it was supposed that a flunge of the pumps caught a pump stay. A capstan with a suitable rope should be used for such purposes; and if the pumps stuck or caught, the men at the capstan would be brought to a stand before breaking the rope.

Accident No. 28.

There were many slip faults in the coal, and it was frequently examined by the men in charge of the mine. The deceased was a careful and experienced man, and the coal was well spragged.

Accident No. 29.

The deceased was killed by a portion of the roof suddenly falling out at unseen joints.

Accident No. 30.

This accident occurred in a shaft without guides; the shaft was being temporarily used to send coals down from the surface to an underground engine. The deceased was engaged to send these coals down; he had loaded a tram, was waiting for the empty one being drawn up the shaft, when he would have landed it on a waggon which he should have drawn over the top of the pit. He appears to have forgotten to draw the waggon over the pit top, and pushed the loaded tram into the pit and fell with it. The roads leading to the pit have been altered so as not to run direct to the shaft.

Accident No. 32.

This boiler burst from defective stays. It was an old hay-stack boiler, stayed with four stays from the top to bottom of boiler. The engineman neglected to report that two of the stays had failed at the bottom cotter holes, so that only two stays were whole, which were very much weakened by use; the consequence was, that with the pressure 8 lbs. per the square inch, the bottom was entirely blown out. The pressure was too great for this make of boiler.

Accident No. 34.

The deceased was leaving his work and noticed a small projecting piece of coal near the gate-road end; he leisurely took a pick which he carried in his hand to knock it off. It appears that a slab of coal had been separated from the seam by being nipped with the roof and floor, and held tightly in this position; the blow of the pick weakened the under nip, and immediately about 2 cwt. of coal was forcibly projected towards the deceased, a small portion struck him on the breast and killed him instantly.

Accident No. 35.

The deceased was one of the owners of the colliery. He had been engaged the whole of the day getting bricks out of an old shaft, and sending them out by means of a "turnbarrel," or "jackroll." He had finished work for the day, and was coming up the shaft, when close to the top, the iron gudgeon of the "barrel," or "roll" broke just within the wooden barrel, and he fell down the shaft a distance of 50 yards. It broke at an old flaw by which the gudgeon had been more than three parts broken, and being inserted in the woodwork could not be detected. It was singular that it should break with the weight of deceased when it had been used the whole of the day raising more than double his weight of bricks each load. It had also been much used at the colliery in sinking shafts.

Accident No. 37.

The stall in which deceased and three others worked had been examined by an experienced and careful man before deceased entered his side of the stall. A slab of the roof, 10 feet wide and 6 feet long, had settled down upon the coal. Deceased was directed to set props (which were close at hand,) under it; from some unexplained reason, instead of doing so, he sat down under the stone and removed some of the loose coal, made so by the weight of the stone, and instantly it fell upon him. He lived a few days, and was sensible, and stated that he did not know what induced him so unthinkingly to sit under the stone and remove the coal that supported it.

Accident No. 38.

There is a good road round this shaft bottom, and no reason could be assigned for the deceased going through the bottom; his duty was away from the pit at the sidings on the level. The accident occurred on the first empty cage being run down after dinner hour. When the hanger-on or onsetter was pushing a loaded tram into the cage, he found the poor boy lying underneath.

Accident No. 39.

The rope (which was a round one), from some cause, after lapping right upon the drum half way up the shaft, mounted and lapped back again, until it came to the edge of the drum, when it got over; and the cage in which deceased was coming up went rapidly down the pit until the top lap ran off the drum, and the rope was forcibly jerked on to the edge of the drum shaft, which snapped the rope in two, and deceased fell with the cage to the bottom of the pit.

Accident No. 40.

The rule of setting spraggs not less than every two yards apart when holing is adopted at the Pinxton Colliery. Deceased was engaged holing, but had not holed a distance of two yards on the face, when an old collier near him warned him to set a spragg, as the coals were not very safe without; he promised to do so in a while; he was again shortly warned by the same man, again he made the same answer, and immediately a mass of coal buried him.

Accident No. 42.

This accident occurred in a new shaft sinking to a seam of coal. The shaft was only seventeen yards down, and was temporarily secured with timber until a good foundation could be found to commence casing the shaft with brickwork. The brickwork was in progress when a mass of earth close to the top of the shaft suddenly, and without warning, slipped away from the rise and deep sides of the pit, and carried all the timberwork before it. After the accident, the cause of it was evident. Two slip faults, one on the rise side of the shaft, the other on the deep side, intersected each other in the shaft, about five or six yards from the surface, so that the shaft was situate between two faults. The strata being tender, the hard frosts a short time before, followed by sudden thaw and rain, separated the strata from their bed between these faults. The loose and wet state of the strata when sinking prevented the workmen discovering the faults; otherwise the discovery of them would have suggested precautions to secure the shaft top more strongly.

VII.

Report of Thomas Wynne, Esq., the Inspector of Coal Mines for the District comprising Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, for 1855.

Sir, Stone, January 1857.

Since my former district has been divided I have had more time to devote to the rising collieries of North Staffordshire, and although there is a large increase in the "get" of coal, and from the severe inclination of the seams much more danger from firedamp, the year has passed over with but few explosions, and none of those so deplorably serious in their results as in some former years. The loss of life from the above cause, I am proud to say, is only eight in my district, and no case amongst them calling for any particular remark.

Accidents from falls of roof, too, have not been very numerous or fatal during the year. No. 44 in the list, which occurred at Dunkirk colliery, Cheshire, was mainly owing to the want of supervision on the part of the underlooker and the overman in allowing the men to work in a place that was known to be in a dangerous state the day before the accident happened. I was sorry to find that at this colliery the butty system was partially introduced, and that, too, in its worst form, as some of the butties were relatives of the underlooker, who is the only person who can at all protect the men from the tyranny or cupidity of the butty. I have since pointed these things out to Mr. Rae, the manager, and he assures me they shall have his particular attention.

The loss of life in shafts has been great—much too great, and is mainly owing to the old-fashioned method of landing the coals at the top of the pit by waggon or "runner," instead of having guides and catches, which allow of a large portion of the pit being covered at all times. As facts are better than assertions, I would recommend all parties to examine the lists of accidents from all the districts, and they will find how few lose their lives by falling down shafts where guides and cages are used. No. 54 in the list refers to a melancholy case near Broseley; four lads were about descending a shaft about fifty yards deep, where but little coal was drawn. The banksman, instead of attending to his duties at the pit top, went to the "gin ring" to let them down, the horse not being then attached, when, as soon as the bucket swung over the pit, by some means the "cotter" came out of the "D link," and all four were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft.

What I term miscellaneous causes have led to the death of twenty-one persons, and the majority have lost their lives through their own carelessness, such as oiling the machinery whilst in motion, which everybody knows is wrong, going on to "inclines" whilst the waggons are going up or down, contrary to rules, and such like carelessness. No. 52 is a case of water breaking in from old workings, and shows the absolute necessity of proper working plans being kept, clearly pointing out the extent and exact position of such old working; for had the parties been at all aware they were so near the water, the boreholes in advance would have been more attended to, and the lives of those three poor fellows would not have been sacrificed.

The special rules required by the Act are very generally adopted in my district, there being but one person who seems disposed to set the law at defiance, and that, I am sorry to say, is a man from whom I expected better things, namely, Mr. Heathcote, of Apedale, who, being a county magistrate, I should have thought would have been the first to obey the law instead of defying it and heaping abuse upon me, the humble instrument in carrying out the law.

During the year one person has been fined 10*l.* for not giving notice of a non-fatal explosion, and two others voluntarily paid the same amount each to the relatives of the persons injured rather than be summoned. Six principal agents have been fined various amounts for non-compliance with the general rules, and six workmen have been fined for neglecting their duties as pointed out in the special rules.

My hopes of improvement have not been realized to the extent I wished, owing to the strange view Mr. Rose, the stipendiary magistrate for the Pottery District, took of the Inspection Act. In October I laid an information against Mr. Peake, of the Tileries Colliery, for not having a *proper* safety valve to one of his boilers, according to the requirements of the 7th general rule; but when the case came on to be heard at Tunstall the summons was dismissed, because notice had not been given. This decision was so glaringly wrong, that I procured a copy of the opinion of an eminent counsel, which coincided with my own and satisfied Mr. Rose; on which I caused another summons to be issued against Mr. Peake for "neglecting and wilfully violating" the 7th general rule; but here again I was stopped, on the ground that there were two charges, and I was not allowed to elect which I would proceed upon; although Mr. Motteram, an eminent barrister, who happened to be in court, when appealed to by Mr. Rose himself, stated it could be done and was usually done at Quarter Sessions. I then took out a third summons for neglecting the 7th general rule; but here again Mr. Rose held that Mr. Peake must be proved to be aware that it was not a "proper safety valve" before he could be convicted, although it was urged that the gravamen of the charge was that the defendant was bound to be aware whether it was or was not a proper safety valve, he having the machinery under his own charge at the time. Under these circumstances it is useless taking any further proceedings in this court unless I am sure of other magistrates being on the bench, who will take a common sense view of the Act of Parliament.

In August last I was called upon to assist Mr. Brough in inquiring into the cause of an explosion at Ramrod Hall, near Oldbury, the property of Lord Ward, and certainly a more melancholy exhibition of incapacity and recklessness in the management of mines was never brought to light. The ground bailiff stated openly that he was not paid sufficiently to be responsible; that the butty was responsible for the management, and that he "Baker" was one of the best butties in South Staffordshire. There are two shafts near together, and what is termed a gate road round the workings from shaft to shaft. It was shown that the air in the shafts was constantly balanced or "*fighting*," as was quite natural in such a state of things, that when a fire was placed at the bottom of the upcast shaft the smoke, instead of going up it, went back into the workings, but no one seemed to know why, so the fire was put out and all attempts at ventilation abandoned. The engine was found to require repair on a Saturday, and no one went down the pit until the Wednesday following, when eight men went down with some fire on a shovel, but on lighting a candle found there was gas and put out the lights; they then shouted up the pit to tell the butty it was so, and that he must bring the lamp; but this managing butty went down the pit with a naked light and fired the gas before reaching the bottom, and such men as this, I am told, are the proper parties to be held responsible for the ventilation and management of mines.

Very laudable efforts are now made to educate the mining population, and what are called iron and coal masters, prizes generously provided; but I find on examination that but a small proportion are colliers' children who receive them. This will always be the case if the present system be pursued of giving Bible and money prizes, instead of something useful to a collier in after life—something that will tend to raise him higher in the scale than a common collier. If, for instance, the prize to the best boy was a session free of expense at the Mining School in Jermyn Street, it would be worth the cost to a parent of keeping a son at school until he was 14 or 15 years old, and would be of incalculable advantage to coal proprietors, by giving the boys enough scientific knowledge to enable them to turn the practical knowledge they afterwards acquire to good account, and thus become really intelligent overmen, a class so much needed in southern mining districts.

I have, &c.

THOMAS WYNNE,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

List of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in NORTH STAFFORD, SHROPSHIRE, and CHESHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ended 31st December 1856.

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where Situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 1	1	Hall Fields	Hanley	C. J. Smith	Jno. Hartshorn	Chain broke on the incline	1	–	–	–	1
4	2	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	E. Gettins	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
7	3	Lawley	Wellington	Coalbrookdale Company	Jno. Harris	Fell out of doubles down the shaft	–	1	–	–	1
7	4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	B. Picken	Fell down an old shaft	–	1	–	–	1
15	5	Bentilee	Longton	Hawley and Co.	J. Bradbury	Chain broke on the incline	1	–	–	–	1
19	6	Shelton	Stoke	Lord Granville	S. Hill	Explosion of powder	1	–	–	–	1
21	7	Madeley	Newcastle	Thos. Firmstone	Jno. Lowe	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
22	8	Silverdale	Ditto	Stannier and Co.	Josh. Alcock	Fell with waggon down the pit	–	1	–	–	1
24	9	Bank Top	Burslem	Goodall and Co.	D. Cooper	Engine started whilst oiling	1	–	–	–	1
							4	3	2	–	9
Feb. 1	10	Greenfields	Tunstall	W. and E. Adams	A girl	Fell down working pit	–	1	–	–	1
	11	Sandbatch	Burslem	Lancaster and Co.	Josh. Hollins	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
25	12	Berry Hill	Stoke	W. T. Copeland	Thos. Bromley	Drawn over pulley	1	–	–	–	1
29	13	Shelton	Ditto	Lord Granville	J. Clarkisson	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
							1	1	2	–	4
Mar. 8	14	Shelton	Stoke	Lord Granville	Edw. Roe	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
14	15	Clanway	Tunstall	Child and Clive	A banksman	Fell down working shaft	–	1	–	–	1
20	16	Knutton	Newcastle	W. F. Gordon	W. Simister	Ditto ditto	–	1	–	–	1
21	17	Poynton	Stockport	Lord Vernon	W. Bradley and another.	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	2	2
26	18	Apedale	Newcastle	J. E. Heathcote	Jno. Lovatt	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
31	19	Bayley Field	Hyde	T. J. and J. Ashton	W. Taylor	Suffocated with fire-damp	1	–	–	–	1
							1	2	2	2	7

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where Situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
April 2	20	Pinnox	Tunstall	H. H. Williamson	Jno. Wade	Fall of a brick in shaft	–	1	–	–	1
8	21	Donnington	Newport	Lilleshall Company	Edw. Holmes	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
11	22	Trubshaw	Tunstall	Sutton & Co.	W. Cotterill	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
16	23	Stonetrough	Ditto	Williamson Brothers	John Sutton	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
30	24	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	C. Matthews	Brick fell out of shaft side	–	1	–	–	1
							–	2	2	1	5
May 14	25	Silverdale	Newcastle	Stannier & Co.	G. Wareham	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
16	26	Norbury	Stockport	Clayton and Brooks	A collier	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
,,	27	Chell	Tunstall	R. Beswick	Jno. Thompson	Fell out of bucket in sinking pit	–	1	–	–	1
20	28	Cinderhill	Longton	T. H. Stirrup	Geo. Thorley	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
24	29	Shelton	Stoke	Lord Granville	T. Anderson	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
30	30	Apedale	Newcastle	J. E. Heathcote	Geo. Hall	Fell into fly-wheel race	1	–	–	–	1
							1	2	1	2	6
June 14	31	Shelton	Stoke	Lord Granville	W. Leigh	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
July 14	32	Silverdale	Newcastle	Stannier and Co.	W. Hickett	Struck by fly wheel crank	1	–	–	–	1
9	33	Astley	Dukinfield	F. D. P. Astley	S. Cokeley	Getting in cage whilst in motion	1	–	–	–	1
17	34	Pinnox	Tunstall	H. H. Williamson	R. Phillips	Held on to chain to ride up	1	–	–	–	1
22	35	Madeley Wood	Ironbridge	Madeley Wood Company	T. Fletcher	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
							3	–	1	–	4

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
Aug. 19	36	Ivy House	Hanley	Jennings and Co.	James Law	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
22	37	Clough Hall	Newcastle	T. Kinnersley's Exors.	J. Rothwell	Explosion of a lingering shot	1	–	–	–	1
25	38	Tileries	Tunstall	Thomas Peake	J. Evanson	Steam pipe burst	1	–	–	–	1
27	39	Silverdale	Newcastle	Stannier and Co.	A. Pepper	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
							2	–	2	–	4
Sept. 9	40	Priors Lee	Shifnall	Lilleshall Company	A man	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
18	41	Shelton	Stoke	Lord Granville	W. Boden	Oiling the machinery whilst in motion	1	–	–	–	1
22	42	Dunkirk	Dukinfield	Dunkirk Company	W. Kay	Struck by waggon on incline	1	–	–	–	1
25	43	Bredbury	Stockport	J. and J. Jowett	B. Hopwood	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
30	44	Dunkirk	Dukinfield	Dunkirk Company	J. Collier and three others.	Ditto	–	–	4	–	4
							2	–	5	1	8
Oct. 6	5	Poynton	Stockport	Lord Vernon	R. Smith	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
9	46	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	D. Harrismith	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
13	47	Bucknall	Hanley	John Ridgway	J. Haywood	Waggon dragged him down brow	1	–	–	–	1
14	48	Mow Cop	Congleton	George Viggars	L. Cotterill	Fell from scaffold in shaft	–	1	–	–	1
							1	1	1	1	4
Nov. 13	49	Delphouse	Cheadle	Thomas Holmes	John Wood	Coal fell down the shaft	–	1	–	–	1
18	50	Stanfield	Burslem	Cork and Ford	A butty	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
29	51	Church	Tunstall	Booth and Hawthorn	W. Owen	Banksman, fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
30	52	Pontesbury	Shrewsbury	E. Heighway	E. Tipton, and two others.	Water broke in from old works	3	–	–	–	3
30	53	Willfield	Longton	Plant and Williams	Charles Birks	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
							3	3	1	–	7

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
Dec. 3	54	Jackfield	Broseley	T. Davis	J. Pope, and three others.	Cotter came out of D link	–	4	–	–	4
15	55	Woodshuts	Newcastle	J. E. Heathcote	W. Cooper	Pit ran in whilst taking bricks out	1	–	–	–	1
16	56	Goldenhill	Tunstall	Williamson Brothers	J. Worthington	Rope came off drum	–	1	–	–	1
„	57	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	J. Chatterton	Fell out of skip whilst replacing signal	–	1	–	–	1
„	58	Ketley	Wellington	Ketley Company	A man	Coal fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
17	59	Poynton	Stockport	Lord Vernon	W. Marsland	Crushed by tub	1	–	–	–	1
20	60	Broadfield	Stoke	Copeland and Co.	A waggoner	Crushed by corfe	1	–	–	–	1
24	61	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	E. Robinson	Tried to ascend by holding on	–	1	–	–	1
							3	8	–	–	11

SUMMARY.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Explosion of fire-damp	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Falls of coal and roof	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	5	1	1	0	19
Falling down shafts and substances in shafts	3	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	22
Miscellaneous causes	4	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	3	3	21
	9	4	7	5	6	1	4	4	8	4	7	11	70

In North Staffordshire	43 deaths.
„ Shropshire	13 „
„ Cheshire	14 „
Total	70 „

VIII.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.)—By Lionel Brough, Esq.

Sir, Wolverhampton, February 11, 1857.

In presenting this Report I beg to state that the instructions of the 24th of November 1855 were obeyed by the marking out of a boundary line between the two districts. Mr. Wynne retained North Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, and passed over to me the supervision of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire.

I now transmit the "list of fatal accidents in 1856." In comparing it with the preceding year, it exhibits a decrease of barely 11 per cent., which is altogether an unsatisfactory diminution.

The larger column explains the manner of each particular accident, but detailed notice of the most serious casualties will be found further on in the report.

The "special rules" have been adopted throughout the district, and at this moment I do not know of any colliery where they are not actually in force.

I could have wished that they had been made more stringent as regards the protection of life; but such as they are, they give satisfaction to the miners, though in the beginning they were not so well received. This was consequent on the coal masters appending to them certain private agreements, and the workmen believing that such were binding under the Act of Parliament exhibited considerable opposition to the entire code. But needful steps were taken to correct this misapprehension, and the men became reconciled to their adoption, and I have reason to believe that they have now obtained complete popularity.

It is needless to say that the masters are satisfied with the rules, inasmuch as they mainly emanated from their own hands.

The only remaining party concerned in the matter here is the body of viewers or ground bailiffs, a section of whom have given expression to the opinion that they are charged with more than a due share of responsibility.

I do not coincide with them in this view of the case, because there are especial local reasons for requiring the viewers of this district to be always answerable for the ventilation and otherwise safe condition of the mines placed under their charge.

In order to exhibit these special rules exactly as they are found in use, I enclose a printed copy duly certified.

The similarity in the mode of mining in South Staffordshire renders them applicable to every colliery in my division.

Of the ten deaths detailed under the head "miscellaneous," some are attributable to causes over which there can be no control; others have been brought about by carelessness or disobedience to orders; and one (No. 68) arose from want of discipline and strict attention to the Government rules.

The number of persons killed by "shaft accidents" (37) will, I fear, exceed the average of most of the other districts in Great Britain.

Drawing coal in loose skips, without the aid and security of guides and cages, is the prevailing custom, and from such primitive method of winding arose the deaths recorded in the accidents numbered in the list 17, 52, 101, and 124.

It is too much the practice here to be without any fence whatever to the shaft whilst drawing coal, and the deaths in Nos. 4, 61, and 113 are unquestionably attributable to such cause.

No. 44 exhibits want of proper arrangement and material at the pit top, and also the danger of employing women to do the work of men.

The total absence of discipline is shown in No. 50, where a youth lost his life by laying hold of the foot hook. Every kind of play and amusement should be expressly forbidden under ground.

Again, in No. 111, a boy acts with such carelessness as to occasion the death of another by the projection of a small piece of coal down the shaft. Equal order should be maintained at the pit top as in the mine below.

No. 120 proves the danger of placing a mere child to act as assistant banksman. He neglected to fasten the "runner," which glided back from the shaft, and occasioned his fall and death.

No. 131 is a still worse example of the want of care and discipline, in fact, it amounted to a breach of the special rules. The man should have descended in a "tackler skip" and in company with another person, on account of the scaffold being off the sump; always a source of danger in this country.

No 137 is of equally serious character. The approach under ground to the sump should have been railed off, so as to show the poor child that it was wrong to wander in that direction.

But the most deplorable of all shaft accidents are those occasioned by worn or defective material. No. 5 is a case in point: the iron of which the "dog hook" was forged proved on examination to be of very inferior quality.

No. 33 records the death of one man and the serious injury of another by the sudden snapping of an iron wire rope only half an inch in diameter. If wire ropes be used for mining purposes, they surely should be of ample dimensions and adequate strength.

In No. 55 death proceeded from the employment of imperfectly finished iron.

No. 81 exhibits the loss of a valuable life by a heavy iron wheel being permitted to break loose from the rope to which it was attached as a counterpoise.

Shaft materials demand constant examination, and the nonperformance of such duty can only be qualified as culpable neglect.

No. 133 is an evidence of the danger of single link chains. With the knowledge and experience of the present day, the use of such material is positive inhumanity. In this instance, the chain, originally light enough, had actually lost much of its substance at the extreme end by exposure to the action of fire, having had suspended to it a large iron lamp full of burning coals.

Finally, the most appalling of all these shaft calamities is the case No. 60, in one of Lord Ward's collieries. In this instance, a single link chain formed the band in use at a pit of sufficient depth to demand the security of the three-link chain so commonly employed in Staffordshire under the name of the "wood chain."

The fracture occurred when the skip was within a few yards of the surface, and eight persons were precipitated to the bottom—a fall of more than forty yards. Men, skip, chains, and immense masses of cast iron termed "dollies," all fell together, whereby the poor sufferers were crushed and mangled in a manner so frightful as to be too shocking for description.

At the inquest I explained the danger of round or single link-chain, and pointed out that though it may be of unusual strength when new, and forged of the best iron that can be procured, it is nevertheless liable, by percussive action, to an alteration in its molecular arrangement. By rattling over the prop wheels and pulleys, loss of fibre takes place, and the result is a crystalline structure of the iron, in which case its original strength can no longer be relied on. If the links of such a chain be purposely broken and examined, it will be seen that the fracture does not exhibit fibre, but resembles steel or cast iron.

The chain in question was tested after the accident, and found to resist very great strain; but that does not prove its continuous security, as some links will become crystalline long before others, and unfortunately no indication of such change can be detected until fracture takes place.

The jury to whom the inquiry was entrusted returned a verdict of "accidental death," censuring at the same time the employment of this class of chain.

This deplorable event has not been followed by very perceptible diminution in the use of these dangerous single link chains. There are almost as many of them now at work as before the occurrence of the calamity just recorded.

Only one man has been killed in the past year by being drawn over the pulley,—the case recorded is No. 74. It was proved in evidence that the illness of the usual engineman rendered the employment of another necessary. The person selected did not understand the action of the machinery, and acknowledged his ignorance of that particular class of engine—a horizontal one. Nevertheless he was immediately set to work, and the result was, that two men were drawn over the pulley, one of whom did not long survive.

The statement that eighty-eight persons have lost their lives by "Falls of

coal and roof" is so startling as to demand more than usual comment; especially as out of that number fifty-five of the deaths have taken place in the thick coal. This alone would lead to a feeling of regret that the owners have not generally adopted the plan so judiciously practised by B. Gibbons and W. O. Foster, Esquires, at their separate collieries, a few miles from Dudley.

The vast accumulation of beds known as the "thick coal," is too lofty to be wrought as one mine. The difficulty of setting timber to the extreme upper measures, and the danger of removing it if so placed, must be evident to every practical miner. If the coal was gotten in twice by "long wall," these difficulties and dangers would not be encountered, and thousands of tons per acre would be liberated over and above the proportion obtained by working in the accustomed manner of "pillar and stall." But beyond all other results the saving of human life would be the most prominent, as is well proven in my present returns, which do not contain one single case of death in getting the thick coal by "long work."

It is a common practice here to drive out a second and even a third time to search for ribs and pillars. This process cannot be otherwise than dangerous; indeed, not a few of the fatal accidents in the "list" have taken place in this very class of workings. But had all the "thick coal" been wrought by "long wall," there would have been no pillars to search for, because in that mode of working everything is swept right away, leaving absolutely nothing for future operations.

There is another aggregation of considerable dimensions formed by the approximation of the "new mine and fire clay coals." They are divided by a stratum of "bat" or shale, and when that is of a certain thickness the two coals are wrought in separate mines. But when the "bat" is thin, both coals are gotten together by pillar and stall, and the result is then an excavation of nearly four yards in height, sometimes even more; consequently it becomes a very dangerous mine if worked too wide.

In this, as in the thick coal, sudden falls are occasioned by joints or divisional structure, and it often happens that these smooth-faced interstices are not visible until the mass has actually come down.

In the year now under notice nineteen lives have been lost in these "new mine and fire-clay coals."

Seven persons have been killed in the "heathen" coal; three have died from similar cause in the "bottom coal," and one in getting the "brooch" coal. Three deaths have occurred from falls in different seams in Cannock Chase. At present no very certain identity bas been arrived at about these latter coals, but most probably the extreme northern part represents the lower beds of Staffordshire, while other portions consist of the thick coal split up into various well-defined seams.

The aggregate of all these deaths occasioned by "falls" is thus made up to eighty-eight, as previously reported.

I will now enumerate some of them, but to particularize the whole would greatly increase the length of this report; therefore it may suffice to make the same remark as under the head "miscellaneous," that some of the accidents could not well be controlled. Still very many of them might have been prevented by a liberal use of timber; strict discipline and watchfulness most likely would have warded off others.

Some of these deaths have been brought about by working too wide. That remark particularly applies to Nos. 13, 32, and 87; indeed, I could point out other accidents in the list, which might well be placed in the same category, but those particular three were cases of stalls being too wide to a very notable extent.

It is needful to add that stalls get wider than their due measurement by the process of "rating off" (as it is termed) in consequence of the squeeze brought on by superincumbent pressure on the one hand, and upheaving of bottom on the other, both acting in equal manner on the grain of the coal, causing it to split into columnar masses and roll off the sides.

But that is only a reason the more for setting out the work in the beginning at safe and reliable dimensions.

Thoughtlessness and indifference to consequences frequently bring on fatal results, as is proven in Nos. 9, 26, 49, and 102.

The twenty-eighth special rule requires the men to sprag the coal in holing; but instances of disobedience take place, as in the fatal accidents Nos. 109 and 118.

No inconsiderable number of deaths by "falls" have taken place in the main or gate roads. In the stalls it is not unreasonable to expect occasional accidents of this kind; but surely, in an excavation of mere gate road width, needful precautions should be taken to prevent such contingencies.

The destruction of twenty-one lives by "firedamp" corresponds exactly with the loss in 1855. I had hoped to have been able to reduce it in 1856, but the explosion in the Ramrod Hall Colliery restored the average of the preceding year.

No. 16 is an example of disobedience: the boy had been ordered not to go into a certain stall, and an embankment called a "gaging" was thrown up to show that there was danger. Nevertheless he entered with a naked light, and by such perversity lost his life. I pointed out the insufficiency of a mere "gaging" as a danger signal.

Nos. 30 and 35 are of similar character: Cooper went into a dangerous place to look for a pike, and through this wrongful act both men were burned in such a manner as to cost them their lives. In this case no danger signal was set up at all.

Nos. 57 and 72 are but repetitions of want of care on the one hand, and of disobedience on the other. In both cases the sufferers were mere children who went beyond the air, probably, in ignorance of all danger.

No. 71 is an opposite instance: a man advanced in years, and all his life engaged in mining, is rash enough to carry a naked candle beyond the spouting, whereby he sacrificed his own life and that of a fellow-workman (No. 83).

The first Government rule, insisting on the "ventilation of all the working places,"—even to the far ends—must be strictly enforced; there is no other remedy for this class of accident.

In No. 91 a youth is sacrificed by utter ignorance of the nature of firedamp and of the proper use of the safety lamp:—Five persons engaged in an exploratory work become so terrified at the presence of the gas, that the deputy himself blows violently into his lamp to extinguish it. From the evidence afterwards given, there is reason to believe that the flame by this very act was passed through the gauze and so ignited the surrounding inflammable air. The force of the explosion threw the deceased into the sump, where for an hour or two he was actually forgotten. Such was the state of alarm of his companions that they came up the shaft without ever giving him a thought. His death was occasioned by drowning and not by the actual contact of fire.

No. 103 can only be classed as death arising from want of due and proper precaution.

No. 130 is the case of a boy, ten years of age, proceeding to a part of the pit where he positively had no business; but he was evidently too young to be employed in such a place. However, the primary cause of death was the re-opening of a spouting or sumping up, which had the effect of cutting off the air, so that for a while several yards of the far end had not the advantage of free ventilation, and it was in the head in that direction the poor child unfortunately wandered and received those injuries that occasioned his death.

But the most serious explosion of the year took place near Oldbury, on the 13th of August, in Lord Ward's Ramrod Hall colliery. It was a new work and no coal had been gotten but just the quantity resulting from the excavation of a few hundred yards of roadway.

There were but few pits in immediate neighbourhood with the colliery; consequently, the amount of carburetted hydrogen due to the mass of maiden coal had not been drained off, as is found to be the case in mines approximating more closely together, such as those about Wolverhampton and Bilston, where the pits are so very thickly dotted all over the whole country.

It was reasonable to expect the presence of firedamp, because the driving out of the work had exposed no inconsiderable amount of coal surface, the sectional area of the roadway in the thick coal being always very large. These expectations had, in fact, in some measure been verified, it being afterwards proved in evidence that gas had been detected on previous occasions.

Operations had ceased on the Saturday and were not resumed until the following Wednesday morning, and during this interval no one had descended to make a fire or attend to the horse. The weather was warm, the barometer low, and the wind from south-west. Thus for three days the mine was in a state of complete repose; no fire, no candles, nor any animal warmth imparted

Magnetic, 1856.

ENGINE

DOWNCAST

UPCAST

STABLE

DOOR

DOOR

DOOR

NOTE. THUS IS THE DOOR REFERRED TO IN MY REPORT.

DAM

DAM

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

Scale_2 Chains to an Inch.

PLAN OF THE

RAMROD HALL COLLIERY

Lionel Brough

1856.

by workmen, so that the colliery was in that condition to excite apprehension, and it is beyond measure surprising that the men had no anticipation of evil. In such weather, without a furnace, and with columns of air equal in depth and temperature, their suspicions should certainly have been aroused, but they appear never to have thought about it at all.

This indifference is the more remarkable, because of the familiarity of Staffordshire miners with the very phenomenon in question. It is so common in the summer months that when the air stagnates altogether, or oscillates sometimes one way, sometimes the other, the pits are locally described as "striving or fighting," and the men are perfectly aware of the danger, if it be what is termed a "sulphury mine." It is a result to be expected in collieries where no furnace is used, or, in other words, where the ventilation is left entirely to its own efforts.

The charter-master (Butty) was a very young man, and felt anxious to get the pit to work again after so long an interval, and no doubt hurried the men down for that purpose. The first band of eight persons descended with naked flame, but perceiving indications of firedamp on their arrival at the bottom, they promptly extinguished the candle, and shouted up the shaft for a lighted lamp to be sent down; but the charter-master disregarded this request and got into the skip with seven other persons, taking with them a shovel-full of *burning fuel*. They had not been lowered twenty yards when the ascending firedamp met them, and explosion instantly took place from ignition at the flaming coals. At the same moment the skip was detached from the "foot hook," so that in addition to the scorching fire, they were actually precipitated one hundred and fifty yards down the shaft, where they were afterwards found, a mangled mass at the bottom. Of those who had previously descended, three lost their lives by the explosion, making up a total of eleven persons destroyed.

At the various inquests resulting from this occurrence, I pointed out that the Government first rule was violated, inasmuch as at the time of explosion there could be no "adequate amount of ventilation," precisely because there was no furnace; also, that the seventeenth special rule demanding "daily examination" had been utterly disobeyed. Nevertheless, at the first inquest the verdict was "accidental death," without comment or remark whatever: at the succeeding inquests "manslaughter" was recorded against the deceased Butty, grounded on his non-compliance with the special rule; but ventilation as indicated by the general rule did not meet with equal consideration. It is unnecessary to say I continue to entertain the opinion that that portion of the Act of Parliament was quite as much violated as the seventeenth special rule itself. There was a total absence of adequate ventilation, because there was a total absence of furnace or fire.

Opinion was offered that a door in one of the bolt holes had been left open, but there was no evidence to establish the fact. I closely inspected the colliery several times after the accident, and have reason to believe that the door was duly closed. In this view of the case I was supported by the evidence of Mr. Wynne, who was called in to assist in the investigation.

In the equable warm state of atmosphere which at the time must have prevailed both above and below ground, and in the absence of all movement for three consecutive days and nights, the explosion could have well taken place, had that door been open or shut. Without the necessary means for producing action or stir of the air, the pit would unavoidably charge itself with all the firedamp that the coal would be likely to give out, which in due time would reach the inset without current, by reason of the well-known natural law of the diffusion of gases, and in this manner the pit would be in a perilous state whether the door was open, or whether it was shut.

It proves itself; the firedamp was actually arriving when the first party of men reached the bottom, and by the simultaneous action of the water-barrel in the downcast (this barrel being of very ample dimensions) just sufficient impulse was given on that side to impart movement to the other, and this would have the effect of sending the eliminated gas to the inset and shaft, up which, in fact, it began to stream when the second skipfull of men commenced their descent. If the first band had kept light a few minutes longer, they would have fired the pit before the second detachment had got into the skip, and these latter would have escaped the fate that awaited them.

In such a pit, explosion should not take place. There was no broken coal, no old wastes, nothing but a pair of shafts, with corresponding well-driven gate roads and bolt holes, all of ample dimensions, and all thirled; nothing was wanting but a sufficient fire at the upcast.

Nothwithstanding this and other previous warnings, there are still very many collieries without furnace ventilation, or, indeed, any other artificial means whatever to produce a continuous current of air.

I have not kept an accurate account, but from such data as I possess, I believe that by the 156 deaths already recorded, seventy widows, and about 200 children, have been left without other support than parish relief, their own labour, or precarious and insufficient assistance from others. I have been given to understand that at some collieries a weekly stipend is paid to widows during a certain time after the death of their husbands, but I am unable to supply this information from my own knowledge.

In addition to the deaths in the "list," thirty-seven persons have been killed in iron stone pits. It has not been customary to hand in a return of such casualties, but I do so now to show the strong necessity of iron stone workings being subject to the same supervision as coal itself. Indeed, the two products are so intimately connected together, and so completely members of the same formation, that, without doubt, it was originally intended that the Act of Parliament should embrace them both. In fact, the inspection of coal mines can only be rendered complete by including the concomitant iron stone measures within its powers.

One life (that of a boy) has been lost by falling into an old shaft, which, being in the field of a working colliery, enabled me to take the case before the magistrates, and get the penalty inflicted. This death is not included in the list."

In the past year many hundreds of shafts have been fenced around, or otherwise rendered secure; but in consequence of the wording of the Act, it is sometimes as much as I can perform to arrive at the desired enforcement.

Two instances of suicide have taken place in old shafts, each case by a woman, and they must have encountered considerable difficulty in getting over the pailings, both pits having the protection of strong post and rail. These deaths are not put in the returns.

No death has taken place by boiler explosion in the year under notice. Three cases of a very serious character occurred in iron manufactories, involving the loss of ten lives, but not one single instance of death from the explosion of colliery boilers.

One young man, not employed in the colliery, lost his life in a working shaft of sixty fathoms in depth. He fell in consequence of some rough play at the pit top with the person who was banking at the time. Neither is this death to be found in the "list."

Fatal accidents at blast furnaces, forges, rolling mills, explosions of gunpowder, and all other such surface casualties do not come within the meaning of the Act, though connected in some degree with mining; consequently, I do not include them in my present returns, or take any notice of them more than to say many deaths have occurred from such various causes. There are few countries where more maimed and mutilated persons are seen, which may be considered a reasonable criterion of the innumerable accidents that take place. It may be said that, between mines and manufactories, these casualties are of daily occurrence.

From the circumstance of this district being so close to the birth-place and cradle of the steam engine, it might be expected to excel all others in machinery, but I cannot say that such is the case. It is true that many mines possess the advantage of thorough good engines and winding apparatus, but there are far more to be found with inadequate power and inefficient machinery. Some are still to be seen with open-topped cylinders, wooden beams, spherical and waggon-shaped boilers, low pit frames, small pullies over the shaft, and all the bygone apparatus of other days; engines overpowered by being employed to pump and wind, naked boilers and steam-pipes, and great waste of fuel in the generation of steam.

One engine is sometimes made to draw three, four, and even five different pits at considerable distances and every imaginable angle. Where a whimsey is erected to wind a pair of shafts, there it remains; and it may happen that new

pits are sunk further a-field at distances of one, two, and three hundred yards from the engine house, until the whole place becomes a network of heavy iron chains, some of them actually drawing at acute angles. An engine thus hampered with varying weights, distances, and counterpoises, can sometimes but just stagger on under its accumulated load.

Over the heads of the miners swings a heavy lump of cast iron called a "dolly," occasionally a whole cluster of them; they are so suspended to counteract the weight between the drum and the pit-frame, because without such balance the heavy iron chain would sway back over the pulley. The necessary weight should be thrown into thick double links, which would effect the same equipoise, and no inconvenience would attend the arrangement if the pit-frames were but made sufficiently high. Several collieries have judiciously adopted the plan, but the larger number still retain the old-fashioned "dolly."

In some countries a system of contract is in use for getting the minerals: in my district it may be said to prevail altogether. These contractors are called "charter-masters," locally "butties." They are for the most part good practical miners, because, in fact, they spring from the ranks of the workmen; however, for that very reason they are deficient in education, and, consequently, the increasing necessity for the application of scientific principles to the art of mining undergoes obstruction. The requirement of the ground-bailiffs to be responsible for the safe condition of the mines under their charge is evident from this fact, the "butties" act in the capacity of *contractors*, and therefore the necessity of the direct intervention of the viewers.

I may observe that the getting of coal and ironstone by charter or contract is so deeply rooted here that it may be considered as likely to remain the permanent system of the district. There are some mines worked without charter-masters, but such exceptions are few in number.

The occasional appearance of the upper portion of the Silurian formation is proof of considerable geological disturbance in this district. The protrusion of basaltic rock to the surface, and its interlacement with the coal and ironstone measures undergound, is still more confirmatory of the fact.

These upheaving movements taking place in all probaility subsequent to the deposition of the beds of coal, have had the effect of reticulating the whole field into a complication of faults and dislocations, with the corresponding results of producing an extremely tender stratification throughout. It is also worthy of notice in South Staffordshire, that an immense quantity of coal and ironstone is comprised in comparatively a small depth. I do not know of a more compressed section of workable measures than the one under notice.

Added to this, two of the most valuable masses, the "thick coal," and the "new mine and fire-clay coals," when wrought, leave cavities of vast dimensions as regards height, which, in a considerable degree, tends to the further weakening of the entire stratification. These various conditions render mining in this district a more dangerous operation than probably in most other coal fields.

I do not adduce these facts as palliative of the numerous casualties that take place, but still I think it a measure of fairness and justice to record them in my report.

As the "thick coal" in the visible field becomes every year more and more exhausted by the active mining now in progress, an interesting question arises as to its hidden continuity under the Permian and new red sandstone series. It is the present opinion, that in time those formations will be pierced through far beyond the Spon Lane collieries. I incline to the belief that the "thick coal" will be so found all the way towards Birmingham, though unquestionably at considerable depth.

If such should hereafter prove to be the case, I trust that measures will be taken to ensure the application of the "long wall" system, to the getting of this very valuable seam. Much human life will be saved by so doing, and a greater proportion of coal per acre will be realized than by any other mode of working.

If, on the opposite side of the known basin the coal should be found to set in again to the westward towards Shropshire, the remark I have just made will equally apply. It is impossible to say that the measures do not exist under

the new red sandstone in that direction; on the contrary, there is reason to hope that they will be so discovered beyond the influence of the great fault; but as in the case of the eastern side, it will be at great depth. However, to a certain extent, depth is not fatal to profitable mining.

In conclusion, I may observe, that the "Coal Mines Inspection Act" cannot fail to meet with the reward so justly its due. Fatal accidents must ultimately be largely diminished in amount, and further good results will follow in the gradual improvement of mines and machinery.

The workmen are already aware of the value of this measure. They see that the Inspectors are unceasing in their efforts to carry out its spirit and intention; and, moreover, that they constantly share with them all their dangers and perils.

The goodwill and co-operation of the miners would undergo further increase by education, which unquestionably would lead them to be more thoughtful when under ground. General habits of carefulness amongst the men themselves would be certain to diminish the dangers of their occupation.

However, as far as I can see, education does not appear to be much promoted here. Neither is it sought for, or thought of, by the people themselves, on account of the never-failing demand for the labour of young persons. The rate of wages offered to boys readily sends them into the pit or the manufactory at an early age, and thus but few learn to read and write. If children were prevented from working in mines until they had attained their twelfth or thirteenth year, they would most likely be sent to school by their parents. I know of no other mode of conferring upon them the important advantage of instruction, for, once in the pit, all desire for it is lost for ever.

Amongst others, one proof may suffice to show the extent of this deplorable want of education. I have attended by far the greater number of inquests held on persons who have lost their lives by mining accidents in my district; and during these investigations, have listened to the examination of some hundreds of witnesses. It is with regret I now record, that in but very few instances could a miner sign his own deposition; almost invariably they are obliged to append their mark to the evidence they have supplied.

I have, &c.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of Persons acting in the Management of Collieries, and of all Persons employed in or about the same, in the South Staffordshire District.

General Rules.

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall under ordinary circumstances be in a fit state for working.

2. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air pit, shall be securely fenced.

3. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.

4. Every working and pumping pit or shaft where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe shall be securely cased or lined.

5. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

6. A proper indicator to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power used for lowering or raising persons.

7. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve.

I CERTIFY, That these Special Rules have received the Sanction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and also that they are those which are in use throughout my District.

LIONEL BROUGH,
Inspector of Coal Mines for South Staffordshire and Worcestershire.

SPECIAL RULES.

EVERY collier and other workman shall receive from the manager, or in the case of pits worked by charter, from the charter-master, a copy of these rules, which shall be equally binding upon the owner, agents, and workmen, and the engagement of the latter shall be considered as an agreement to observe the same, and to be responsible for the consequences of neglecting them.

Manager or Ground Bailiff.

1. The colliery manager or ground bailiff shall have full command over the charter-masters, contractors, engineers, and other officers and servants employed in the colliery, who are to receive their orders from him, and to apply to him, or to such other person as may be appointed to act on his behalf, for instructions as often as may be necessary, and he shall be responsible for seeing that the following duties are duly performed, either by the charter-master or by some other person appointed for that purpose:

I. That the roads in the pit are, in all cases, well and properly secured and timbered where required.

II. That the air-doors are good and proper, and that all permanent stoppings are made secure.

III. That, where practicable, the sump and every place in the pit is ventilated, and that every air-way is travelled as often as may be necessary, and that the areas of the same are kept up to the standard prescribed by the manager.

IV. That, where practicable, the stables are placed in the return air-course or ventilated into it.

V. That the shafts are kept in repair, and the garland curbs cleaned out regularly; and, where a shaft is so far from vertical as to endanger the safety of the men, that it is widened in the best way practicable.

VI. That all pits and insets are so constructed that the hooker-on can perform his duties without standing in the shaft when a load is ascending.

VII. That, where required, good and sufficient rollers are put up.

VIII. That no chains or ropes are used which, in the opinion of the manager, are over-worn or seriously damaged.

IX. That signals are put from the pit to the engine in all cases where they are fifty yards apart.

X. That the engines are kept in gear by a screw or some other sufficient mechanical contrivance.

XI. That a charter-master, or some other party, competent to undertake the duties imposed by these rules, is appointed at every pit.

N.B.—The term Manager shall in all cases apply to and be binding upon the person acting as Superintendent of the underground workings for the time being, whether the general manager, ground bailiff, or some other person acting for them or either of them, having full control over the charter-master or his deputy.

Colliery Engineer, Manager, or Ground Bailiff.

2. The colliery engineer, manager, or ground bailiff shall examine, frequently, the state of every engine and boiler, and of the winding machinery, and winding ropes or chains, at every pit under his control or supervision; and shall, on perceiving, or receiving notice of any defect in any rope or chain, immediately examine, and if found defective, stop the working of such rope or chain, until it shall have been repaired, or a new one substituted.

3. The colliery engineer, manager, or ground bailiff, shall cause every steam engine boiler in his charge to be cooled down, emptied of water, and thoroughly cleaned out and scraped, and the flues of every such boiler to be thoroughly swept, at such times as may be necessary; and shall inspect, as often as practicable, the state of the float or water-gauge of each boiler, and cause it to be kept in good repair.

Engine Tenders.

4. The engine tender shall examine at least once a day the machinery, boilers, and other apparatus connected with the engine and pits. He shall report the state of the same to the head engineer or manager, as often as may be necessary, and in case any defect be apparent, of a nature to endanger life, he shall cease working until the same be reported to the colliery engineer, manager, or ground bailiff. He shall be responsible for the general cleanliness of his engine, and for the boilers being properly cleaned out, and he shall, in no case, carry more pressure on the boiler than is authorized by the colliery engineer, manager, or ground bailiff.

5. The engine tender shall always be at his engine in sufficient time before the hour fixed for the colliers to commence work, to enable him to have his engine ready to start, and to let down the person whose duty it may be to examine the state of the workings previously to the pit commencing work, and shall, before letting any person down, examine carefully the winding gear, and run the rope or chain once up and down the shaft; and shall not permit more than eight persons to ascend or descend at the same time, nor let any person down the pit, in the absence of a banksman, nor leave the hand-gears whilst men are ascending or descending, except in case of immediate and urgent necessity.

6. The engine tender shall act carefully upon the signal of the banksman, or the hooker-on, and when the signal is not clearly understood, he shall wait until it be repeated.

7. The engine tender shall not, except by special authority, allow any working collier or other person to be in the engine house for any purpose, nor without such authority shall he leave his engine in the charge of any other person.

8. No collier shall be permitted to work in any pit, day or night, without an engine tender over him, unless some arrangement be made by which he can communicate with some person at the surface left in charge of the pit.

9. No engine tender, banksman, or other person, upon the efficient discharge of whose duty the safety of the workmen depends, shall be permitted to work more than two turns continuously, except in case of extreme necessity.

Banksmen and Hookers-on.

10. The charter-master, or in his absence, the banksman, shall have the command of, and be responsible for, the state of the pit-top. He shall see that the frames are kept free from coal or dirt, that fence guards are regularly put up, that these and all other apparatus at the pit-top are kept in proper repair, and shall report their state to the manager as often as may be necessary.

11. The banksman shall not allow any person other than those employed in the pit to descend the same, or to remain upon the pit bank, without special order, nor shall he allow any person to descend in a state of intoxication, nor any boys under twelve years of age, unless accompanied by a man.

12. The banksman shall, in all cases, give the proper signal to the engine tender to lower the skip or cage, and he shall not allow any person to descend any pit in work, without first giving the signal to the hooker-on at the bottom of the pit and receiving the return signal, nor to descend against a loaded skip or bye chain, except in cases of necessity, nor shall he allow more than eight persons to descend at any one time; nor, if there be two bands in the shaft, shall any person be permitted to ascend or descend against a loaded band, unless the shaft be divided.

13. The banksman shall not allow any person to descend with tools, implements, timber or other things, without first seeing that the same are securely placed in the cage or skip.

14. The banksman shall be especially careful that the runner be placed over the shaft immediately upon the skip or cage being sufficiently high to admit of this being done.

15. The banksman shall not, under any pretence whatever, leave the top of the pit when any person is ascending or descending the shaft, nor allow any person to descend without properly tackling the skip or cage.

16. The hooker-on shall have the charge of all *ascending* skips, whether loaded or unloaded, in the same manner as the banksman has of all descending skips, and he shall see that in all cases the skip is properly loaded. He shall not allow more than eight persons to ascend at any one time, nor shall he allow any person to ascend upon a loaded skip, nor without first transmitting the proper signal to the banksman and receiving the return signal, nor without seeing that the skip is properly tackled; and he shall be equally responsible with the banksman for the due observance of such portions of these regulations as are applicable to him; and he shall see that the sump is covered before any person is allowed to descend.

Charter-masters.

17. The manager or his deputy, or in his absence the charter-master or his deputy, shall examine the state of the workings every day previously to the colliers commencing work, or more frequently if necessary, and shall be responsible for the proper condition of such workings. He shall in such examination use safety-lamps if necessary, and shall see that a sufficient number are always kept ready for use.

18. The charter-master shall comply with the instructions of the manager or ground bailiff in all matters relating to the opening and carrying on of the works; and, in no case, in the absence of the person having the superintendence of the underground workings, shall he open any new workings without first reporting the same to such superintendent, or to the colliery office.

19. The charter-master shall have the full control, subject to these rules, of the workmen employed both under ground and on the pit bank, and shall be responsible for any damage arising from his neglect to exercise such control, or from the employment of improper persons. He shall on no account absent himself from the pit without leaving some competent party in charge; and if his absence be more than temporary, he shall report the same to the manager without delay; and on engaging any workmen he shall give to him a copy of these rules, and cause so much thereof as relate to him to be read over or explained.

20. The charter-master or his deputy shall, where no other person is appointed for that purpose, examine the state of the shaft, side walls, inset, and sump, at least once a day, and shall give due notice when such repairs are necessary as to require it, to the colliery manager or his deputy, whose duty it shall be to see them done. In any case of immediate emergency, or in the absence of the manager or his deputy, the charter-master shall be responsible for making the necessary repairs. He shall also be responsible for the scaffold being replaced over the sump, immediately upon the water being drawn out, and for the sump never being left uncovered whilst the pit is at work, nor left without some fence-guard whilst the water is being drawn out, if any persons are down the pit during such time; also for proper supplies of timber being provided; for the roof, both of the gate-roads and workings, being properly secured by timber where required; for the air-ways being kept clear and open and sufficiently large; for adequate stoppings being put in and kept secure; and for the proper condition of the pit in all points affecting the safety of the workman.

21. At every pit either "D" links, tacklers, or a skip shall be kept for the purpose of raising or lowering men, and the charter-master shall see that these are always kept in good order, and are not used for any other purpose.

22. In case of any accident occurring, immediate notice is to be forwarded to the field surgeon, and to the colliery office by the manager, or, in his absence, by the charter-master or his deputy.

Colliers.

23. No collier or other person shall descend the pit contrary to the direction of the banksman, nor ascend contrary to the direction of the hooker-on; nor

shall any person ascend or descend upon a log, or upon a loaded skip, nor attempt to get in or out of the skip at the top until the runner be drawn over the pit shaft.

24. Every collier shall, in all matters relating to the working of the mine or the safety of the men, obey strictly the orders of the manager, charter-master, or his deputy; and no man or boy shall be allowed to go into any part of the pit other than where he works, without special authority from the charter-master or his deputy.

25. Every collier shall, upon being ordered so to do by the person who, for the time being, has charge of the pit, cease to use any candle or other naked light, and shall be provided (in such way as the regulations of the colliery require) with safety lamps.

26. No collier shall take a naked candle, matches, or any other combustible matter into any portion of the mine where safety lamps are ordered to be used, nor open any safety lamp, nor use it for lighting anything by, and when he shall have ceased using any safety lamp, or when any safety lamp shall have become damaged, or in any way unfit for use, the same shall be at once taken to the charter-master or his deputy.

27. Every collier shall, upon leaving his place of work, take care that no lighted candle or lamp, or other fire (except where used for the purpose of ventilation) be left therein, or in any part of the workings he may pass through or by, unless it be under the care of some person remaining therein; nor shall any collier, on any pretence, light any blower or accumulation of gas; nor shall he leave any gunpowder exposed or in a state of danger.

28. Every collier shall securely sprag or spurn the coal whilst holing, and also prop where necessary the roof of the place where he may work, and if he should not be provided with sufficient props, he is to cease working, and report the same to the manager.

29. Every workman employed in any pit shall inform the person in charge of the workings of the existence of any fire-damp, or of any insecurity of the roof, shaft, or other parts of the workings, or of any air door being left open, immediately on its being observed by him.

30. No workman shall injure any air-course, brattice, or stopping; or leave open, wholly or partially, any door, or do any other thing whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the lives of the men or the property of the owner endangered.

31. Where safety lamps are used, no person shall be allowed to "blast" coal without the permission of the charter-master or manager; and all blasting powder shall be carried in tin canisters; and no person shall take in the pit more than five pounds of powder in one canister.

32. Any collier or other person employed in or about the colliery shall be subject to dismissal without notice, if he shall wilfully disregard, or act contrary to any of the foregoing rules, or if it shall appear to the manager that the men or machinery are in any way endangered by his incapacity or neglect.

N.B.—The 18th and 19th Vict. cap. 108, enacts that every person who neglects or wilfully violates any of these rules shall be fined a sum not exceeding 2l., or be imprisoned three months; or if such person be owner or agent, he is liable to be fined 5l.

List of Colliery Accidents, with Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District, during the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 3	1	Lay's Colliery, No. 7 pit.	Kingswinford	W. and G. Firmstone	Henry Davis, pikeman (20).	Fall of roof in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
5	2	Rectory Colliery, Church pit.	Ditto	Hall, Hollcroft, and Pearson	Zachariah Tomlinson (35).	Ditto ditto	–	–	1	–	1
7	3	Haye's Colliery, Coppice pit.	Brereton	Earl Talbot	William Brindley, loader (15).	Fall of coal from the side in the 12th seam.	–	–	1	–	1
11	4	Tividale Colliery, Rattle Chain pit.	Dudley Port	J. and H. Haines	William Ball, manager (34).	Slipped on surface, and fell down the shaft 75 fathoms.	–	1	–	–	1
12	5	Bloxwich Colliery, No. 2 pit.	Bloxwich	J. and T. Turley	William Parker, banksman (22).	Pulling a skip towards him, the dog-hook broke, and he fell backwards down the shaft 65 fathoms.	–	1	–	–	1
18	6	The Green Colliery	Tipton	C. Roberts and Co.	William Colbourn, loader (16).	Fall of coal from side in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
19	7	Chappel Hill Colliery.	Kingswinford	New British Iron Company	James Pearson, loader (36).	Ditto ditto	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in January	–	2	5	–	7
Feb. 4	8	Corbyn's Hall Colliery, Daisy's Hill pit.	Ditto	Matthews and Bond	Z. Bromley, loader (16).	Fall of coal in gate-road in the thick coal.	–	–	1	–	1
5	9	Brownhills Colliery, Withy pit.	Cannock Chase	William Harrison	William Frawford, overman (57).	Fall of roof whilst removing a prop without preparation for temporary support of a known bad top.	–	–	1	–	1
8	10	Mabbs Bank Colliery. Bullock's pit.	Willenhall	P. Williams and Co.	Hugh Prior, loader (45).	Fall of rock whilst emptying rubbish into old waste from a working stall.	–	–	1	–	1

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856											
Feb. 9	11	Corbyn's Hall Colliery, Daisy's Hill pit.	Kingswinford - -	Matthews and Bond - -	Samuel Southall, driver (15).	Went into stable underground in the dark, and with a strap struck a horse, which kicked out and killed him.	1	–	–	–	1
14	12	Albion Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	Walter Williams - - -	Joseph Lloyd, loader (23).	Fall of roof in the thick coal workings -	–	–	1	–	1
16	13	Whitehall Colliery -	Cradley Heath - -	George Dudley - - -	William Dix (23) -	Fall of coal and rock in the thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
23	14	Port Colliery - -	Dudley Port - - -	Frederick Giles - - -	Wm. Bellison (40) -	Fall of roof in new mine coal workings -	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in February -	1	–	6	–	7
Mar. 6	15	Oak Tree Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	T. and J. Badger - - -	Isaac Moore, pikeman (30).	Heavy fall of coal and rock in the thick coal.	–	–	1	–	1
10	16	Wallbut's Colliery, No. 1 pit.	Bilston - - - -	S. H. Blakwell - - -	Martin Doyle, dirt carrier (15).	Injured in an explosion of fire-damp the 25th of February, and died thereof on the 10th of March.	–	–	–	1	1
12	17	Park Colliery - -	Ettingshall Park - -	Jones and Murcott - -	Robt. Hughes, pikeman (40).	Descending with three others, he fell out of the skip and was precipated to the bottom of the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
12	18	Old Park Colliery, No. 26 pit.	Dudley - - -	Lord Ward - - -	Richard Wood, pikeman (35).	Injured by a fall of coal on the 29th of February, in the thick coal, and died on the 12th of March.	–	–	1	–	1
13	19	Wallbut's Colliery, No. 1 pit.	Bilston - - -	S. H. Blackwell - - -	Mark Cooner, loader (35).	Fall of roof in the new mine and fire clay coal.	–	–	1	–	1
18	20	Dunkirk Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	P. Williams and Company -	Thos. Lloyd, loader (49).	Fall of roof in gate-road of heathen coal	–	–	1	–	1
18	21	Birchy Coppice, Colliery.	Rowley Regis - -	J. and H. Haines - - -	Henry Taylor, pikeman (25).	Injured in the thick coal by a fall of roof on the 15th of March; died thereof on the 18th of March.	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Mar. 19	22	Oak House Colliery	West Bromwich -	Plant and Richards - -	Geo. Okley, loader (55).	Fall of a mass of brazils in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
21	23	Green Lanes Colliery	Walsall - - -	Highways, Brothers - -	Thos. Odish, pikeman (30).	Fall of roof in the "bottom coal" -	–	–	1	–	1
23	24	Chances Bottom Colliery	Oldbury - - -	Collins and Clifton - -	Henry Pearson, pikeman (54).	Injured himself in getting some coal down, and died of hernia.	1	–	–	–	1
27	25	Hockley Colliery -	Coseley - - -	Benjamin Johnson - -	T. Hampton, (16).	Fall of coal overhead in the thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in March -	1	1	8	1	11
April 2	26	Herbert's Park, No. 4 pit.	Darlaston - - -	David Jones - - -	Jno. Wappington, pikeman (44).	Fall of roof in new mine and fire clay coal, would not keep within the protection afforded by the timber.	–	–	1	–	1
9	27	High Lanes, No. 3 pit	Dudley - - -	S. H. Blackwell - - -	Charles Roberts, loader (30).	Fall of roof in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
12	28	Bullock's Farm Colliery.	West Bromwich -	T. Davies and Sons - -	William Wooton, deputy (45).	Fall of roof in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
12	29	Rounds Green - -	Oldbury - - - -	Bennitt and Taylor - -	John Winwood, labourer (40).	Was on the top of an old pit frame to assist in taking it down, when it fell with him.	1	–	–	–	1
19	30	Lunt Colliery - -	Bilston - - -	J. and H. Haines - - -	Jas. Finen, loader (21).	Injured in an explosion of firedamp on the 16th and died of such injuries on the 19th of April.	–	–	–	1	1
20	31	Conygré Colliery, No. 82 pit.	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	John Whitehouse, pikeman (25).	Injured by fall of coal in the thick coal on the 18th and died on the 20th of April.	–	–	1	–	1

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	No. of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856. April 21	32	Lodge Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	Thos. Davies and Sons - -	Geo. Matthews, loader (18).	Fall of roof in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
23	33	Hob and Nob Colliery.	Stourbridge - - -	Perrins and Harrison -	Wm. Abel, miner (35).	Ascending the shaft with another man, the round wire rope (½-inch diameter) suddenly snapped.	–	1	–	–	1
24	34	Old Park Colliery No. 28 pit.	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Jno. Simcox, aged (18).	Spine injured by a fall in the thick coal nearly two years since; died 24th of April 1856.	–	–	1	–	1
28	35	Lunt Colliery - -	Bilston - - - -	J. and H. Haines - - -	Samuel Cooper, pikeman (25).	Injured by the explosion of firedamp of the 16th instant, and died thereof this day.	–	–	–	1	1
29	36	Corbyns Bank - -	Kingswinford - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Thos. Pugh, dirt carrier (12).	Fall of roof in the gate-road of the heathen coal.	–	–	1	–	1
29	37	Neachells Colliery, No. 11.	Porto Bello - - -	T. Davies and Son - -	Thos. Wright, driver (20).	Trams on bank ran wild and broke his leg, and he died of the injuries received six days after.	1	–	–	–	1
30	38	Whyley Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	J. Piercy - - - -	Hy. Edwards, dirt carrier (12).	Fall of coal in the holing. Thick coal.	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in April	2	1	8	2	13
May 3	39	Saltwell Colliery, No. 3 pit.	Netherton - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	James Smith, loader (35).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
7	40	Tividale Colliery -	Rowley Regis - - -	Bagnall and Jesson - -	John Farr, filler (14).	Fall of roof in the gate-road of the heathen coal.	–	–	1	–	1

List of Colliery Fatal Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856. May 12	41	Fiery Hole	Moxley	Groucott and Sons	John Southall, pikeman, (20).	Injured by a fall of coal on the 29th of March in the new mine and fire-clay coal; died this day.		–	1		1
21	42	Pensnett Colliery	Kingswinford	Philpots and Plant	John Jukes, pike man, (20).	Fall of coal in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
21	43	New Baremoor	Netherton	New British Iron Company	Saml. Turner, pikeman (19).	Fall of coal in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
22	44	Eve Hill	Dudley	T. & J. Badger	Joseph Smith, butty (50).	As he was ascending the shaft, a woman who was banking, let a cast-iron plate slip from her hands.	–	1	–	–	1
22	45	Stow Heath	Wolverhampton	W. & J. Sparrow	Edward Evans, deputy (40).	Whilst attempting to secure the gate-road, the old gob ran in upon him like sand (bottom coal).	–	–	1	–	1
26	46	Saltwell Colliery, No. 6 pit.	Netherton	Lord Ward	Joseph Gill, deputy (40).	In assisting a badly wounded man in the thick coal, he broke a bood vessel and died in two hours.	1	–	–	–	1
29	47	Mabbs Bank, Pritchard's pit.	Willenhall	P. Williams	Samuel Juggins, loader (39).	Fall of roof in new mine and fire clay coals.	–	–	1	–	1
31	48	Tantony Colliery	West Bromwich	Davis, Field, Co.	Isaac Jones, deputy (36).	Fall of coal in gate-road of thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in May	1	1	8	–	10
June 5	49	Plant Colliery	Willenhall	W. M. Sparrow	Abel William, pikeman (21).	Fall of coal in the new mine and fire clay coal, went under a place rendered dangerous by a recent shot.	–	–	1	–	1

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	No. of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856. June 5	50	Deep pit	Dudley Port	Wm. Hopkins	Jno. Wheeler (16).	Caught hold of foot hook to ride up a few feet, but feared to let go, and finally fell at 70 fathoms.	–	1	–	–	1
5	51	Bradley Colliery	Gospel Oak	P. Williams	Richard Everitt, sinker (40).	Standing on the collar board he suddenly fell down the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
6	52	Todd's End	Tipton	Welsh and Barrow	John Smith, pikeman (29).	Descending the shaft with five others he suddenly fell out of the skip.	–	1	–	–	1
7	53	Piercy Colliery	West Bromwich	Thomas Cox & Co.	John Sheldon, pikeman (29).	Fall of coal in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
9	54	Furnace Colliery No. 13 pit.	Oldbury	Wm. Bennitt	J. Atherston, deputy (50).	Suffocated by carbonic acid gas in heathen coal.	1	–	–	–	1
9	55	Rough Hills	Sedgeley	Henry Hill	David Turner (17).	Descending shaft with another lad, the hook of one of the tacklers broke.	–	1	–	–	1
12	56	Mabbs' Bank, Pritchard's pit.	Willenhall	P. Williams	Wm. Lunn (27)	Fall of coal in new mine and fire-clay coals.	–	–	1	–	1
15	57	Tantory Colliery	West Bromwich	Davis, Field, and Co.	Wm. Phillips (14)	Burned in an explosion of fire-damp on the 30th of May, and died this day.	–	–	–	1	1
20	58	Lodge Colliery	West Bromwich	Thos. Davies and Sons	Jas. Winfield (41)	Fall of roof in the thick coal	–	–	1	–	1
20	59	Fulwoods' End	Coseley	J. & T. Turley	Josh. Downs, pikeman, (30).	Descending with another man, a brick fell out of side of shaft, and knocked him out of skip.	–	1	–	–	1
20	60	Old Park Colliery, No. 20 pit.	Dudley	Lord Ward	S. Crewe (20) J. Crewe (18) W. Crewe (13) J. Hartshorn (18) H. Fletcher (14) J. Jones (20) H. Glaze (13) J. Plant (15)	Breaking of a single-link chain. The first named six were instantly killed; the other two died shortly afterwards. They were all ascending in one skip, and had nearly reached the top when the chain snapped, and they were precipitated down the shaft—a fall of very nearly twenty-two fathoms.	–	8	–	–	8

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shaft.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856. June 21	61	Buffery Colliery -	Dudley - - - -	Wm. Haden ; - - -	Wm. Jeavons (11)	Fell down the shaft from the surface, where he was employed by his father.	–	1	–	–	1
						Number of Deaths in June	1	14	4	1	20
July 4	62	Buck Bank pit -	Kingswinford - -	Matthews and Bond - -	Jas. Gellard, pikeman (36).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
9	63	Vicarage pit - -	Wednesbury - - -	Charles Hunt - - -	F. J. Taylor, deputy (30).	Fall of roof in gate-road of heathen coal	–	–	1	–	1
15	64	Conygré Colliery, No. 8 pit.	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	D. Hainsbury, pikeman (18).	Premature explosion of shot in the heathen coal.	1	–	–	–	1
16	65	Holt Colliery - -	Oldbury - - -	J. Bennitt and Sons - -	Geo. Hadley (15) -	Strained himself in getting a skip on to the rails, on the 27th June, and died this day.	1	–	–	–	1
17	66	High Lanes, No. 3 pit.	Dudley - - -	S. H. Blackwell - - -	Pinah Davis, loader (25).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
18	67	Union Colliery, No. 5 pit.	West Bromwich - -	P. Williams - - - -	Jno. Mills, deputy (63).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
19	68	Sledmore Colliery -	Dudley - - - -	Wm. Haden - - -	Wm. Smith, aged (14).	Suffocated by carbonic acid gas, in consequence of going beyond the current of air.	1	–	–	–	1
25	69	Rough Hills - -	Bilston - - - -	Cadman and Dodd - -	T. Tranter, butty, (40).	Killed by a brick which fell out of shaft	–	1	–	–	1
26	70	Rounds Green -	Oldbury - - -	Bennitt and Taylor - -	W. Mountford, sinker, (59).	Bowk caught in a byott coming up -	–	1	–	–	1
27	71	Tividale Colliery, No. 3 pit.	Rowley Regis - -	Bagnall and Jesson - -	T. Cambridge, deputy, (52).	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 17th instant, and died on the 27th.	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shaft.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856. July 30	72	Moor Colliery -	Tipton - - - -	Ed. Williams - - -	J. Nottingham (14).	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 24th, and died on the 30th instant.	–	–	–	1	1
						Number of deaths in July -	3	2	4	2	11
Aug 1	73	New Mine Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	Parker and Halford - -	Josh. Farringdon pikeman (25).	A fall of roof in the heathen coal -	–	–	1	–	1
7	74	Cradley Heath -	Corngreaves - - -	King, Swindel, and Evers -	Jno. Williams, horse keeper (52).	Drawn over the pulley - - -	–	1	–	–	1
13	75	Ramrod Hall Colliery	Oldbury - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Thos. Baker (23). R. Cartwright (43). Jno. Sheldon (36). Thos. Shaw (35). Thos. Round (34). J. Walletts (28). W. Simpson (33). S. Willett (26). J. Fulford (16). Jno. Bryan (13). T. Hampton (18).	Explosion of fire-damp; caused in the first instance by the absence of artificial means to produce a current of air. In a secondary degree by the neglect of the butty, Thomas Baker, who, in disobedience of the 17th special rule did not have the pit examined before the men descended to their work, whereby eleven persons out of sixteen lost their lives.	–	–	–	11	11
14	76	Ettingshall Colliery -	Sedgeley - - -	Henry Hill - - - -	Josh. Harris (42).	Fall of coal in a small gin pit - -	–	–	1	–	1
15	77	Coal Leasow - -	Kingswinford - -	Harris, Parish, and Co. -	Wm. Meredith, pikeman (24) -	Heavy piece of coal rated off the side in the gate road of the thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
16	78	New Mine Colliery, No. 7 pit.	Bilston - - - - -	Blackwell and Company - -	Patrick Egan, loader (17).	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856. Aug. 19	79	Old Park Colliery, No. 29 pit.	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	T. Thompson, driver, (12).	Injured on the 6th instant by a loaded skip running wild, died this day.	1	–	–	–	1
20	80	Furnace Colliery, No. 4 pit.	Oldbury - - -	Wm. Bennitt - - -	Jno. Evans (32).	Moving prop in gate-road, roof fell in -	–	–	1	–	1
21	81	Ettinghshall Colliery	Sedgley - - -	Henry Hill - - - -	William Russell, sinker, (35).	Fall of heavy balance weight in shaft -	–	1	–	–	1
21	82	Bell Tree Farm -	Dudley - - - -	T. and J. Badger - -	Samuel Pillow, deputy (37).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
25	83	Tividale Colliery, No. 3 pit.	Rowley Regis - -	Bagnall and Jesson - -	B. Haschough -	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
28	84	Tipton Green, No. 8 pit.	Tipton - - - -	C. Roberts and Company -	William Crewe, butty (45).	Fall of brazils in the thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
28	85	Bromley Hall - -	Kingswinford - - -	Hunt, Brown, and Company -	Thomas Oakley, loader (34).	Fall of thick coal whilst loading skip -	–	–	1	–	1
28	86	Woodside - -	Dudley - - - -	Cochrane and Company -	G. Cutler, engine-man (35). -	Crushed in the shaft - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
29	87	Lodge Colliery -	West Broomwich - -	T. Davies and Sons - -	Jacob Molton, loader (18).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in August -	1	3	9	12	25
Sept. 8	88	Ash Leasows - -	Tipton - - - -	Williams and Whitehouse -	John Jones, sinker (45).	Drowned in the sump - - -	–	1	–	–	1
9	89	Old Baremoor - -	Corngreaves - - -	New British Iron Company -	Joseph Holt (30) -	Fall of coal in gate-road of thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
10	90	Abberley Colliery -	Abberley, Shropshire -	James Moilliet - - -	Joseph Edwards (18).	Skip fell on his head in a hand-winding shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
	91	Oak Tree Colliery -	West Broomwich - -	T. and J. Badger - - -	George Fenn (16)	Explosion of fire, blown into the sump -	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosion.	Total.
1856. Sept. 17	92	Freemans Colliery -	Kingswinford - - -	B. Gibbons, senior -. -	Jno. Williams (17)	Fall of roof in gate road of the brooch coal.	–	–	1	–	1
18	93	Rectory Colliery -	Kingswinford - -	Hall, Pearson, and Company -	John Breakwell (41). John Worton (33)	Charter master (butty) and deputy (doggy). Fall of coal in gate-road of the thick coal.	–	–	2	–	2
20	94	New Baremoor -	Corngreaves - - -	New British Iron Company -	James Cartwright, loader (32).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
23	95	Hoo Marsh Colliery, No. 3 pit.	Bilston - - - -	John Brooks - - -	James Patten, butty (45).	Fall of coal in the thick coal (gin pit) -	–	–	1	–	1
26	96	Rough Wood - -	Walsall - - - -	F. C. Perry - - - -	Timothy Morgan, pikeman (25).	Fall of roof in the yard coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in September -	–	2	7	1	10
Oct. 2	97	High Lanes, No. 7 pit.	Dudley - - -	Blackwell and Co. - - -	J. Wakelam, loader, (36).	Fall of coal in thick coal - - -	–	–	1	–	1
2	98	Cooper's Bank, No. 3 pit.	Ditto - - - -	Ditto ditto - - -	J. Cartwright, pikeman (35).	Fall of coal in thick coal - - -	–	–	1	–	1
9	99	Darlaston Green -	Darlaston - - -	Samuel Mills - - -	Wm. Thompson, engineman (56).	Killed by the pump rods in shaft of engine pit.	–	1	–	–	1
10	100	Bell Tree Farm -	Dudley - - - -	T. and J. Badger - - -	Mark Raybold, pikeman (25).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
11	101	Coppice Colliery -	Bentley - - - -	Thornleycroft and Co. - -	Thos. Ward (20) -	Fell out of the skip ascending the shaft	–	1	–	–	1
14	102	Green Lanes - -	Walsall - - - -	T. and C. Highways - -	T. Camhill, pikeman (27).	Fall of roof in the bottom coal. Knocked out a tree, which had better remained till the coal was down.	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Oct. 15	103	Priestfield Colliery -	Bilston - - - -	William Ward and Sons -	J. Callear (18) -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
19	104	Rounds Green - -	Oldbury - - -	Bennitt and Taylor - -	D. Harris, loader, (21).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
24	105	Wallbutts Colliery -	Bilston - - - -	Blackwell and Co. - - -	James Butler, pikeman (33).	Fall of roof in new mine and fire-clay coal.	–	–	1	–	1
27	106	Ridgeacre - -	West Bromwich - -	Henry Parrish - - -	Joseph Bullock, loader (46).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
29	107	Fire-hole Colliery No. 3 pit.	Bilston - - - -	Fletcher and Rose - - -	Joseph Green, pikeman (23).	Fall of batt (shale) in the new mine, and fire-clay coals.	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in October -	–	2	8	1	11
Nov. 1	108	Bradley Lodge - -	Bilston - - -	William Baldwin and Co. -	Paul Horton, pikeman (49).	Fall of coal in new mine and fire clay coal.	–	–	1	–	1
4	109	New Mine Colliery -	Tipton - - - -	Welsh and Barrows - -	Henry Parkes, pikeman (21).	Fall of coal for want of sufficient spragging.	–	–	1	–	1
5	110	Bell Tree Farm -	Dudley - - - -	T. and J. Badger - - -	S. Robinson, deputy (46).	Fall in thick coal whilst examining -	–	–	1	–	1
16	111	Jervois Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	John Tyldasley - - -	Joseph Martin (17)	A boy on surface threw the "tacklers" on to the pit top, and a small piece of coal rebounded and fell down shaft, at bottom of which the deceased was employed.	–	1	–	–	1
17	112	Mabb's Bank, Pritchard's pit.	Willenhall - -	P. Williams and Co. - -	T. Callaghan, loader (21).	Fall of coal in the new mine and fire clay coal.	–	–	1	–	1
19	113	Reed's Wood - -	Walsall - - - -	J. Hartland - - - -	C. Deeley, banksman (30).	Going round to the hovel, slipped into shaft.	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Nov. 20	114	Dunkirk pit - -	West Bromwich - -	Taylor and Farley - - -	T. Hateley (17) -	Fall of roof in gate-road of heathen coal.	–	–	1	–	1
20	115	Saltwell Colliery, No. 3 pit.	Netherton - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Ed. Hubble, deputy (32).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
21	116	Moorcroft Colliery -	Bilston - - - -	Rose and Skidmore - -	James Bennett, pikeman (56).	Fall of coal in new mine and fire clay coals.	–	–	1	–	1
21	117	Terrace pit -	West Bromwich - -	Earl of Dartmouth - -	John Meek, overman (56).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - - -	–	–	1	–	1
22	118	Bush Farm -	Ditto - -	Henry Dawes - - -	Geo Beech, pikeman (40).	Fall of heathen coal for want of spragging.	–	–	1	–	1
26	119	Rounds Green - -	Oldbury - - -	Bennitt and Taylor - -	J. Woodall (26) -	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
26	120	Cheslyn Hay - -	Cannock Chase - -	Edward Sayer - - -	J. Whitehouse, assistant banksman (14).	Fell down the shaft - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
29	121	Blakemore - -	Darlaston - -	J. Bagnall and Sons - -	Joseph Mellow, engineman (36).	Fell out of the skip - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
30	122	Old Park Colliery, No. 29 pit.	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	James Goodman, loader (26).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
						Number of Deaths in November -	–	4	11	–	15
Dec. 1	123	Old Park Colliery, No. 29 pit.	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Hy. Hale (25) -	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
4	124	New Mine Colliery -	West Bromwich - -	W. T. J. and R. Bagnall -	Thos. Adams, pikeman (18).	Fell out of skip whilst ascending - -	–	1	–	–	1
6	125	Hange Colliery, No. 3 pit.	Tividale - - -	John Round - - - -	J. Sheldon, pikeman (19).	Fall in the thick coal - - - -	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons Killed.	Cause of Death.	No. of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Dec. 7	126	Bradley Lodge -	Bilston - - - -	W. Baldwin and Co. - -	J. Murphy (21) -	Fall of batt (shale) in new mine coal -	–	–	1	–	1
7	127	Bell Tree Farm -	Dudley - - - -	T. and J. Badger - - -	T. Shipley (30) -	Leg broken by fall in the thick coal on the 25th November; died 7th December.	–	1	–	–	1
9	128	Hurst Colliery - -	Tipton - - - -	Samuel Rowley - - -	G. Wright, deputy (50).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
11	129	Deep Pit - -	Dudley Port - - -	Hopkins and Son - - -	G. Gethin, pikeman (24).	Fall of coal in the thick coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
11	130	Elm Tree Colliery -	Kingswinford - -	Elm Tree Company - -	J. Tomlinson, dirt carrier (10).	Injured by explosion of firedamp on the 8th instant; died on the 11th.	–	–	1	–	1
14	131	No. 3 Pit - -	Bilston - - - -	Blackwell and Co. - - -	Jno. Hughes, horse fettler (35).	Fell out of water barrel into sump and was drowned.	–	1	–	–	1
14	132	Mabb's Bank, Bullock's pit.	Willenhall - - -	P. Williams - - - -	Jas. Morgan, loader (29).	Fall of coal in the new mine and fireclay coals.	–	–	1	–	1
22	133	Conygré Colliery -	Tipton - - - -	J. Hopkins and Son - -	Philip Green, butty (37).	Breaking of a single link chain - - -	–	1	–	–	1
22	134	No. 13 Pit - -	Deepfields - - -	H. B. Whitehouse - - -	H. Edwards, butty (47).	Fall of coal in the new mine coal - -	–	–	1	–	1
22	135	Chapel Hill - -	Kingswinford - - -	British Iron Company - -	J. Harris (14) -	Fall in gate-road of the thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
25	136	No. 1 Pit - -	Tividale - - -	Bagnall and Jesson - -	W. Holland (21) -	Fall in gate-road of the thick coal -	–	–	1	–	1
27	137	Lane Head - -	Walsall - - - -	Joseph Hawkins - - -	Jas. Coates (11) -	Working a hand-pump in gate-road, it is supposed he went the wrong way and fell into the sump.	–	1	–	–	1
30	138	Bromley Hall - -	Kingswinford - -	Hunt, Brown, amd Co. - -	M. Malhen, banksman (20).	Assisting in repair of shaft, he fell out of the hanging scaffold, and was taken up dead.	–	1	–	–	1
						Number of Deaths in December	–	5	10	1	16

List of Colliery Accident with Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District, during the Year ending the 31st day of December 1856.

Recapitulation.

Total number of known or reported accidents in the year 1856 - - - 138

Those 138 accidents were attended with loss of life as under :—

In the month of	January	- - - - - -	to	7	persons
„	February	- - - - - -	„	7	„
„	March	- - - - - -	„	11	„
„	April	- - - - - -	„	13	„
„	May	- - - - - -	„	10	„
„	June	- - - - - -	„	20	„
„	July	- - - - - -	„	11	„
„	August	- - - - - -	„	25	„
„	September	- - - - - -	„	10	„
„	October	- - - - - -	„	11	„
„	November	- - - - - -	„	15	„
„	December	- - - - - -	„	16	„
	Number of deaths	- - - - -		156	

Cause of death as detailed in the list :—

Killed by	explosion of firedamp	- - - - - 21
„	falls of roof and coal	- - - - - 88
„	in shafts	- - - - - 37
„	by miscellaneous causes	- - - - - 10
	Total Number of Deaths in the year 1856	- - - 156

The comparative view of the two years stands thus :—

	Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
In 1855	17	38	99	21	175
In 1856	10	37	88	21	156
Difference	7	1	11	0	19 Minus

IX.

Report of the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Southern District, during the Year ended 31st December 1856.—By Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

Sir, Clifton, February 28, 1857.

The year 1856 will be distinguished in the records of coal mining accidents as the first in which uniformity of regulations for the safety of all coal mines has been attempted throughout Great Britain.

Although many varieties of rules have been proposed, in some cases little calculated to effect the object which they profess to attain, still the broad principle of uniformity in the provisions against accidents has been so far asserted and established, that a standard of comparison has been set up, by which any colliery which is greatly mismanaged will be exposed to the condemnation of the managers and workmen of the neighbouring district. This moral support, for the promotion of the existing, and introduction of further measures of improvement, has already taken root; and those proceedings which I have been instructed to take for violations of the Act have been either directed against collieries subject to such a stigma, or have brought into greater publicity some of those violations of the rules which have resulted in the loss of human life. Fifteen, at least, of the accidents have resulted from a neglect of the safety rules on the part of the management; and if the owners and managers set a better example, and adopt that indispensable amount of supervision in which collieries are still so deficient, this unnecessary sacrifice of life will be annually diminished. With increased supervision, the colliers' education in foreseeing danger and providing against accidents, will progress, and without it verbal or printed rules are almost useless.

Some progress is already appreciable in the number of accidents terminating fatally having been less during the past year than the average of the preceding five years. During the whole of this time the production of coal has been increasing; many unskilled workmen, ignorant of the dangers of coal working, have been taken into the mines to supply the increasing demand for labour, and the returns of the number of accidents during the later years are more complete than in the earlier years of the inspection. The following Tables will show, by the number of accidents and deaths, classified under 23 heads, that notwithstanding the counteracting causes just mentioned, the casualties during the past year, although still lamentably numerous, contrast favourably with those of the three preceding years:—

Table No. 1.

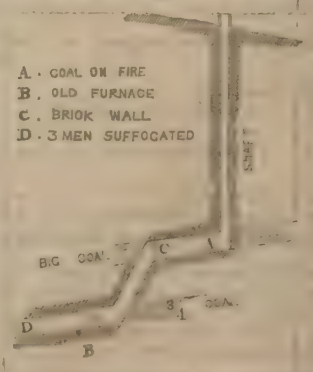
	Cause of Accident.	Accidents causing Death.						Deaths ensuing.						Average No. of Accidents.	Average No. of Deaths.	Deaths per Annum per 1,000 Persons employed.	Deaths per Million Tons of Coals raised.
		1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856				
1	Explosions of firedamp - -	3	6	7	7	4	3	3	6	17	8	4	13	5	8·5	0·45	1·9
2	Falls of coal - - - -	13	8	9	9	15	11	13	8	9	9	15	11				
3	Falls of stone, &c., from roof -	15	17	27	20	35	19	15	17	27	21	36	19				
4	Total falls in mine - -	28	25	36	29	50	30	28	25	36	30	51	30	33	33·3	1·75	7·4
5	Overwinding - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0				
6	Ropes or chains breaking - -	2	1	1	2	3	1	8	1	1	2	5	1				
7	Whilst ascending or descending shafts.	1	4	2	7	1	6	1	7	2	14	2	6				
8	Falling into shaft from top - -	1	4	5	3	0	3	1	4	5	3	0	3				
9	Things falling from top of shaft -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				
10	Falling from part way down	2	0	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	5	1	1				
11	Things falling from part way down	4	1	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1				
12	Sundries in shafts - - -	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
13	Total accidents in shafts -	11	10	11	20	7	12	17	13	11	27	10	12	11·8	15	0·8	3·3

TABLE No. I.—*continued.*

	Cause of Accident.	Accidents causing Death.						Deaths ensuing.						Average No. of Accidents.	Average No. of Deaths.	Deaths per Annum per 1,000 Persons employed.	Deaths per million Tons of Coals raised.
		1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856				
14	Explosions of gunpowder	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0				
15	Suffocation by gases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6				
16	Irruptions of water	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0				
17	Falling into water	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0				
18	On inclines underground	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0				
19	By trams underground	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	3	2				
20	By machinery underground	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0				
21	Sundries underground	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1				
22	Total miscellaneous underground	1	6	5	2	9	5	1	6	5	2	9	9	4·7	5·8	0·27	1·2
	Total underground	43	47	59	58	70	50	49	50	69	67	74	61	54·5	62·1	3·26	13·8
23	By machinery on surface	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0				
24	Boilers bursting	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0				
25	Sundries on surface	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1				
26	Total on surface	1	3	3	0	1	1	8	3	3	0	1	1	1·5	2·7	0·14	0·6
	Gross total	44	50	62	58	71	51	57	53	72	67	75	65	56	64·8	3·4	14·4

There have been only three accidents during the past year which destroyed more than one life, and two of these due to suffocation by noxious gases, were of a kind which has not occurred before in the Southern District since the establishment of the inspection.

On the afternoon of the 14th of May, in the Hard Vein, at the Parkfield colliery, Job Rolph, collier, aged 21, supposed to have been somewhat under the influence of drink, went over a pile of trollies or trams (placed intentionally as a partial obstruction) in search of a sledge-hammer, which was in a part of the colliery that had been stopped for several weeks. The ventilation had been so arranged, that whenever the water rose in the sump the current of air was cut off from the inner workings, and they filled with carbonic acid gas, or choke-damp. The workings into which Rolph went had been standing full of this noxious gas for nearly three weeks, and it escaped at several points into the air current which ventilated portions of the places in work. As soon as Rolph's absence was discovered, efforts were made by the other colliers to ascertain into which part of the work he had gone, and Richard Wheeler (a married man with six children) in the most gallant manner, attempted to rescue him. Tying his jacket over his head, he dashed up the heading; but so deadly was the gas, that as he reached Rolph, at a distance of only 40 yards from the level, he also fell overpowered, a victim to his courage and humanity. Although the two men were heard groaning, it was impossible to reach the place where the bodies were lying for 18 hours, and then only by employing a gutta percha tube, through which air was supplied at one end by a blacksmith's bellows, whilst the other was carried by two men, who kept their mouths and a lighted candle close to the aperture.



The second case of suffocation occurred in Dick Shone's Level, at the Blaenavon collieries, on the 15th of December, and resulted in the death of four men, three of them being married men with families. This colliery, employing about 70 persons, had been ventilated by an upcast shaft, two feet in diameter, and 26 yards deep, with a small flue at a lower level, as represented in the accompanying sketch.

The run of the air through the workings was 1½ miles in length. The furnace had been extinguished five weeks before the accident, in order to make a new furnace, for which one of the deceased, John Taylor, had a contract. About three days before the accident, the Big Coal at the bottom of the shaft

was discovered to be on fire, and after attempts had been made to extinguish it, a dam of 9-inch brickwork was built across the flue the day before the accident, to stop the ventilation and collect the water. Three of the deceased were cautioned by the overman to come out as soon as the dam was built, as the place would be dangerous. John Taylor, however, induced the three other men to return with him at night to finish his contract, which was about 40 yards from the dam, and five yards below it in level. Three of the deceased fell at this spot as they were in the act of going in to work, and were found dead next morning. Taylor had sufficient strength left to return a distance of 100 yards, when he also fell and was found dead. The gas which produced these instantaneous effects was the product of the combustion of the coal on the other side of the dam, and passed through the cracks at the side, which in building the wall had not been closed. The gases given off under such circumstances are chiefly carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide; the two former of which gases are heavier than common air, but on entering the place on the morning when the bodies were found, there was no indication of sulphuretted hydrogen. These details are given as a caution to all persons having to deal with underground fires of the great necessity of using every precaution.

If the special rules had been strictly adhered to by the persons concerned in the management, in placing a danger signal to bar the entrance to this portion of the mine, and in adopting means for preventing persons from entering any portion of the mine until the fireman had examined the workings, the accident would have been prevented. The supervision at the Blaenavon collieries is defective. One overman has the charge of the whole, and the firemen are the contractors, who have their own business also to attend to. Any recklessness on the part of the workmen employed is therefore less surprising.

The third instance in which several lives were lost was the explosion of fire-damp at 9 P.M. on the 3rd of July, at the Old Coal pit, Coalbrookvale, belonging to Messrs. Cruttwell and Levick. The lives of the whole of the persons underground at the time, 10 in number, were sacrificed. The ventilation, not exceeding 6,000 cubic feet per minute, passed down the Old Coal pit, and after ventilating a part of the workings in the Old Coal, passed into an ironstone mine, and at a distance of a mile and a half ascended the Red Vein Mine pit. The flame proceeding from the explosion extended to the top of the downcast shaft, a distance of upwards of 300 yards from the accumulations of fire-damp; clouds of dust ascended the upcast shaft. The force of the explosion having damaged the framing and carriage at the top of the downcast shaft, a considerable time elapsed before any person could descend. In the meantime the friends of the men in the pit pressed Hopkin Lewis, the fireman, to descend the upcast pit by which the fire-damp was issuing. He replied, "If I go down I shall "never come up alive;" but nevertheless, after shaking hands with the persons about the pit, he descended with four other men. Two returned shortly after, two others were with difficulty rescued, but Hopkin Lewis, having gone far in advance, was not extricated for an hour and a half, when he was found to be quite dead. This adds another to the many examples of the noble self-sacrifice exhibited by the colliers in rescuing their fellow-workmen in the face of the most appalling dangers.

It may be remarked, in passing, as an illustration of the apathy with which the interests of this class are regarded, that no instance has come to my knowledge in which such gallantry has been followed by any public honour or reward.

It appeared from the evidence at the inquest that there were large hollows in the roof of the old coal in which the fire-damp accumulated; that the ventilation was inadequate, and improperly carried through an ironstone mine; and that it depended on the opening or shutting of a single main door whether it went into the coal workings or not. The general rule No. 1, and the special rules 1, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 23 were further violated, inasmuch as there was no person to superintend these workmen, no examinations were made of the ventilation and working places, and locked safety lamps were not employed, in a mine which was liable to give off fire-damp in a dangerous quantity.

The owner of the works, Mr. Levick, although I had met him on the 30th of December to discuss rules for his colliery, did not propose special rules for adoption until the 23d of April, and at the time of the explosion the rules had not been set up at the colliery office nor given to the men.

In accordance with my duty, I therefore stated at the inquest that the chief responsibility rested upon the owner. The Davy lamps in use at the mine several days after the explosion were in a very improper state.

On the 14th of February, an explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Cwmnantddu colliery, belonging to Mr. Crawshay Bailey. No special rules had been established. There was fire-damp in two of the stalls in a heading, in consequence of their not being ventilated. No proper danger signals had been set up to mark the places, and a collier, in attempting to brush or waft out the fire-damp, sent it on to the candles which had been placed in the heading. In this neighbourhood the dangerous practice of brushing out fire-damp has caused many explosions. It is expressly forbidden in the special rules at all the fire-damp collieries.

The third explosion of fire-damp in five years at the Rhymney collieries occurred on the 5th of July in the Big Vein coal. Fire-damp had been seen in the stall for four days before the explosion, but a proper danger signal had not been put up, although, after a former explosion, I had to remonstrate respecting this species of neglect. The special rules were also violated, in allowing the fire-damp to remain in the stall, and in not working the district of the mine with locked safety lamps. On inspecting the mine after the explosion, I found in the third stall above the one in which the accident occurred fire-damp standing within six yards of the candles, passing up and down the heading. It had been in this state for two days. There was not a proper danger mark at the entrance, and no means had been adopted for removing the fire-damp. On pointing it out to Mr. R. Bedlington, the colliery manager, he declined either to remove the men or to work the district with locked safety lamps, as the special rules expressly require. These cases, and the violations of the Act at Coalbrookvale, the magistrates at the Tredegar Petty Sessions refused to hear. Mr. G. P. Hubbuck, the principal manager at the Rhymney works, and Mr. Frederick Levick, are two of the magistrates for this division of the county.

On the 21st of October, Lewis Rees, aged 17, was killed at the Abercarn colliery, of which Mr. Jonathan Rogers is the manager, by a piece of stone falling on his head as he was ascending the No. 1 upper pit. There was no cover to the carriage in which he was ascending, and part of the shaft was in a loose and friable state. Having taking informations against Mr. Rogers, respecting these and other violations of the rules, for hearing by the magistrates in Petty Sessions, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. G. P. Hubbuck, and Captain H. G. Marsh, they rejected all the informations, except that for not having provided a cover to the carriage in which deceased was killed, and in this case they imposed a penalty of one shilling.

In the preceding week Mr. T. Brown had been visited with five penalties for violations of the Act, at the Abersychan collieries, by the magistrates sitting in Petty Sessions at Pontypool; the same solicitor as in the preceding case having defended him, and Mr. Jonathan Rogers being the principal witness in his behalf. At the Abersychan collieries, on the 29th of October, I found thirty-three violations of the rules, and at the Ebbw Vale collieries I subsequently found upwards of forty violations of the rules still existing, notwithstanding previous notice; Mr. Thomas Brown is one of the owners of these works. I have had occasion to serve two notices respecting violations of the rules at the Rock colliery, of which Major Marsh is the owner. I have also recently found twenty violations of the rules at the Rhymney collieries, and twenty-five at Mr. Levick's collieries, notwithstanding previous notices. The example set by these magistrates tends to prevent proper attention being paid to the special rules by the officers and workmen under them, and to encourage resistance and objections to provisions of safety, which have nominally been adopted by the owners. I have also found it very undesirable in consequence to lay informations for violations of the rules at other collieries in this magisterial division, and the operation of the Act is serously obstructed and retarded.

At no works is more attention required to provisions of safety than those under the management of the magistrates, they are enumerated in my last Report amongst the nine Colliery Works in which accidents are most frequent, in fact, one-fourth of the accidents in my present district occurred in them.

I have had occasion to send notices respecting violations of the Inspection Act to the owners or managers of the following works:—

Collieries.	Owners.
Rhymney - -	G. P. Hubbuck, Esq.
Ebbw Vale - -	W. Addams, Esq.
Farington Gourney-	Chas. Hollwey, Esq.
Pluckpenny - -	Messrs. T. and C. Brain.
Nailsea - -	Isaac White, Esq.
The Rock - -	Major Marsh.
Woodfield, Blackwood and Llyspentwin	Thomas Powell, Esq.
Mynyddysllwyn shaft	Matthew Moggridge, Esq.
Penner and Tynyllwyn.	Thomas Thomas, Esq.
Varteg Hill - -	John Vipond, Esq.
Squire's Pit - -	Pontypool Iron Co.
Cwmnantddu -	Crawshay Bailey, Esq.
Risca - -	G. R. Hookey, Esq.
Brandybottom - -	Thomas Jefferys, Esq.
Pennywell Lane -	Long, Keeling, and Chick.
Coal Pit Heath -	Henry Hewitt, Esq.
New Tredegar and Buttery Hatch	Thomas Powell, Esq.
New Place - -	Messrs. Prothero.
Machen - -	Benjamin Dodd, Esq.
Great Western -	Messrs. Frayne, Morgan, and Co.
Risca - - -	G. P. Hookey, Esq.
Tredegar - -	Richard Davis, Esq.
New Strip-and-at-it	Henry Harris, Esq.
Nelson - - -	Thomas Bennett, Esq.
Cwmcelyn, Blaina, and Coalbrook Vale	Messrs. Crutwell and Levick.
Rhymney - -	G. P. Hubbuck, Esq.
Kingswood - -	Messrs. Geo. Brain and Co.
T iery - -	Messrs. T. P. and D. Price.
Tormentor - -	Messrs. T. and C. Brain.
Paragon, Spero, and Tearall	Henry Hart, Esq.
Blaenavon - -	J. W. Kennard, Esq. M.P.

Collieries.	Owners.
Kingswood - -	Messrs. Geo. Brain and Co.
Tillcrey - - -	Messrs. T. P. and D. Price.
Nantyglo - -	Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M. P.
Havod - -	Messrs. Pierce, Lloyd, and Powell.
Cinderford - -	Dr. Wagstaff.
Rawyate - -	John Bletchly, Esq.
Coal Pit Heath -	Henry Hewitt, Esq.
Clydach - -	Lancelot Powell Esq.
Brandybottom -	Thomas Jeferis, Esq.
Varteg - - -	Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P.
Abersychan - -	Thomas Brown, Esq.
Abercarn - -	Jonathan Rogers.
Varteg - - -	William Williams, Esq.
Beaufort - - -	William Partridge, Esq.
Norchard and Kidnols.	John Henderson, Esq.
Yate - -	Christopher Keeling, Esq.
Kendon - - -	Mr. Edmund Jones.
Waterloo - -	W. S. Cartwright, Esq.
Penycoedcae - -	Martin Morrison, Esq.
Rock - - -	Major Marsh.
Penywain - -	Crawshay Bailey, Esq. M.P.
Malago Vale and Northside	Z. Beachim, Esq.
Sirhowey, Ebbw Vale and Victoria	Thomas Brown, Esq.
Blaenavon - -	Benjamin Dodd, Esq.
Nantyglo - -	Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P.
Beaufort - -	William Partridge, Esq.
Rhymney - -	G. P. Hubbuck, Esq.
Cwmcelyn, Blaina, and Coalbrook Vale	Frederick Lewick, Esq.

There have been issued respecting the condition of the collieries of which

Mr. Crawshay Bailey is owner - - - - -	6 Notices.
Mr. Thomas Brown is owner - - - - - -	3 ,,
Mr. Frederick Levick is owner - - - - -	2 ,,
Mr. G. P. Hubbuck is principal manager - - -	2 ,,
Major Marsh is owner - - - - - - -	2 ,,
Mr. George R. Hookey is owner - - - -	2 ,,
Mr. Benjamin Dodd is manager - - - -	3 ,,
Messrs. T. P. and D. Price are owners - - -	2 ,,

The notices have been for the most part directed to violations of the general rules, which were in fact proposed, by a meeting of the coal owners of Great Britain, for adoption in all collieries, as long ago as the year 1854.

To have taken proceedings against each party for violations of the provisions of the Inspection Act, would have prevented my attending to other duties, but

in obedience to your commands I have instituted proceedings against the owners or managers of the following works :—

		Number of Convictions.
Arthur and Edward Collieries	Owners and managers	2
Risca Colliery	Owner	1
Kingswood Colliery	Owner	3
Rhymney Colliery	Manager and fireman	0
Cwmcelyn, Blaina, and Coalbrookvale Collieries	Owner and manager	0
Tillerey Colliery	Owners and firemen	5
Varteg Collieries	Manager	2
Beaufort Collieries	Manager	2
Blaaenavon Collieries	Owner and manager	5
Abersychan Collieries	Owner	5
Abercarn Collieries	Owner and manager	1
Yate Collieries	Owner	4
Coal Pit Heath Collieries	Owner and manager	3
Brandybottom Colliery	Owner	2

The informations respecting the Rhymney, and Cwmcelyn, Blaina, and Coalbrook Vale collieries were laid by me, at the Tredegar Petty Sessions, on the 30th of July ; they related to the neglect by which two most serious explosions of firedamp had been caused. I requested a delay of a fortnight, in consequence of the inquest respecting the Cymmer colliery explosion, and the magistrates said they would postpone the hearing of the informations until the end of August, in order to secure the attendance of independent magistrates. On the 9th of September I saw Mr. Thomas Brown, and stated to him my great desire to get a day appointed for the hearing of the cases, as the three months allowed by the Act would expire in the beginning of October ; he then said he would make arrangements for some day in the last week of September, and I wrote to Mr. Simons, solicitor for the prosecution, to this effect ; Mr. Simons endeavoured in vain to get a day appointed for the hearing until the 27th of October, and on appearing before Messrs. Thomas Brown, G. P. Hubbuck, and Capt. H. G. Marsh, the magistrates sitting in Petty Sessions, they dismissed the whole of the informations on the ground that their jurisdiction had expired. It is due to Mr. Brown to state that he has since made an affidavit to the effect that he had no recollection of the conversation on the 9th of September.

An accident which occurred at the Brandybottom colliery by the breaking of a chain, is deserving of comment in consequence of the great proportion of accidents which have occurred from the breaking of ropes and chains in the district about Bristol. This chain had been improperly attached to the capstan instead of a rope, and broke in lowering a pump barrel. No person, it appears, was responsible for examining it, or for the use to which it might be applied. The chain had been used for various purposes for three or four years, and had lifted three tons weight a short time before. The other accidents near Bristol to which I have referred, are as follow :—

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Owners.	No of Persons killed.	Cause of Accident.
Aug. 9, 1851	Malago Vale	S. Reynolds and Co.	5	Breaking of flat rope whilst descending.
Oct. 9, 1851	Old Welton	Old Welton Company	3	Breaking of flat rope whilst ascending.
Dec. 29, 1852	Soundwell	J. J. and J. Whittuck	1	Breaking of flat rope at a hinge whilst ascending.
July 21, 1853	Dean Lane	Bedminster Coal Company	1	Breaking of flat rope near hinge whilst ascending.
Nov. 11, 1854	Yate	Long, Keeling, and Co.	1	Breaking of incline chain, which worked up and down the winding shaft, whilst deceased was descending.
Nov. 15, 1854	Easton	Boult, Leonard, and Co.	1	Breaking of flat rope near hinge, killed the man at the bank.
Oct. 24, 1855	Crown	Wm. Marsden	1	Breaking of incline chain, the tram ran back upon the deceased.
Nov. 3, 1855	Ram Hill	Middleton, Smith, and Co.	2	Breaking of hinged rope, which got over the arm of the drum, whilst deceased were ascending.

These accidents are evidently of the preventible class. All the rope accidents which have occurred during my inspection are attributable to a practice, too common in this part of the district, of inserting hinges or splices in the ropes after they have become injured or worn out in parts. I have almost succeeded in procuring its entire abandonment.

Useful deductions may be drawn from the following Table of the proportion

of persons killed at different ages, by the various causes of accident in coal mines. The number of colliers living at each age in the Southern and South Wales district, according to the census, is given in the first line. If the various descriptions of risk were equal to persons at all ages, then each successive line would present nearly the same numbers as the first line. Under explosions of firedamp the ages of all those killed in the more destructive explosions are omitted, except of those immediately concerned in the cause of the accident. Notwithstanding this, it appears that the risk, to boys under 15 years of age, of death from firedamp, is twice as much as the risk to the rest of the colliers. Explosions are not unfrequently caused by such boys neglecting to attend to the ventilating doors, or by their being allowed to enter dangerous places. A strong argument is afforded in favour of preventing boys from entering mines at so early an age as 10 years. The risk of death from firedamp is least to colliers between 30 and 40 years of age. Boys from 10 to 15 also suffer severely from falls of stone and coal, especially the latter, showing again the risk which young boys encounter by being taken by their parents or friends at this early age to work in places where falls are constantly occurring, and which the inexperience of the boy does not allow him to foresee. When five years older his intelligence respecting these risks has been greatly sharpened, and up to 40 years of age the risk is less of death from these two causes, which produce more than one-third of the fatal accidents, and fully one-half the non-fatal accidents. After 40 years of age, the risk on the other hand increases, in consequence, no doubt, of the faculties of sight and hearing beginning to fail, as well as the activity necessary to jump out of the way of danger.

Boys under 15 also meet with an excessive risk in shafts, notwithstanding that they are seldom employed in sinking or repairing them. The greatest dangers to them are those of falling into the shaft from the surface, or of being crushed by the carriage while foolishly attempting to walk across the bottom of the shaft. The danger in ascending or descending is greatest to boys under 20 years of age and to men over 40 years. The danger of being run over by trams underground is fourfold, and of being killed on inclines is nearly fivefold to boys under 15 years of age.

It illustrates most strongly how reprehensible is the practice of employing boys under 15 years of age to drive horses underground, or to run along with the haulier for the purpose of opening and shutting the doors. The other sources of accident underground, such as falling into water, getting entangled in machinery, blows of various kinds, fall also with double severity on boys. On the average of the whole of the underground accidents, double the due proportion of boys under 15 are killed, whilst men between 20 and 30 enjoy greater immunity from accident than other colliers.

Comparative Table of Ages of Persons killed at Collieries in the Southern and South Wales Districts in the Years 1851–1855.

	—	10 Years to 15 Years.	15 Years to 20 Years.	20 Years to 30 Years.	30 Years to 40 Years.	40 Years to 50 Years.	50 Years to 60 Years.	60 Years and upwards.	
1	Proportionate number of colliers living at each age, from census in 1851.	11·5	16·4	30·0	19·8	11·9	6·3	4·1	100
	Causes of Death.								
2	Explosions of firedamp -	21	18	32	9	10	6	4	100
3	Falls of coal - - -	18	9	31	11	13	11	7	100
4	Falls of stone - - -	14	13	31	18	11	7	6	100
5	Total falls of stone and coal	16	11	31	15	12	9	6	100
6	Whilst ascending or descending shafts.	14	18	27	14	23	4	–	100
7	Falling into shafts from top	29	3	26	10	19	13	–	100
8	Crushed in crossing shaft -	3	2	2	2	0	1	–	10
9	Miscellaneous in shafts -	–	13	22	32	23	10	–	100
10	Total in shafts - - -	18	14	24	19	16	9	–	100
11	Explosions of gunpowder -	–	2	4	3	1	–	–	10
12	On inclines underground -	5	2	2	–	–	1	–	10
13	By trams underground -	44	13	18	9	6	10	–	100
14	By machinery underground	2	3	2	2	1	–	–	10
15	Miscellaneous underground -	24	30	12	24	4	6	–	100
16	Total underground - -	22	17	25	17	11	7	1	100

Accidents very commonly occur to men who have been but a short time employed in a mine; thus, none of the men killed by the Coalbrook Vale explosion had been at work in the colliery more than eight months; some of them had been recently taken on; they were all young men and yet they were left without supervision.

In my last report I pointed out that, with a greatly increased production of coal in the district, whilst other sources of accident rather diminished, the accidents from falls of roof and coal were, in number, 40 above those of the preceding year. This was doubtless attributable to the similar neglect of taking on men unacquainted with the dangers of a colliery, and neglecting to place them under the control and supervision of experienced colliers. The occupation of a collier requires a considerable amount of skill, and the cultivation of faculties almost peculiar to underground life. An apprenticeship is as much required in this as in most handicrafts, and if a legal power, such as that of a master over his apprentice, were given to the older colliers over the men and boys necessarily taken underground, as the colliery and the trade extends it would ensure the business being better learnt and prevent much of the ignorance and recklessness which occasionally give rise to accidents. Applications have been made to me by representatives of the colliery population on this subject, in order that it might be introduced as an element in the safe working of collieries, but as it is a subject which cannot be included in the special rules, there appear to me strong arguments in favour of an Apprenticeship Clause being included in the next Act of Parliament applying to accidents in coal mines.

Considerable expectation existed, that the present Inspection Act would greatly facilitate the claims of the widows and orphans of the men killed for compensation, whenever the death was caused by default or neglect on the part of the owner or manager. Many cases have since occurred which have admitted of distinct proof, but in no case have the surviving relatives ventured to press for such a demand for compensation as the law allows them. The power and influence arrayed against any attempt of this kind renders it almost hopeless to expect that Lord Campbell's Act will ever be of use to the mining population. The handsome public subscription for the widows and children of the colliers killed at the Cymmer explosion, is an indication of the public feeling as to the compensation which should be awarded to the relatives of those whose occupation consigns them to an early tomb. A collier's wife becomes a widow, on the average, 14 years sooner than does the wife of an agricultural labourer, and she descends at once from 25*s.* per week, her husband's wages, to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, the allowance of the parish. This last payment comes in the main, by means of the rating, from the owner of the mine. Considering the short lives of the colliers, and the distress which follows their untimely death, it would be more equitable if compensation were awarded in every case by the owner of the mine to those relatives who were dependant on the labour of the collier. Such was the system adopted on the railways in France; and at Anzin, the largest collieries in France, which employ 7,000 persons underground, the company have carried the practice into effect of their own accord. Every colliery in Belgium, and most of those in Prussia, have their Benefit Societies for administering permanent relief. Other countries possessing small mineral resources which required to be zealously fostered have already set the example; but on the grounds of justice and humanity alone, it may be well recommended, that in every case of fatal accident, whether from neglect or otherwise, full support or compensation to the survivors should be required from the owner. An ever-ready assertion by which such propositions are met is, that it would place a bar on mining enterprise. Were this the fact, I should cease to advocate it, but the total cost would probably amount to a charge on the coal of one-third of a penny per ton, which would be lessened by the amount of the existing poor rates. So far as the pressure of such a tax were felt, it would tend to diminish accidents, and as a colliery is entirely stopped until those killed by an accident are buried, the gain to the owner, by the rendering such loss of profit more rare, would often amount to more than one-half the entire tax.

Complaints frequently find their way to the public prints respecting the want of a middle class in the population about the great ironworks of Monmouthshire, and the want of civilization which is the result. It arises from the Iron Companies keeping provision shops and breweries on an extensive scale, pre-

cluding competition. It does not come within my province to speak of the abuses which are perpetrated in connexion with some of them, except as part of the system which lowers the miner in the social scale, and whilst damming back the humanizing influence of a mixture of classes, leaves him in a semi-feudal dependance on his employer.

The responsibility which devolves on the latter of providing for all the wants of the workmen is greatly increased, and although there is a deep-seated hostility engendered by the failure in meeting these natural obligations, I am bound to say that more educational progress in schools and lecture-rooms is now making than has been ever before attempted.

The Abercarn Works, recently under the management of Mr. J. Rogers, afford the most striking example in the Monmouthshire district of solicitude for the welfare of the workmen. Excellent cottages under a sanitary police, with bakehouses and washhouses are provided for them. There is a Sick Club managed by the sub-officers of the collieries, and an open dispensary. By these means sickness has been greatly diminished. A register of each case is kept and examined periodically by Dr. Wallis, the eminent physician, of Bristol, who, in reply to my inquiries, addressed to me the following letter:—

"My Dear Sir, Abercarn, near Newport, September 13, 1856.

"I have this morning abstracted from the Register Book of the Sick "Society connected with the Abercarn Coal Works, a list of all the diseases "which the working population of those works have suffered during the last "twelve months, from September 1855 to September 1856. Of course, this "list does not include women and children, as they are not labourers. I add "the list which you will not fail to see is nothing more than a detail of diseases "such as that kind of population would inevitably suffer from under ordinary "or agricultural employment. I unhesitatingly say that there is no one single "complaint which has been produced by the employment of the people in the "mines; and I affirm that under proper management, such as is adopted at "Abercarn, no special disease of any kind ought to result from working in "mines. Good ventilation is a sufficient security against the occurrence of "any special disease to which miners might be supposed to be liable. The "following is an entire list of the diseases which have occurred within the "year:—Dyspepsia, 29; rheumatism, including lumbago, 33; fever (of which "not one has died), 27; diarrhœa, 19; common cold, 8; pneumonia, 5; "tubercles of the lungs, 4 (one death); accidents, 3 (no deaths); cough, 4; "quinsey, 3; erythema, 3; disease of the heart, 2; sore throat, 2; opthalmia, 2; "tumours, 2; abcess, 1; neuralgia, 1; urticaria, 1; erysipelas, 1; carbuncle, 1; "gastritis, 1; syphilis, 1; paralysis, 1; intussusception, and one death. The "diseases which have affected the labourers in the Deep Pit, which as you know "is upwards of 900 feet deep, are five in number, viz., dyspepsia, 2; fever, 1; "rheumatism, 1; cough, 1. This list will amply prove that the employment "of mining is as healthy an occupation as any which the working population "of this country pursue. Indeed, I might add with truth, that the miner has a "far better chance of longevity than any artizan. The number of labourers "employed in these mines is 580.

"I remain, &c.

"G. Wallis, M.D.,

"Medical Inspector of the Abercarn Works."

Good schools and a reading-room are also provided, and boys entering the mine for employment are required to show that they can read and write.

By measures such as these a saving of life may be effected, far greater than by the mere prevention of accidents, and great moral benefits are conferred on the mining population, which are repaid to the employer by the superior class of workmen whom he is able to retain about him.

The prize schemes which Mr. Seymour Tremenheere has been instrumental in establishing in this district, will prove an important incentive to education, both on the part of those who provide the means, and those who ought to use them.

A feeling is growing year by year in favour of the application of the factory half-time system to those employed in mining operations, which would be more

general amongst the colliers if they were as fully acquainted, as the colliers in Lancashire and Cheshire, with the beneficial effect of that measure on the operative population.

At every opportunity I have to report on the great deficiency of the supervision throughout this district. Many of the overmen and firemen are unable to read and write, and their numbers are quite inadequate to inspect with sufficient frequency the working places, and give to the men that instruction in proper care and attention to rules, which can be given nowhere more effectually than in the working place itself. It is also commonly the custom to require these overlookers to put up doors and enlarge aircourses, so as to withdraw supervision altogether during a considerable part of the working hours.

In the north of England collieries, which exhibit a smaller proportion of accident than any others, there are in collieries employing 400 persons, 2 overmen, 2 back-overmen, 20 deputies, 10 inspectors and wastemen, 4 furnace men and safety lamp keepers, and 18 other persons, in all 56, in what may be termed the safety staff, for superintending, properly ventilating the mine and old workings, for keeping up roads, setting timber, removing obstructions, and doing all things necessary for safety. According to Mr. T. T. Hall, one sixth of the persons employed in the north of England collieries belong to the safety staff.

The arrangement in this district is different; the colliers themselves set the timber in the stalls instead of the deputies, and one overman and six firemen would have the whole of the supervision over 400 persons, which in the north of England would be distributed amongst 34 persons. As regards the cost of supervision, it is well known that coal is raised more cheaply and in better condition in the north of England than elsewhere. In proof of the economy and improvements introduced into those mines, may be cited the fact, that if the whole production in that district and in the united South Wales and Southern district were divided amongst the number of colliers employed in each, it would yield 384 tons of coal per collier per annum in the former, and only 251 tons per collier in the latter.

I have before commented on the singular contradiction in the complaints by managers of the recklessness of the men, to which all accidents are set down, whilst the supervision over these men is less frequent and lax than over a similar number of men employed on the surface.

It is an acknowledged fact that in every dangerous occupation, such as that of soldiers and sailors, the loss of life is enormously increased by inadequate supervision.

The list of notices and convictions obtained against the owners and managers of collieries for violations of some of the leading provisions of safety, printed and set up at their own collieries, which I have already given, will show that the charge of recklessness does not lie altogether on the uneducated collier, who risks his own life without the power of knowing or combating the dangers which surround him.

In Belgium the Government Inspectors have the power of determining how many persons shall be employed exclusively in supervision.

On the 19th of July I received your commands to attend the inquiry into the explosion of firedamp at the Cymmer colliery, the most lamentable and destructive explosion which had ever occurred in any colliery either in this country or abroad. I examined the workings of the colliery on four occasions, and in Appendix No. I. will be found a copy of my evidence given at the inquest.

The occurrence of such an accident is a very proper occasion for testing the operation of an Act of Parliament which purports to make further provision for the safety of persons employed in mines, and to inquire whether the inspectors appointed to carry the Act into operation have complied strictly with its provisions. As the South Wales district was under my inspection for four years ending December 1855, I feel bound to enter briefly into the measures I took during that time in relation to the possibility of an explosion occurring in the Cymmer Old Pit. Three persons were killed by the explosion of firedamp, during the period of my inspection, in the collieries of the Rhondda valley.

A few months after commencing my duties, viz., on July 8th 1852, when the

workings of the Cymmer colliery had not long commenced, I addressed to Messrs. Insole a letter, containing a report of the causes which led to the Middle Dyffryn explosion, by which 65 lives were lost, and requested their serious attention to the dangers which might result "from insufficient ventilation, weak or imperfect stoppings, doors in the main inlakes, the non-isolation of districts, and the want of printed rules, and strict discipline."

On the 28th of March 1852, I inspected the Cymmer colliery. I found Mr. Jabez Thomas, the ordinary manager, was absent from ill-health, and that Mr. David Evans was performing his duties at the colliery; Mr. Evans and Rowland Thomas Rowland, the overman, accompanied me underground. After careful examination I was unable to find any trace of firedamp, either in the air or escaping from the fissures of the coal in any part of the south workings. The colliery had been stopped for three months. At only one point of the north workings was there a sound as of gas escaping, but its presence could not be detected in the air. These particulars are useful in pointing out to owners of firedamp collieries that no colliery is secure against the most disastrous explosions of firedamp without due and constant precautions. Three weeks after the explosion no firedamp could be detected in the air of the mine, or escaping from the coal, except at a single point.

The Act 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 100, afforded no power to the inspector to give any caution respecting a mine which is not at work, or in which he cannot find any present or existing danger, and it does not recognise the right of any inspector to offer suggestions for the present or future conduct of the mine. Under these circumstances I adopted my usual practice of communicating all the information in my power to the two persons who accompanied me, making the recommendations which are detailed in my evidence (Appendix No. I.). They applied to the extension of the colliery. The most important were, the opening a communication with the New Cymmer shaft, then in course of sinking at a short distance from the old colliery workings, and the driving a return air course along the rise of the headings so as to divide the ventilation into panels, and to avoid the use of many doors or stoppings.

The advice thus proffered could not have come, it now appears, at a more opportune time, and had it been followed no such disastrous explosion would have occurred. I left a complete record of these recommendations at the colliery, by marking on the plan kept in the manager's office (to be communicated to him and the owner) the way in which the ventilation should be carried into effect. I also gave, on a sheet of paper, the drawings and dimensions of other improvements which might be carried into effect. I also find from my notes that I pointed out the risk which ensue from using naked light in places where sudden emissions of gas might occur, such as pillar workings, or from bringing the air from any old workings through the working places. I have generally found this method of placing before the officers of a pit those points in which other collieries are in advance of them, a more effectual mode of attaining their adoption than by a direct application to the owner, and the evidence given at the request confirms this view.

Finding, however, by inquiries made on the 6th September 1854, that the only means of securing the adoption of permanent measures of improvement at Messrs. Insole's collieries was by a set of special rules, embodying the recommendations I had made; in October 1854, I took advantage of a resolution passed by the National Meeting of Coalowners, that a proper code of rules at each colliery would contribute greatly to the safety of the lives of the workmen, to send to Messrs. Insole, with a copy of the resolution, a set of rules applicable to the Cymmer collieries. I urged the adoption, amongst others, of the following rules:—

That a qualified mining engineer and a sufficient number of competent subordinate officers and deputies should take complete charge of all the machinery, ventilation, apparatus, ways and works, and watch over and provide for the safety of the workmen during the hours of labour.

That the workmen should be prevented from entering the mine until careful and experienced overmen have been into and examined every accessible portion of the works to ascertain that they are free from danger, and until every portion of the work which may be considered dangerous is rendered inaccessible, except to the workmen required for the removal of the danger.

That the overmen and deputies should maintain during all working hours a strict supervision in all the air ways, working faces and travelling roads, in all things appertaining to the ventilation, lighting and timbering, and the general or special safety of the workmen.

That an artificial means of ventilation, under the constant superintendence of appointed persons, should be employed, so as to produce a regular and active current of air THROUGHOUT the working places and parts of the coal mine, and so as to dilute and render imperceptible and harmless all explosive or noxious gases at the points where they are given off. That, if the least trace of gas is perceptible at or near any working place, the workmen should be withdrawn until the current of air at that place is more than doubled.

That whenever the presence of firedamp is perceptible at any point the entrance to it should be barred, and a board placed across at a safe distance, with the word "Fire" painted on it in white letters until the danger is entirely removed.

That the air should enter and return by separate shafts, isolated by a sufficient thickness of rock. That the colliery should be divided by the means of pillars or barriers of coal, and adequate walls or stoppings into panels or districts, in such manner that, after the occurrence of an explosion of gas, and the destruction of the temporary doors or partitions, the incoming current of air shall pass within 150 yards of every face of work. That each such panel or district should be ventilated by a separate current of fresh air, entering at the lowest point and issuing at the highest.

That the currents of air should be so arranged as to avoid the use of many doors, and wherever they have to be frequently opened double doors should be employed. That wherever two doors are employed an extra door should be fixed, lying open, to be closed only on the occurrence of some accident to the other doors.

That safety lamps, constructed on the principles laid down by Sir Humphrey Davy, should be exclusively used in the parts of the mine which have been ascertained to contain or give off inflammable gases in dangerous quantity. That all safety lamps should be *securely locked.*

That there should be enforced printed rules, consisting of all those regulations herein specified, together with such other rules as the manager may find necessary for carrying them out and for providing against all the *special and peculiar* dangers or difficulties which may affect the health and safety of the workmen employed in or about the mine.

That the printed rules should be posted in prominent positions at the top and bottom of the shafts, and read over to the whole of the workmen at least once in every two months.

It appears from the evidence given at the inquest that all these regulations were neglected, and yet there can hardly be a doubt, I think, that had they been adopted, this lamentable accident would have been impossible.

On the 5th September following I inspected the Cymmer new pit, after an explosion of firedamp had occurred, by which one man was killed. I found that the workings had extended to within 40 or 50 yards of the old pit. Mr. Edward Hay accompanied me, and informed me that he was the manager of the underground works of both the old and new pit, and that Mr. Jabez Thomas was the general aboveground manager. I examined the plan of the old pit with him, and finding that my recommendations made on the 28th of March 1854 had been very partially carried into effect, I went through with him the whole of my remarks already referred to, causing him to take notes of them in order that they might be carried out. I particularly pressed on him the establishment of an efficient code of rules, and on his requesting me to inform him how to draw them up I referred him to the rules I sent Mr. Insole in the October preceding, and gave him another copy.

At the inquest on the 6th September, respecting the explosion of fire-damp at the new pit, I stated in my evidence: As the current of air descended the cross headings the gas had every opportunity of collecting in the upper part of them, one of the most frequent first-causes of explosions. A colliery should not be left without the overman, or his deputy in his absence, going around the workings to see that all is safe. This should be the case during the whole time the men are at work. If the overman had been underground he would probably have prevented the accident, and even had it occurred he might have rescued

the deceased before he became suffocated. "Brattice shafts are always objec-
" tionable in firedamp mines, and in this instance if the explosion had been
" extensive the whole of the men in the pit would have been killed. There
" appear to be no printed rules in use, and proper printed rules might have
" prevented this accident.

" In my recommendations, sent to Mr. Insole in October last, I have provided
" against the occurrence of an accident such as this, and if they had been
" carried out it could not have happened." The jury agreed to the following verdict :—

" Accidental death from leaving open the door between the two hard head-
" headings; and we trust that the proprietors of the colliery will carry out the
" Inspector's suggestions."

Mr. Edward Hay was present at the inquest, and stated that " Mr. Insole
" has given me the list of recommendations referred to by Mr. Mackworth,
" and I have the copy in the office."

I have also the following entry in my diary, " Hay, the underground manager,
" promised to carry out my suggestions." In consequence of my representations Mr. Insole sent to you, on the 25th of November following, a set of special rules which Mr. Hay assures me were prepared by him. In these rules, which I had the honour of reporting upon, were incorporated the following important provisions :—" In order to secure the examination of the whole
" of the working places by the firemen, they are ordered to leave upon the
" face of each place a ticket bearing the number of the person working in that
" place, if found perfectly safe, and any person finding that such ticket has not
" been left on the face of his work, is immediately to leave it and give notice of
" the same to the manager."

" This 'tin ticket' every collier is to bring with him each day on leaving his
" work, and deliver the same to the weigher at the pit's mouth."

" The whole of the air-courses must be visited by the firemen at least once a
" week, who will deliver a general report of their condition to the manager or
" agent, to be registered at the principal office of the works."

" The fireman must go round the workings every Sunday morning, and
" every other morning the pit may not be at work, to ascertain that the venti-
" lation is going on properly."

" All aircourses, brattices, or stowing, shall be carried up sufficiently close to
" the face, according to the direction of the overman or his deputy. Brattices
" or gobs in the headings or levels in no case to be more than 12 feet from the
" face."

As many of the most important of my recommendations were omitted in these rules, I had the honour of suggesting on the 30th of December 1856, a great number of amendments, including the whole of the rules relating to firedamp and safety lamps, which have been adopted by all the firedamp collieries in my district, amongst them the principal were as follows :—

" Every district of the mine where fire damp is found to exist, or is liable
" to make its appearance in dangerous quantity, shall be worked exclusively
" with locked safety lamps; stations shall be fixed upon by the manager, and
" proper notice boards put up by the overman, beyond which no candles,
" matches, gunpowder, tobacco, or other combustible material shall be taken."

" Beyond these lamp stations no person is to take a safety lamp without its
" having been first examined and securely locked by the overman or other
" responsible person; no other person shall be allowed to have a lamp key in his
" possession."

" The overman and the deputies shall pay constant attention to the indica-
" tions of firedamp, to the state of the safety lamps and locks, and to the
" efficient ventilation of the working faces. All examinations shall be made
" with the top on the lamp. All accumulations of firedamp shall be removed
" without delay, but in no case until the men are got out, nor without great
" care, and the presence of the overman or fireman."

" At the close of each turn or shift of men the overman or his deputy shall
" see that their lights are extinguished, and that the doors are closed and
" secured."

Seven other rules relating to the use of safety lamps followed.

By letter of January 1st, 1856, to Mr. Thomas Evans, who had then taken

charge of the South Wales district, I reported the steps I had taken regarding the Cymmer colliery, and stated I could furnish him if required with copies of the rules. With this letter my duties respecting this colliery ceased.

The steps taken by me respecting the Cymmer colliery may be thus summed up:—

July 8th, 1852. Sent cautions to Messrs. Insole.
Mar. 28th, 1854. Recommendations to overman and manager's deputy for future working of the mine.
Sept. 6th, 1854. Inquired respecting compliance with my recommendations.
Oct. 20th, 1854. Proposed special rules to Mr. Insole.
Sept. 5th, 1855. Repeated my recommendations to Mr. Hay, the underground manager, gave him another copy of rules.
Sept. 6th, 1855. Verdict of the Jury. Mr. Hay promised to carry out my suggestions.
Dec. 30th, 1855. Repeated recommendations in my amendments to Mr. Insole's rules.
Jan. 1st, 1856. Wrote to Mr. Evans.

If there is one duty, with the view of prevention of accident, which the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 108, sec. 5. more clearly imposes on the owner individually, it is the framing of "such special rules as, under the particular state or circumstances of such coal mine or colliery, may appear best calculated to prevent "dangerous accidents." The responsibility of having the best rules rests on the owner alone. It appears however, from the evidence given at the inquest, that although there had been recently an explosion of firedamp in the Cymmer new pit, Mr. Insole took upon himself the responsibility, as admitted by the manager, of "entirely omitting the usual rules in reference to gas or fire, such "as they exist in other collieries." Mr. Insole also omitted the regulations which I had proposed in 1854 and 1855, and also the important rules drawn up by Mr. Hay, which I have quoted. In consequence of Mr. Insole's rejection of the amended rules he did not furnish special rules to the workmen until the month of June, three or four weeks before the explosion of firedamp occurred, and they were not read over to the overmen or workmen. Many violations of these rules by the officers of the pit were proved at the inquest.

The accumulation of firedamp which caused this explosion was greater than in any of the previous explosions of firedamp which I have had to inquire into in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Workmen belonging to the night turn passed through the focus of the accumulation with candles two hours before, and it is said that a haulier traversed it about half an hour before the explosion occurred.

It is therefore, in my opinion, quite certain, that a comparatively sudden and large discharge of firedamp must have taken place into the main level itself, in the manner described in my evidence.

The liability to this danger at any moment, perhaps without any probability of being able to foresee it, renders it imperatively necessary that the Cymmer colliery should be worked exclusively with locked safety lamps, and that the return air should not be carried over a furnace. At the adjacent colliery of Lwyncelyn, in consequence of the discharge of firedamp and a heavy blower of fire-damp appearing, I gave notice to the owner that it was dangerous to admit naked lights into the mine. There is danger lest the opinions of those persons should be relied on, who supposed the explosion to have occurred solely from deficient ventilation; this mistake was made at the Middle Diffryn colliery, and the advice founded upon it to continue the use of naked candles was followed by an explosion which destroyed sixty-five lives. Already has another explosion occurred at the Cymmer colliery from the use of naked lights. The overman appointed subsequent to the explosion in July 1856 to take charge of the Cymmer Colliery, had been concerned in several explosions at Aberdare. Such was his recklessness, that, on his being sent by Mr. Insole with me into the colliery three weeks after the explosion, I found him, in the most dangerous part of the mine, opening a safety lamp, which, as there were no locks on the lamps, I had previously carefully tied up, and given him the strictest injunctions against opening.

It is the interest of many persons concerned in the ownership and management of firedamp mines to discountenance the use of safety lamps. The real question is truly one of cost to the owners, and there is often great reluctance

on the part of managers at whose works explosions have occurred to admit their mistake.

I have induced the managers of many of the most dangerous firedamp mines to use locked safely lamps exclusively, and no death from explosions has since occurred in any of them. No instance has come to my knowledge of a manager retrogressing from safety lamps to candles. The overwhelming evidence accumulating by the statistics of the inspection thoroughly exposes the fallacy of trusting to ventilation alone in firedamp mines. 72 out of the 73 explosions of firedamp which are included in my reports, and 171 out of 172 deaths are attributable to the use of naked lights; one death only to a safety lamp, and this lamp exhibited great negligence on the part of the maker and the manager, inasmuch as the wire gauze was not attached to the frame of the lamp.

Out of 1,154 deaths reported in five years, by the inspectors of coal mines, 12 deaths only occurred from safety lamps, all of which were in a defective state.

The same remark applies to the cause of the seven deaths out of the 1,099 deaths from firedamp reported by Mr. Kenyon Blackwell, late Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, to the Committee of the House of Commons, July 21, 1853. His evidence was as follows:—

"4,094. In your opinion did the whole of the fatal accidents, with a few exceptions, arise from the use of naked lights?—Yes; I have prepared the list I have handed in with very great care from all the documents to which I could gain access.

"4,095. Then the Committee are to understand, that it is your opinion, that in all cases where there is any danger of firedamp, the use of the safety lamp ought to be imperatively enforced by the law?—I think so.

"4,096. In your opinion, as the mines increase in depth and the danger consequently increases, is the use of the safety lamp more particularly necessary?—I think so."

It is the opinion of Mr. Blackwell and of many other leading engineers that no instance has been properly authenticated of an explosion occurring from a proper safety lamp; and in the most dangerous mines in England where the discharge of firedamp is the greatest, and locked safety lamps are exclusively used, explosions are almost unknown.

Ventilation is very important, but the protection it affords is anything but certain, and ought never to be singly relied on.

The leaving open of a door by a trapper boy, a fall of roof, a sudden blower, inattention to the ventilating power, may paralyze the best arrangements and produce an explosion at the nearest candle, the extent of which it is impossible to calculate. Lives may be counted by the minutes during which the defect exists. The term "proper ventilation" has a different meaning to different colliery managers; it is dangerous from its vagueness. It has been often remarked that after every great explosion, witnesses have stated that the ventilation was either good or excellent.

It has been asserted with much plausibility that the use of safety lamps engenders carelessness in ventilation. The risk from such a cause may be readily removed by the now, I believe, almost universal rule that as soon as the workman sees any indication of firedamp in his safety lamp, he is to leave his working place.

My experience does not, however, agree with this hypothesis. The mines in which I have found the most numerous accumulations of firedamp were those where candles were used. The same ignorance or recklessness which rejects the use of safety lamps "cæteris paribus" neglects also the ventilation. That no very destructive explosion has ever occurred even from a defective safety lamp in some measure supports this view; the cost of providing, maintaining, and superintending safety lamps to the owner is about three farthings per ton of coal. The colliers usually work at the same price with Davy lamps as with candles, but threepence per ton would amply cover any possible loss of time or work which might arise from imperfect light or other causes. The glass lamps of Clanny and Mueseler give as much light as a candle. Of the latter lamp Mr. Warington Smyth reports "there are nearly 18,000 in daily use in Belgium, yet no case of accident has ever been traced to the fracture of a glass." The construction of the lamp effectually prevents its being used in an explosive mixture of firedamp and air.

The brief outline of the statistics which I have given above on the subject of explosions, shows that upwards of 99 per cent. of the explosions of firedamp occur from naked lights, and prove that an effectual remedy would be at once provided for by far the greater part of these dreadful catastrophes, if the use of locked safety lamps were made the subject of a special law, as it is on the continent. Many managers have ceased to argue against these powerful facts, and say they will adopt safety lamps if all are compelled to do so. Until after a very destructive explosion has occurred in a mine it is almost hopeless for an Inspector to obtain the adoption of safety lamps; to attempt it by the provisions for arbitration in the seventh section of the Act is a course certain to fail. In the latter case, the most prejudiced persons are selected as arbitrators, and the responsibility is entirely removed from the owners and managers.

That little benefit has accrued to the district from the verdict of manslaughter passed against the manager, overmen, and firemen of the Cymmer colliery, and that it has had little influence on the management of other collieries, has been illustrated by a combination to prevent certain colliers, whose evidence implicated the management of the Cymmer colliery, from obtaining work. One of them, with a large family, and who distinguished himself by his courage and activity whilst underground at the time of the explosion, applied to me for pecuniary assistance in consequence of being refused work for ten weeks and more after the explosion.

An illustration was afforded after the Cymmer accident of the great assistance which might be afforded to the Inspectors by assistants delegated from the more intelligent amongst the working colliers. Three men, John Edmonds, Jenkin Jones, and William Rees, were deputed by the colliers in the Aberdare Valley to inspect the Cymmer colliery, and I was happy to be able to testify to the propriety of their conduct, and their intelligence in searching out the cause of the explosion.

As it seems to be admitted by all persons who have given evidence on the subject before Parliament that each colliery ought to be inspected at least once a year, it seems indispensable that each Inspector should have several assistants to acquaint him with the progress of each colliery after he has pointed out its defects.

Great, but manifestly unjust responsibility is attempted to be thrown upon the Inspectors, by persons unacquainted with the subject, for not doing three or four times as much single-handed as they can possibly accomplish. Proper supervision can be no more exercised by the Inspectors under present circumstances, than by the manager of a colliery who attempted to carry on a work without any overman or fireman. The appointment of Sub-Inspectors is the precautionary measure, which the body of colliers have most frequently and urgently pressed. One of the chief advantages of Sub-Inspectors would be the obtaining of evidence at inquests from the workmen themselves. So great is the intimidation exercised, that it is almost impossible at present to obtain the most material evidence necessary at the inquests. The penalty on the workman for saying a word which will implicate the owner or manager is the loss of employment, and a difficulty in finding employment elsewhere. The enormous penalty of this to a working man may be readily conceived.

The inquiry respecting the Cymmer colliery explosion was one of the few in which I felt satisfied that all the material evidence which could be given was produced. Many colliers came to me and expressed their fears of the consequences of their statements, which were, as the result proved, not altogether groundless. On this matter I may have again to report.

The efficacy of the inquiries before the Coroners is also affected by other influences. After I had given my evidence at the inquest on the explosion at the Coalbrook Vale colliery, the owner, a magistrate, proceeded to address the jury, and make several assertions, notwithstanding the objections of the Coroner that he could only take his statement on oath. The effect on a local jury may be easily appreciated, as the owner or manager of a colliery has great power over the prosperity of workmen, shopkeepers, and other persons in his own neighbourhood.

It has been frequently proposed as a remedy, that the jury, in mining inquiries, should be brought from a distance.

After this outline of my proceedings during the past year, I am happy, in conclusion, to be able to report greater progress in the attention paid by the

colliery owners and managers generally, to the safe working of mines, than I have been able to do on former occasions.

Although only two cases have come to my knowledge of proceedings being taken before the magistrates by the owners for infringements of the rules, I have reason to know that at many collieries the provisions of the Act of Parliament have been faithfully carried into effect.

I have, &c.

The Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., G.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

HERBERT MACKWORTH.

APPENDIX No. I.

HERBERT MACKWORTH, of Clifton, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., being sworn and examined, saith:—

I am one of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines for the Monmouthshire, Gloucester, and Somerset District. I attend here by the command of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to give evidence. Until the month of December last I was Inspector for this district, in addition to the one I have named. The district was then divided. The large number of persons (40 out of 114) who were burnt by this explosion, in parts of the colliery considerably more than half a mile apart, and in different parts of an area of nearly half a mile in diameter, show that the accumulation of gas, which caused the explosion, could not have been continous, but existed in several parts of the colliery.

The absence of marks of intense heat in the coal or timber of the mine, except in the portions of the workings beyond the fault, lead to the inference that this portion of the gas was ignited, and that the other accumulations took fire from this, or from being driven, by the concussion of the explosion, upon the workmen's candles.

There are unquestionable marks of fire in the parts of Griffith Williams, Morgan Griffiths, and Ebenezer Salathiel's headings, nearest the level in the straight level heading and the windway heading as far as William Williams' stall; but the indications of intense heat proceeding from the ignition of a large amount of firedamp, in its most explosive admixture with air, exist in the level heading between Salathiel and Thomas Fynonwen's heading. The surface of the coal that forms the wall is chiefly coked opposite the entrance to Griffith Williams's heading, and near the entrance to Morgan Griffiths's heading; and this is necessarily the portion of the work where the chief accumulation of gas must have existed. An interval exists between those two points, where the marks of coking are comparatively slight, from which an inference may be drawn that this is nearly the centre of the position occupied by the accumulation of gas. The gas that accumulated in sufficient quantity to be capable of producing such great effects must have made its escape chiefly from a part of the main level between Morgan Griffiths' heading and Thomas Fynonwen's heading. From the direction in which the doors in the various headings have been blown, I am inclined to think that the explosion may have commenced in the upper part of Morgan Griffiths' heading; and I am also of opinion that it was the flame proceeding from this explosion that still possessed sufficient intensity, as it was driven out by the force of the explosion, to burn the men and horses at the top of Arthur's dip. The direction in which the doors were blown in the level in Evan Phillips' heading and at the bottom of Jacob, Charles, and Moses' headings indicated that the main explosion proceeded chiefly along the intake air course; and, as explosions of firedamp take effect along the line of least resistance, and against the incoming current of air, this is the natural direction which firedamp exploding in the place I have named would follow. The door of Morgan Griffiths' heading was blown upwards, and the coking was greatest there. These were the reasons for coming to this hypothesis. I am also of opinion that other explosions, but of small extent, occurred in Jacob, Charles, and Moses' headings. The discharge of gas from the seam of coal worked in this colliery is very unequal. In many parts it is not perceptible, whilst at other parts the sound caused by the emission of the gas exhibits the state of tenison in which the gas is given off. In the adjacent colliery of Lloyncelyn, a blower, near a small fault, has for three or four years been discharging a considerable quantity of gas from a similar roof, and caused a fatal explosion. The continued discharge of gas from John Cae Mawr's heading exhibits the liability of the roof to exude gas; and in Thomas Fynonwen's heading, three weeks after the explosion, the escape of gas from the bottom of the coal was audible at eight or ten yards distance. The Cymmer old pit is intersected by many large and small faults. The intersection of a fault of 16 feet on the south side, at the distance of 1,050 yards from the shaft, cuts off the seven headings and 21 stalls worked beyond it, so that they may be looked upon almost as constituting a separate winning. On this side of the fault another seam of coal, about 20 inches thick, is found overlying the Rhondda seam, from which it is separated by about 20 inches of shale or clod. This seam of coal, or rider, being only worked along the roads, gas appears to exist in it in a higher degree of tenison than that exhibited in the lower coal. Notwithstanding the altered circumstances of this part of the colliery, the numerous small faults, and the irregular inclination of the seam of coal, the openings have been carried on with less attention even than

before to those principles of safety in fiery collieries, which require exploring drifts or headings to be maintained well in advance of the stalls, and proper pillars to be kept, so as to allow the gas in a new winway gradually to exhaust the excess of pressure, in such cases it uniformly exists. Of these defects, the straight level heading near the fault is the worst example. Above the rider coal is a strong roof of siliceous shale; as the three feet seam is removed the 40 inches of clod and the rider above it settle down on the gob or timber put for their support, detaching themselves from the firmer rock and leaving a space, the dimensions of which depend on the extent to which the coal in the stalls and headings, or pillars, has been incautiously removed. If the gas should happen to be more or less confined in this place so as to issue out with some pressure, the exposure of a large surface of the rider coal by any settlement gives free vent to a more rapid and irregular escape of gas, while the openings, however formed, necessarily fill with nearly pure firedamp. I believe the above to have been the condition of a considerable portion of the roof between Morgan Griffiths' heading and the extremity of the level, in approaching which the level inclines downward. The smallest pressure extending for some distance along the beds is sufficient to allow the escape of a large amount of gas into the level heading, where it would become sufficiently diluted with atmospheric air to cause such an explosion. The defects which made it so destructive have considerable similarity with those that caused the death of 65 men in the Middle Dyffryn Colliery.

I inspected the workings of Cymmer pit on the 28th of March 1844. At that time the colliery was in a very different condition. The workings had not yet reached the fault. Jacob, Moses, and Charles' headings had not reached one-third of their present excessive length, and John Cae Mawr and the South Wales headings were not driven up to their present limit. The ventilation of the colliery was at that time comparatively easy, though conducted upon a wrong principle; it was so far effective that although the colliery was not at work, and there was no regular fireman to attend to the furnace, I found no accumulations or trace of firedamp in the South workings. The more obvious defects in principle were the contracted upcast, the coursing of the air in one current up and down each heading in succession, and the leakage which took place through the doors and stoppings, so that little of the air reached the working extremity. On arriving at the colliery I inquired for Mr. Jabez Thomas, the manager, but, in his absence, his representative, Mr. David Evans, and Rowland Thomas Rowland, the overman at that time, accompanied me in my inspection. I pointed out to Mr. David Evans the evil of doors in the main heading; that there should be provisions made for speits of air, each proceeding upwards through a separate range of stalls to a return air-course, to be drawn along the rise. This I sketched on the plan in the office, showing the manner in which the old shaft should be made the downcast, and the new shaft the upcast, for both collieries. Finding the area of the existing chimney and upcast behind the brattice was so small, I drew his attention to the importance of altering them by this method, so as to be able to increase the ventilation to the amount which may be required, that appearing to all of us the better plan to increase the ventilation. Eighty men and boys and 10 horses had been previous to that time the complement of the pit, and I told him that to supply their working places it would be desirable to increase the total quantity of air coming down the shaft by one-third. The quantity of air going through some of the working places was comparatively very small. I told him it ought to be much increased. Amongst other things, during a long examination, I called his attention to the advantages (in the event of an explosion) of the system of working in panels or districts, with the air ascending through each. The arrangement of the ventilation I proposed is applicable to every colliery; it may be called the natural system. Each heading or panel has its separate current of air, so that any gas that exudes from the coal most readily escapes with the air. If any explosion should occur in a colliery thus arranged it would almost certainly be confined in its subsequent effects to the heading or panel in which it originated. To these statements Mr. David Evans and Rowland Thomas Rowland made no objection, but appeared desirous of adopting them. I also furnished Rowland Thomas Rowland with a sketch of the proper kind of furnace to erect at the new pit. I showed him how to measure the air every time he went down the colliery. The colliers were at that time on strike, so that I visited the colliery under unfavourable circumstances to judge of its working condition. The quantity of air coming down the shaft and along the level was 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Notwithstanding that the men were off work, I found no part of the colliery in a dangerous condition, or liable to become so; but, as the circumstances attending the discharge of firedamp might hereafter change as the work extended, I thought it right to explain every precaution that ought to be taken in future against danger arising from it. I had previously, at the command of the Secretary of State, sent to Mr. Insole, and other coal owners, to whose collieries they applied, copies of the reports made by Mr. Blackwell and myself at the inquiry into the cause of the Middle Dyffryn explosion. I also accompanied it with a letter that Mr. Insole does not remember receiving. On the 20th of October 1854, having the opportunity of quoting the example of other owners of collieries, I addressed to Messrs. Insole a letter, containing a copy of Safety Regulations, and requesting him to adopt them as far as applicable to his collieries.

On the 6th of September 1855, Mr. Hay told me that Mr. Insole had given him this copy of recommendations, and that he had them in the office (copy produced). On the previous day, after having examined the workings and made inquiry into the cause of an explosion of firedamp in the New Pit, I asked Mr. Hay to come to the office: I read over

to him and explained the remarks I had made respecting the Old Pit in 1851. I also told him that he had not complied with the Act passed about three weeks before, that required printed rules to be established, read over to the men, and posted at the colliery. He told me he was not aware of the existence of the Act. I replied that he should apply to Mr. Insole for a copy of the Act, and draw up some special rules. Mr. Hay took notes of my remarks as I requested him to do, that he might communicate them to Mr. Insole; I made no inspection of the Old Pit on this occasion, but communicated the remarks I had previously made to Mr. David Evans, in order that Mr. Hay, who was now responsible underground manager, might be fully informed of what had passed. Mr. Hay expressed himself very willing to carry out my recommendations. He also asked me where he could obtain information to enable him to draw up the special rules; I gave him a copy (see copy) of the recommendations I had previously sent to Mr. Insole, and which embraced all the recommendations I had previously given. I recollect a conversation which took place between Mr. Hay and myself about tin tickets. The same day Mr. Hay asked me my opinion of the prudence of placing lighted candles in the face of the stalls by the firemen in the morning after their examination. I told him that, in my opinion, candles were dangerous in any pit where gas might come off in the interval between the candle being placed and the last of the men coming in to work, and with the exception of the neighbouring collieries, the use of candles was repudiated throughout the district. That a chalk mark on the face was the commonest precaution, but that the owners of a neighbouring colliery were about adopting a system of their own, which seemed well calculated to answer the purpose. This plan was for the collier to place a ticket on the face of the stall before leaving his work, and it would be the duty of the fireman to collect the tickets and bring them to the pit's mouth, and no collier would be allowed to descend the pit of a morning without the ticket. Many accidents happen from the colliers going to the workings before the firemen have examined every place and returned so as to caution them; this is the chief danger to be obviated. The system of tin tickets used at the Cymmer pit is an imperfect form of the above, and not one that I approved of. I have examined the Cymmer old pit four times since the explosion, and comparing its condition at the present time and the time of my previous inspection, I find the colliery has been increased more than one-third in area, that the number of persons employed has been nearly doubled, but the amount of ventilation passing into the mine has has not been increased, while the amount passing round the south workings has been extended through contracted and leaky airways to the excessive length of about six miles. In consequence of the great leakage through many of the 72 doors on the south side, and the fissures and gobwalls that extend along the side of the level, the quantity of air going through the fault to supply the workings beyond, where it is most required, is reduced to almost 3,000 cubic feet per minute, a portion only of which reached the face. This is quite inadequate to render that portion of the workings safe in which the rider was constantly discharging a considerable amount of gas. I accompanied Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Evans during part of my examination of the colliery, and have heard his (Mr. Dickinson's) evidence given here to-day, and I fully agree with the remarks he made with regard to the neglect exhibited by the manager, overmen, and firemen as regards the ventilation of the part of the colliery beyond the fault. Looking at the custom of conducting collieries, I do not think that even the rules for the overmen and firemen, which he referred to, were required to make them aware of their neglect of the safety of the men. There is one of the rules (No. 1 of the special rules) which makes it the duty of the manager to direct the places where, and the manner in which lights should be used. If any of the operations of a colliery have to be conducted where there is the slightest danger from firedamp, it is the duty of the manager to compel men to work with locked safety lamps. I think the explosion arose from the persons in charge of the pit neglecting the commonest precautions for the safety of the men and the safe working of the colliery. Judging from my examination of the colliery, and the evidence I have heard, I believe that this explosion is due to a considerable portion of the workings beyond the fault having been allowed to become in a dangerous state from insufficient ventilation, arising from a contracted upcast, the small and insufficient airways, and the leakages through the different places I have mentioned. In addition to the mode I have suggested for working in districts as a precaution against the effects of afterdamp, one of the recommendations which I had previously sent to the owners of the colliery, and made to Mr. Hay, was, that if extra doors had been placed lying ordinarily open, against the side of the heading to be closed, in the event of an accident happening to the other doors, this would no doubt have prevented the loss of many lives. At the last explosion at the Risca colliery such was the effect. I went into David Morgan's stall with a safety lamp on the 26th of July last. I was accompanied by some of the colliers from Aberdare. I am not sure whether the other inspectors were in the stall, but they were near it. I did not remark any sticks as I entered that stall. Having gone there to examine the stall, I think, if sticks had been there, in all probability I should have seen them. I have heard since that they were found there on the 30th of July. I recollect Rowland Rowland pointing out the place where the boy was found. I cannot say whether Morgan Rowland was there. I have frequently had conversations with Rowland Rowland and Morgan Rowland in reference to the explosion, but I never heard any allusion to the sticks until I heard it in this Court. I asked the agent, Rowland Thomas Rowland, to accompany me to the pit, and Mr. David Evans was there also. My recommendations were for the future, more particularly than the then existing state of things. If my recommendations had been followed, I think, in all

probability, this explosion would not have taken place. When I make suggestions to the responsible manager of a colliery, and he seems willing to attend to them, I find it tends to restrain those suggestions being carried into effect if I serve a notice upon the owners; I find the manager of a colliery, in such cases, is inclined to think that it is a reflection upon him, and to find means rather to contradict it than carry it into effect. I did not suggest that any ticket should be adopted at the Cymmer colliery. I merely told Hay that tickets were about to be applied at a neighbouring colliery; but the ticket system afterwards adopted at the Cymmer was an imperfect application of the system. I think, if lighted candles had been put in the face of the stalls as a mark, that an explosion might not have occurred from them; but I except from that remark David Morgan's stall, as it appears from the evidence, and not from my own observations. In consequence of the difference in the discharge of gas in various collieries, it is difficult to give a precise answer; but this rule should be adhered co, that every district of a mine in which firedamp is liable to make its appearance in explosive or dangerous quantities, should be worked exclusively with locked safety lamps.

Appendix No. II.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Southern Inspection District, during the Half Year ended 31st of December 1856.

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1856.													
January 5	1	No. 8 Pit, Old Coal	Ebbw Vale	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	George Payne	Collier	25	Fall of clod in the face of stall	–	1	–	–	–
„ 10	2	No. 3 Pit, Kingswood	Near Bristol	George Brain and Co.	Thomas Daniels	Hitcher	30	Fell down shaft, from ascending without giving proper signal.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 22	3	Pitwell Level	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	Samuel Morgan	Collier	28	Fall of chale in narrow working	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	4	Arthur and Edward	Lidbrook	Arthur & Edward Company	Warry Williams	Collier	9	Jumping off cage fell back into shaft	–	–	1	–	–
1855.													
October 9	–	Nantyglo	Monmouthshire	Messrs. J. and C. Bailey	James Lewis	Haulier	12	Crushed between two trams	–	–	–	1	–
1856.													
February 14	5	Cwmnantddu	Near Pontypool	Crawshay Bailey	Edward Bevan	Collier	28	Explosion of firedamp at candle whilst brushing out firedamp.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 14	6	Underground Stable	Park End	Park End Coal Company	— Page	Haulier	15	Killed by horse	–	–	–	1	–
„ 19	7	Old Winches	Nantyglo	Messrs. J. and C. Bailey	Unknown	Tramp	–	Fell into unfenced pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	8	Farrington Gurney	Midsomer Norton	Charles Hollwey	John Blanning	Smith	55	Jumping on to ascending tub in shaft	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	9	Tredegar	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Company	Daniel Richards	Collier	57	Fall of coal whilst removing shale	–	1	–	–	–
March 10	10	Redding's Level	Ruardean	Edmund Hale	Richard Cook	Collier	32	Fell down pit whilst hooking a tram	–	–	1	–	–
„ 15	11	Woodside	Forest of Dean	Messrs. Kinsford	Charles Phelps	Driver	11	Run over on railroad	–	–	–	–	1
„ 18	12	Bedwellty	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Company	John Thomas	Collier	17	Fall of roof whilst getting it down	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	13	No. 1 Pit, Victoria	Ebbw Vale	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	William Walters	Collier	32	Fall of old coal in face of heading	–	1	–	–	–
April 3	14	Brandy Bottom	Pucklechurch	Jefferies and Co.	George Norman	Pitman	50	Deficient capstan-chain broke whilst lowering pump.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 11	15	Cwmcelyn	Blaina	Cruttwell and Levick	Edwin Randle	Roadman	20	Knocked off shaft carriage by dog falling	–	–	1	–	–
„ 21	16	No. 19 Pit	Ebbw Vale	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	Thomas Richards	Collier	52	Fall of roof in face of stall, three quarter coal.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	17	No. 1 Pit, Victoria	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Jones	Collier	37	Fall of the top of Old Coal in face of stall	–	1	–	–	–
May 14	18	Parkfield	Bristol	Wethered, Cossham & Co.	Job Rolph	Collier	–	Went into black damp in search of a hammer	–	–	–	1	–
„ 14	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Richard Wheeler	Collier	–	Suffocated in trying to rescue Rolph	–	–	–	1	–
June 2	19	Cwmcelyn	Blaina	Crutwell and Levick	James Mitchell	Doorkeeper	10	Fell into bottom of shaft after water had extinguished his light.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 13	20	Tredegar	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Company	Robert Hughes	Collier	37	Crushed by roof whilst removing timber	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Evan Evans	–	7	Trams passed over him	–	–	–	–	1
„ 21	22	Crown	Warmley	William Marsden	Charles Dollin	Collier	28	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	23	Clandown	Radstock	James Hill and Co.	Simon Manly	Collier	16	Rope caught round neck whilst ascending	–	–	1	–	–
								Carried forward	1	9	9	–	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous	Above-ground.
								Brought forward - - -	1	9	9	- -	2
1856. June 26	24	Blaina - -	Blaina - -	Crutwell and Levick -	James Jones - -	Trammer -	11	Fall of coal whilst felling coal - -	-	1	-	-	-
" 27	25	Gellygroes - -	Newport -	John Lewis - -	Morgan James - -	Collier - -	28	Fall of stone - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
					Noah Vaughan - -	Collier - -	21	Explosion of firedamp in consequence of the violations, by the management, of the following special rules:—Adequate ventilation, constant supervision underground, no single main door locked safety lamps, wherever firedamp known to exist. The owner neglected to comply with the Act. All the men underground killed.	11	-	-	-	-
					William Parker - -	Roadman "	20						
					James Morgan - -	Collier - -	19						
					George Morgan - -	Roadman -	28						
					Samuel Jenkins - -	Collier - -	20						
July 3	26	Old Coal Pit -	Coalbrook Vale -	Cruttwell and Levick -	Richard Ketherall -	Collier - -	23						
					William Lewis - -	Haulier -	13						
					David Williams - -	Collier - -	25						
					Robert Arnold - -	Collier - -	17						
					George Greenway -	Collier - -	22	Killed in leading a forlorn hope to rescue the above men.					
					Hopkin Lewis - -	Fireman -	31						
" 5	27	Lawn Pit - -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Company -	David Jones - -	Collier - -	16	Firedamp ignited at candle. Rules violated by the management.	1	-	-	-	-
" 6	28	Starvedil - -	Kingswood -	George Brain and Co. -	Copley Potter - -	Collier - -	26	Fall of stone from roof of stall in five coals -	-	1	-	-	-
" 27	29	No. 5 Pit - -	Beaufort -	Messrs. J. and C. Bailey -	William Bull - -	Collier - -	17	Fall of roof - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
August 11	30	New Place - -	Bedwellty -	Trustees of J. Protheroe -	James Lewis - -	Collier - -	- -	Stone from roof struck him against tram -	-	1	-	-	-
" 16	31	Radstock - -	Somerset -	Countess of Waldegrave	Daniel Carter - -	Collier - -	16	Cage raised by mistake; a ladder struck against signal wire.	-	-	1	-	-
" 19	32	Cwm Pit - -	Rhymney -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Griffith Jones - -	Collier - -	16	Fall of coal - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
September 2	33	Engine Pit - -	Sirhowey -	Ebbw Vale Iron Company -	David Williams - -	Miner - -	47	Fall of roof whilst removing prop for arching -	-	1	-	-	-
" 9	34	No. 2 Pit - -	Tredegar -	Tredegar Iron Company -	William Prosser - -	Haulier -	16	Killed by a fall of roof in heading - -	-	1	-	-	-
" 16	35	Glynmanddu -	Abersychan -	Abersychan Iron Company -	Thomas Hillier - -	Collier - -	11	Fall of roof in the Red Ash Seam - -	-	1	-	-	-
" 17	36	Tillerey - -	Monmouthshire -	Messrs. T. P. and D. Price -	George Mason - -	Doorboy -	12	Tram passed over him - - -	-	-	-	1	-
" 21	37	No. 2 Pit - -	Pontypool -	Pontypool Iron Company -	John Smith - -	Collier - -	42	Fall of top coal - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
October 8	38	New Engine Pit -	Coal Pit Heath -	Coal Pit Heath Coal Co. -	Peter Green - -	Collier - -	62	Fall of coal. Deceased was nearly deaf -	-	1	-	-	-
" 10	39	Machen - -	Newport -	Machen Coal Company -	William Price - -	Collier - -	43	Fall of coal in Big Vein on spine. Died November 20.	-	1	-	-	-
" 13	40	No. 1 Level - -	Beaufort -	Beaufort Iron Company -	Edward C. Smith -	- - -	10	Fell down unfenced air pit - - -	-	-	1	-	-
" 21	41	No. 1 Pit - -	Abercarne -	Samuel Blackwell - -	Lewis Rees - -	Collier -	17	Stone fell on his head; no bonnet on shaft carriage.	-	-	1	-	-
" 21	42	New Pit, Cwmnantddu	Varteg - -	Varteg Iron Company -	John Coles - -	Collier - -	28	Fall of coal - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
" 25	43	Rockvein Pit -	Risca - -	Risca Coal Company -	John Olver - -	Collier - -	40	Fall of coal in stall - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
								Carried forward - - -	13	23	12	-	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1856.								Brought forward - - -	13	23	12	–	2
Nov. 13	44	Big Pit - -	Abersychan -	Abersychan Iron Company -	Reuben Evans - -	Collier - -	11	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 18	45	Brandybottom -	Pucklechurch -	Brandybottom Coal Company.	William Strange - -	Collier - -	18	Fall of stone from face whilst felling coal -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 25	46	Win-all Level -	Coleford -	Trotter, Thomas, and Co. -	John Benfield -	Collier - -	28	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 26	47	Tunnel-¾ Coal -	Pontypool -	Pontypool Iron Company -	James Cousins -	Collier - -	42	Fall of stone from roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 1	48	Bishop Sutton -	Somersetshire -	Charles Hollwey - -	James Perry - -	Collier - -	12	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 3	49	Penywain - -	Nantyglo -	Messrs. J. and C. Bailey -	William Thomas - -	Collier - -	23	Fall of stone from side of heading - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 8	50	Crumpmeadow -	Forest of Dean -	Aaron Gould and Co. -	George Pyles - -	Collier - -	25	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
April 15	51	Dick Shone's Level -	Blaenavon -	Blaenavon Iron Company	John Taylor - -	Collier - -	47	Suffocated by coal being on fire near an old flue. Three of the principal rules violated; two by the management, one by three of the deceased.	–	4	–	–	1
					James Young - -	Collier - -	28						
					Charles Young - -	Collier - -	57						
					William Evans - -	Collier - -	37						
									13	34	12	–	2
								Total number of accidents - -	-	-	-		51
								Total number of deaths - -	-	-	-		65

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Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.) in the South Wales District.—By Thomas Evans, Esq.

Sir, Merthyr Tydvil, February 27, 1857.

In accordance with the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 108, I have the honour to subjoin a Report of my proceedings as Inspector of Coal Mines for the South Wales district for the year ending 31st December 1856.

Summary of separate Fatal Colliery Accidents in the South Wales District during the year ending 31st December 1856.

Miscellaneous accidents	16
Shaft accidents	15
Falls of roof, coal, and sides of workings accidents	55
Explosions of fire-damp accidents	8
Total	94

Summary of Lives lost in the above Accidents:

Miscellaneous	17
Shafts	15
Falls of roof, &c.	56
Explosions of fire-damp	136
Total	224

List of Collieries where Accidents have taken place in the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Names of Collieries.	Owner's Name.	Number of Lives lost.				
		Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
Cymmer	Insole and Son	—	—	—	114	114
Abernant	Fothergill and Company	1	—	6	1	8
Ynisarw	Penrose and Starback	—	—	—	1	1
Gwendraeth	Watney and Company	1	—	—	—	1
Abercwmboy	David Davies	—	—	5	2	7
Cwmavon	Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England	—	—	1	12	13
Werfa	Nixon and Company	1	1	1	2	5
Squborwen	Thomas and Lewis	—	—	1	3	4
Pentrefellon	Swansea Coal Company	—	—	1	1	2
Cwmsaebran	Costello and Company	1	1	—	—	2
Morfa	Vivian and Sons	1	1	—	—	2
Llangennech	Llangennech Coal Company	1	—	1	—	2
Middle Duffryn and others	Thomas Powell and Son	1	—	4	—	5
Dinas	Hunt and Company	1	—	—	—	1
Gorse	Neville and Company	2	1	1	—	4
Carraway	Abraham and Edmunds	1	—	1	—	2
Pen-y-darran	Thomson and Foreman	—	1	2	—	3
Mynydd-bach-y-glo	Struve and Company	1	1	—	—	2
Cwmaman	Shepherd and Evans	1	1	—	—	2
Ynyscedwyn	Ynyscedwyn Company	1	—	2	—	3
Cwmdare	Powell and Son	1	—	—	—	1
Dowlais	Guest and Company	2	—	6	—	8
Landshipping	Colonel Owen	—	1	—	—	1
	Carried forward	17	8	32	136	193

List of Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Name of Collieries.	Owner's Name.	Number of Lives lost.				
		Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
	Brought forward - -	17	8	32	136	193
Techon - - -	Bateman - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Tondu - - -	Brogden and Company - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Dixon's Green - -	Dixon's Green Company - -	—	1	—	—	1
Kilgetty Grove - -	Pembroke Coal Company - -	—	2	—	—	2
Dare - - -	David Williams - - - -	—	1	1	—	2
Tylecoach - - -	Carr and Company - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Court Herbert - -	Dynevor Coal Company - - -	—	—	3	—	3
Gadlys - - -	Wayne and Company - - -	—	—	2	—	2
Aberaman - -	Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P. - -	—	—	1	—	1
Hirwain - - -	F. Crawshay - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Cyfarthfa - -	William Crawshay - - - -	—	—	4	—	4
Pwyl-y-lord - -	David Lloyd - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
North Duffryn, &c. - -	Hill and Company - - - -	—	—	3	—	3
Aberdare - - -	Evan Lewis and Company - -	—	—	1	—	1
Gelly - - - -	Gelly Coal Company - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Heol-ddu - - -	Williams and Thomas - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Gorse-fach - - -	Richards and Glassbrook - -	—	—	2	—	2
Birch Grove - -	Pegg - - - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Graig - - - -	Mrs. Rees - - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Pentyrch - -	T. W. Booker, Esq., M.P. - - -	—	—	1	—	1
	Total - - -	17	15	56	136	224

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Wales District, during the Year ended 31st December 1856.

Date.	Number of Accidents.	Name of Collieries.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 10	1	Lwer Duffryn	Aberdare	Thomas Powell and Son	Boy	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	2	Graig Colliery	Merthyr Tydvil	Thomas Howell	Boy	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	3	Cwmsaebren	Rhondda-fawr	Trustees of the Marquis of Bute	Boy	Fell under train	1	–	–	–	1
							1	–	2	–	3
Feb. 5	4	Squborwen, No. 11 level	Aberdare	Thomas and Joseph	3 men	Explosion of firedamp; working without examination by fireman	–	–	–	3	3
„ 8	5	Abernantygros	Aberdare	Thomas Powell and Son	Wm. Michael	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	6	Cefarthfa	Merthyr Tydvil	Wm. Crawshay and Sons	Thos. Powell	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	7	South Duffryn	Plymouth	Anthony Hill	David Thomas	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	8	Pentyrch	Pentyrch	T. W. Booker and Co.	Wm. Williams	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	9	Mynydd Bach	Swansea	W. P. Struve and Co.	John Richards	Found at bottom of shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	10	Pentrefelen	Swansea	Swansea Coal Company	Abraham Bonder	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
							–	1	4	4	9
Mar. 1	11	Morfa	Taibach (Swansea)	Vivian and Sons	The Stoker	Escape of steam from safety valve	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	12	Blaengwaur	Aberdare	David Davies	George Lewis	Fall of shale from roof	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	13	Gadly's	Aberdare	Wayne and Co.	Thos. Morgan	Fall of roof in 9 feet coal	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	14	Werfa	Aberdare	John Nixon and Co.	John Williams	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
„		Werfa	Aberdare	John Nixon and Co.	Morgan Williams	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	15	Llangennech	Llanelly (Carmarthen)	Llangennech Coal Company	David Lewis	Run over by train under ground	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	16	Werfa	Aberdare	John Nixon and Co.	John Evans	Run over by a train of coal under ground	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	17	Court Herbert	Near Neath	Dynevor Coal Company	John Parker	Fall of roof (coal)	–	–	1	–	1
						Carried forward	3	–	3	2	8

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Accidents.	Name of Collieries.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.						Brought forward - - -	3	–	3	2	8
Mar. 19	18	Ty Cenol Colliery -	Swansea - - -	Swansea Coal Company - -	John Hughes -	Fall of stone from roof - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	19	Abernant - -	Aberdare - - -	Fothergill and Co. - - -	David Wm. Rees -	Fall of coal (9 feet) - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	20	Birch Gure - -	Llansamlet - - -	Pegg and Co. - - -	David Anthony -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
							3	–	6	2	11
April 3	21	Cwm-avon - -	Taibach (Glamorgan) -	Governor and Co. of Copper Mines	Thos. Evans -	Fall of roof (clay level) - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 3	22	Landshipping - -	Near Haverfordwest -	Colonel Owen - - -	David Llewlyn -	Fall in shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„ 7	23	Middle Duffryn -	Aberdare - - -	Thos. Powell and Co. - -	John Davies (child)	Scalded by discharge steam	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	24	Abernant - -	Aberdare - - -	R. Fothergill and Co. - -	Wm. Thomas -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	25	Abernatygros - -	Aberdare - - -	Thos. Powell and Co. - -	Thos. Evans -	Fall of coal (9 feet) - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	26	Ynys-din - - -	Rhondda - - -	Shephard and Evans - -	Edw. Jenkins -	Fell down the shaft - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	27	Cyfarthfa - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Wm. Crawshay - -	Wm. Lewis - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	28	Dinas - - -	Rhondda - - -	Coffin and Co. - - -	David Jenkins -	Fell under a train - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	29	Gorse - - -	Swansea - - -	Richard and Glasbrook - -	David Jones -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
							2	2	5	–	9
May 7	30	Gelly - - -	Llanelly (Carmarthen) -	Simms Williams Neville and Co.	Thos. Davies -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	31	Gorse - - -	Llanelly (Carmarthen) -	Ditto - - - - -	Wm. Williams -	Blasting with powder - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	32	Blaengwaur - -	Aberdare (Glamorgan) -	David Davies and Co. - -	David Davies -	Fall of coal (about 5 tons) - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	33	Techon - - -	Longhor - - -	C. G. Buteman - - -	Morgan Lewis -	Fell down shaft in attempting to jump out of carriage before it was at rest.	–	1	–	–	1
						Carried forward - - -	1	1	2	–	4

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Accidents.	Name of Collieries.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.						Brought forward - - -	1	1	2	–	4
May 22	34	Penydarren - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Thompson, Foreman, and Co. -	Charles Daniel -	Fall of roof while repairing airway -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	35	Blaengwaur - -	Aberdare - - -	David Davies and Co. - -	Evan Hopkins -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	36	Cwm Avon - -	Port Talbot - - -	Governor and Company of Copper Mines.	Colliers - -	Explosion of gas - - - - -	–	–	–	12	12
							1	1	4	12	18
June 2	37	Ynyscadwyn - -	Swansea Valley - -	Ynyscedwyn Iron Company -	Morgan Williams -	Fall of ground - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	38	Navigation Colliery -	Mountain Ash, Aberdare	John Nixon and Co. - -	Wm. Bennet -	Fell from a platform down a shaft -	–	1	–	–	1
„ 10	39	Cwmbargoed - -	Dowlais - - - -	Dowlais Company - - -	John Lewis - -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	40	Tondu - - -	Bridgend - - -	John Brogden and Sons - -	Thomas Jones -	Fell down the shaft in a state of intoxication.	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	41	Llandafan - -	Llanelly (Carmarthen) -	Simms Williams Neville -	John Rowland -	Fell out of basket ascending shaft -	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	42	Old Castle - -	Ditto -	Simms Williams Neville -	Thomas Badger -	Setting timber - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	43	Carraway - -	Ditto - - -	Evan Edmunds and Co. - -	John Skim - -	Black damp - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	44	Dixon's Green - -	Ditto - - -	Dixon Green Company - -	James Jervis -	Fell down shaft - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
							2	4	2	–	8
July 1	45	Abernaut - -	Aberdare - - -	Fothergill and Co. - -	David Evans -	Fall of coal (4 feet vein) - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	46	Aberewmboy - -	Aberdare - - -	David Davies and Co. - -	David Davis -	Explosion of gas (sinking shaft) - -	–	–	–	1	1
„ „		Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	John Hughes -	Ditto - - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	47	North Duffryn - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Anthony Hill and Co. - -	Wm. Daisy - -	Fall of coal (upper 4 feet) - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	48	Morfa - - -	Taibach - - -	Vivian and Sons - - -	Hopkin Evans -	Struck by carriage in shaft - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	49	Penydarren - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Thompson and Foreman -	John Phillips -	Piece of coal falling down shaft - -	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	50	Aberdare Colliery -	Aberdare - - -	Evan Lewis and Co. - -	William Lewis -	Fall of coal (upper 4 feet) - - -	–	–	1	–	1
						Carried forward - -	–	2	3	2	7

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Accidents.	Name of Collieries.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.						Brought forward - - -	–	2	3	2	7
July 15	51	Cymmer - - -	Rhondda - - -	Insole and Son - - -	114 persons - -	Explosion and after damp - - -	–	–	–	114	114
„ 22	52	Blaengwaur - -	Aberdare - - -	David Davies - - -	Collier - -	Fall of coal (9 feet) - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	53	North Duffryn, Plymouth.	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Anthony Hill and Co. - -	Wm. Booth - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	54	Gelly - - -	Neath - - - -	Gelly Coal Company - -	David Jenkins -	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	55	Heolddu Colliery -	Bridgend - - -	Messrs. Williams and Thomas	Daniel Phillips -	Fall of roof (about 4 tons per day raised)	–	–	1	–	1
							–	2	7	116	125
Aug. 4	66	Gadly - - -	Aberdare - - -	Wayne and Co. - - -	David Benjamin -	Fall of coal (9 feet) - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	57	Dare - - -	Aberdare - - -	David Williams - - -	Daniel Williams -	Stone from roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 7	58	Abernant - -	Aberdare - - -	Fothergill and Co. - -	Evan James -	Blasting rock - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	59	Ynisarwed - -	Neath - - - -	Penrose and Starback - -	Boy - - -	Explosion of gas - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
„ 16	60	Llangennech - -	Llanelly (Carmarthen) -	Llangennech Coal Company -	James Doyle -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	61	Weig Fawr - -	Swansea - - -	Richards and Glasbrook- -	Thos. Emanuel -	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	62	Gwendraeth - -	Llanelly) Carmarthen) -	Watney and Co. - - -	David Howells -	Explosion of boiler - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	63	Dowlais - - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Dowlais Company - - -	Evan Elias - -	Fall of coal (big coal) - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 29	64	Squborwen - -	Aberdare - - -	Thomas and Lewis - -	David Powell -	Fall of coal (brass vein) - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	65	Kilgetty Grove -	Tenby - - - -	Pembrokeshire Iron Company-	Geo. James - -	Rope cut through by the guide falling upon it in sinking.	–	1	–	–	1
„ „		Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	Thos. Davies -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
							2	2	6	1	11

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives Lost				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Sept. 6	66	Mynydd-bach-y-glo	Swansea	W. P. Struve	George Williams	Fell from carriage on engine-plane	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	67	Werfa	Aberdare	John Nixon and Co.	Thomas Griffiths	Fall of coal (9 feet)	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	68	Dowlais	Merthyr Tydvil	Dowlais Iron Company	John Price (fireman).	Fall down whilst putting up an air door	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	69	Cwmsaebren	Rhondda Valley	Bury and Castello	Patrick McManus	Fell down the pit	–	1	–	–	1
„	70	Gellygaer Colly	Gellygaer	Thomas Powell and Co.	Collier	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	71	Pwyl-y-lord	Llanelly (Carmar hen)	Lloyd	William Roberts	Fall of stone. No notice given, fined 10*l.* and costs.	–	–	1	–	1
							1	1	4	–	6
Oct. 1	72	Dowlais	Merthyr Tydvil	Dowlais Iron Company	Henry Jackson	Fall of roof (4 feet)	–	–	1	–	1
„ 2	73	Dare	Aberdare	David Williams	Henry Thomas	Fell down shaft trying to get on carriage after signal being given.	–	1	–	–	1
„ 3	74	Tylecoch	Rhondda Valley	Carr and Co.	John Wilton	Stone from sinking bucket	–	1	–	–	1
„ 4	75	Abernant	Aberdare	Fothergill and Co.	Thomas Jones	Fall of coal whilst looking for work	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	76	Blaengwaur	Ditto	D. Davis and Co.	Collier	Fall of coal (9 feet)	–	–	1	–	1
„ 10	77	Cwmaman	Ditto	Sheppard and Evans	Howell Nicholas	Died of natural causes	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	78	Penydarren	Merthyr Tydvil	Thompson and Foreman	Richard Thomas	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	79	Venalt	Glyn Neath	Fothergill and Co.	Daniel Morris	Fall of roof. No notice given; fined 10*l.* and costs.	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	80	Cyfartha	Merthyr Tydvil	William Crawshay	Daniel Hamman	Fall of roof whilst going to work	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Benjamin Evans	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
							1	2	7	–	10

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Nov. 1	81	Dare - - -	Aberdare - - -	David Williams - - -	William Jones -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, ..	82	Carraway - -	Llanelly - - -	Abraham and Edmunds - -	David Davies -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, 3	83	Abernant - -	Aberdare - - -	Fothergill and Co. - - -	Fireman - -	Explosion of gas - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
,, 4	84	Gadlys - - -	Ditto - - -	Wayne and Co. - - -	David Griffiths -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, ..	85	Ynyscedwyn - -	Brecknockshire - -	Ynyscedwyn Iron Company -	Morgan Morgans -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, 6	86	Dowlais - - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Dowlais Iron Company - -	Thomas Thomas -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, 18	87	Ynyscedwyn - -	Brecknockshire - -	Ynyscedwyn Iron Company -	David Nicholas -	Run over by two loaded trams whilst up a slant.	1	–	–	–	1
,, 21	88	Dowlais - - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Dowlais Iron Company - -	John Davies -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, 25	89	Aberaman - -	Aberdare - - -	Crawshay Bailey, M.P. - -	John Morgan -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, ..	90	Hirwain - - -	Hirwain - - -	Francis Crawshay - -	William Thomas -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
							1	–	8	1	10
Dec. 2	91	Court Herbert -	Neath - - - -	Dynevor Coal Company -	John George -	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,, 13	92	Cwm Dare - -	Aberdare - - -	Thomas Powell and Co. - -	Boy - - -	Run over by a train - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
,, 25	93	Dowlais - - -	Merthyr Tydvil - -	Dowlais Iron Company - -	David George -	Incline above ground - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
,, 26	94	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	Thomas Edwards -	Underground incline - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
							3	–	1	–	4

The preceding list of accidents furnishes a most frightful sacrifice of human life by explosions of fire-damp, and which, I regret to say, might, in my opinion, in some cases have been prevented if common care and precaution had been observed. In the awful explosion at the Cymmer Colliery 114 lives were lost; and in the Cwmavon explosion 12 lives, in both of which adequate precautions were neglected.

The deaths arising from falls of roof occur chiefly in those collieries at Aberdare, and elsewhere, where the thick coal (viz. the 9-feet) is extensively worked This coal, in consequence of the multiplicity of "slips" which run through it. is most dangerous, occasioning it to fall without previous warning; and nothing but care on the part of the workmen, and the most careful supervision, together with an ample supply of timber, can lessen the number of such accidents.

Accidents in shafts have arisen chiefly from the unprotected state of the top of the pits; but this, I am glad to say, is in many cases being remedied by putting up gates and fencing to protect them.

Eight persons have been killed by riding on inclines above and under ground. This is expressly forbidden in the special rules established at the collieries, and unless the managers carry out the provisions of the Act of Parliament in this respect, by having the penalties imposed, accidents from this cause must, I fear, be on the increase.

Squborwen explosion.

No. 4 accident in the tabular list took place in a small colliery on the hill side at Aberdare (the property of Messrs. Thomas and Joseph). It would seem from the evidence given at the coroner's inquiry that the working places were never examined in the morning previous to the colliers being allowed to proceed to their work. That on Sunday, the day before the accident, the direction of the air current had been changed, leaving unventilated a portion of the workings, which became filled with gas. No caution having been given to the workmen, or "danger signal" put up to show the presence of gas, the unfortunate sufferers on going to their work met with this accumulation of gas, and three lives were sacrificed. The special rules, requiring such an examination to be made, and danger signals to be set, had been approved of, but had not been printed and distributed, the time allowed by the Act for that purpose not having expired, otherwise this accident might not have occurred.

Werfa explosion.

No. 14 was an explosion of gas at the Werfa Colliery, the property of Messrs. Nixon and Co. An accumulation of gas had been allowed to remain for some days before the accident in a stall near to where men worked with naked lights. The deceased men went to work in this stall, and in removing the gas by means of "brushing" it with their clothes, it came in contact with a naked light, and killed two men.

The fireman, on going his rounds in the morning, and discovering the presence of gas, should have reported it to the manager, and proper means taken to remove it by bratticing, instead of allowing the dangerous system of "brushing," which has resulted in the loss of many valuable lives.

Cwmavon explosion.

No. 36. This serious explosion took place at the "Ynys David" Colliery, the property of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England. Judging from the distance this explosion extended, and other indications, there must have been large accumulations of gas near to the working places. The ventilation of the colliery was carried on through a "bratticed" shaft, where much leakage took place; in addition to which there was only one separation door between the "intake" and "return" airways; and it would seem, from the evidence given at the inquiry, that this door had been left open the previous night, causing the whole of the colliery to be deprived of the means upon which the ventilation depended. The large accumulations of gas must have fired at a naked light, or a defective safety lamp, probably at a safety lamp with the top off, of which there appeared to be many.

If the special rules, which ought to have been established at this colliery, had been attended to, this accident, in all probability, would not have happened. For the sake of public example, I considered it my duty to proceed against the company for the penalties provided by the Act of Parliament for not having established special rules, and the penalty was imposed.

Abercwmboy explosion.

No. 46. This accident took place in a sinking shaft, the property of David Davis, Esq. A standage for water had been made near the bottom of the shaft, and the masons were employed walling up a dam at the mouth of it, when one

of the masons, although cautioned by the master sinker not to do so, put his naked light near and exploded some gas which was in behind.

Cymmer explosion.

No. 54. On Tuesday, the 15th of July, the inhabitants of the Rhondda Valley were thrown into a state of the most frightful excitement, arising from the fact that an explosion of gas had taken place that morning at the Cymmer Colliery, the property of Messrs. Insole and Son, of Cardiff, and had resulted in the sacrifice of human life to an extent unparalleled in the history of coal mining of this country. It would appear that at about six o'clock on the morning in question, 160 men and boys had gone into the colliery, and were proceeding as usual to their respective working places when the explosion took place. It was first thought that every life in the colliery would be lost, but in the course of a few hours it was found that several who had only reached a short way in were enabled to get to the shaft, and were saved, but not until the evening of the 16th could the number of lives sacrificed be ascertained. It is with regret and pain I have to report that this sad event caused the death of 114 fellow creatures.

The ventilation of this extensive colliery is carried on through a brattice shaft, the upcast portion of which is about 10 feet area. The air travels from the "intake" to the return in one continuous current, a distance of about six miles, and passes over a furnace through an opening of about six feet area. The airways for a considerable distance inside a 16 feet down-throw fault run parallel to each other, being separated by loose stones and rubbish (gob).

The size of the airways at the fault measured about 13 feet area, and through this the whole of the air for the ventilation of the greater portion of the colliery had to pass, and for directing the air to the several headings and stalls 72 doors are used. From the bottom of the shaft two levels are driven, one in a north and the other in a southward direction, and off these levels cross headings are worked a distance of from four to six hundred yards. I made an examination of the colliery, with a view, if possible, of ascertaining the cause of the explosion and how far it had extended. It was confined to the south workings, which are the most extensive. The flame appears to have traversed from the face to within 300 yards of the shaft; and from the evidence given at the coroner's inquiry, and other indications, I think it first originated in the extreme end of the workings in a stall which had been idle for some days. It would appear that the fireman in making his examination in the morning before the men went to work discovered the presence of gas in David Morgan's stall, but did not report it to the manager.

Rowland Rowland, the overman, not knowing the state of this stall, ordered William and Llewellyn Thomas to go there and work, and from the position in which the body of Llewellyn was found, it is most probable that this was the point at which the first explosion took place, and by blowing away some of the doors the ventilation was cut off and smaller explosions followed in other parts of the mine. Had not the return air been already foul and nearly at the explosive point, the fire would not have extended as far. The rider coal above the main bed gives off more gas than the main coal itself, but as that rider coal is taken down in the levels and headings inside the fault, where alone this rider coal is met with, firedamp cannot, therefore, exist in those workings in a compressed state, and the gases made would be given off into the ventilation. If the ventilation were weak at this point, it is very likely that some of the gas so given off would be lurking in the roof and above the gobs, and in any part where the rider coal may have subsided, which, in the absence of a sweeping current of air, would not be safe for the workmen.

At the coroner's inqpisition it was stated that the manager of the colliery seldom or ever went underground, his time being chiefly occupied on the surface attending to the necesssry arrangements for the disposal of the coal. The overman and firemen take charge of the underground workings under the direction of the aboveground manager.

From the evidence given by all the witnesses connected with the colliery, the mine for some time was in a dangerous state, that the usual indication of the presence of firedamp, a "cap" on the candle, had been observed for some time before the accident.

Griffith Williams (a witness) said that on the Thursday before the explosion the "cap" on the candle was more than two inches long, and that there was not a breath of air moving.

Mr. Grey, surveyor of the colliery, had also observed the "cap," and had represented to Mr. Jabez Thomas, who was supposed to be the manager, that it would be necessary for the better ventilation of the colliery that a communication should be made between the old and new pits, increasing the size of the shaft and doing away with the brattice.

The explosion and its consequences are attributable to the following defects, —non-observance of the 1st general rule. "An adequate amount of ventilation " shall be constantly produced at all times to dilute and render harmless noxious " gases to such an extent as that the working places of the pits," &c., " shall, " under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working."

The first special rule, which directs "that the manager should lay out the " ventilation of the mine, and make due provision for removing noxious gases." The 14th special rule says "that the air-ways shall be of a sufficient size for the " full and effectual ventilation of the mine, and the overmen shall take care that " the whole of the working places are properly ventilated. If any working place " shall appear likely to be dangerous, or should the air become inadequate, " impure, or noxious, the workmen shall be at once withdrawn, except those " who may be indispensable for the removal or remedying the defect."

"The workmen shall be prevented from entering any portion of the mine until " the firemen shall have been into and examined carefully the working places, and " until they shall have returned and cautioned the workmen against entering any " portion which may be in an improper condition."

The 20th special rule.—"The overman shall report to the manager and the " firemen to the overman all danger or defects which occur in the mine, and " they shall suspend all operations attended with unusual risk, and shall stop any " working place which may appear not safe until the removal of the defect. The great length of the cross headings, the distance the air had to travel through small and defective airways, the large amount of leakage that must necessarily take place at the doors and loose stoppings (gobs) between the intake and return, the smallness of the upcast behind the brattice, would alone be sufficient to account for the catastrophe.

I would here remark that brattice shafts are always more or less objectionable, and for extensive collieries like those in the Rhondda Valley they are not safe.

The coroner's jury, after a long and patient hearing of the evidence, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Jabez Thomas, manager, Rowland Rowland, overman, and the three firemen.

At the Swansea assizes, his Lordship, Mr. Baron Watson, in his address to the grand jury said, "that inasmuch as Mr. Jabez Thomas was the above- " ground manager and did not go underground, he could not be held responsible, " and that as regards the other men no direct case of omission was brought " against them, and he could not see how they could be guilty of manslaughter." The grand jury, however, returned a true bill against Jabez Thomas, Rowland Rowland, and Morgan Rowland. The prisoners were then tried, and after hearing the evidence, " his Lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of Not " guilty against Jabez Thomas, and said that the law required that there should " be an immediate personal default before a conviction for manslaughter could " take place." In the case of the other prisoners,

The Judge in summing up said "that the two prisoners stood indicted for slay- " ing another, without malice aforethought, which was manslaughter. Now, did " the facts as they had come before them bring the charge of gross negligence, " which gross negligence was the immediate and direct cause of death, home " to the prisoners, to return a verdict of Guilty against Morgan Rowland? The " jury must be convinced that the explosion originated in deceased Morgan's " stall, and that the usual precaution had not been taken by placing the proper " danger signal." If they supposed the explosion might have originated in any other part of the mine they would give the prisoner the benefit of such doubt, and return a verdict of Not guilty. His Lordship having gone through the evidence, put it to the jury to say whether, according to the evidence, they believed, and according to the law he had laid down, the prisoners to be guilty?

The jury acquitted both the prisoners.

Aberaant explosion.

No. 83. The fireman whose duty it was to make the necessary examinations of the workings in the morning before the colliers went to their work, on going his rounds, discovered one of the doors open, and that a portion of the colliery

had filled with gas. He then shut the door and retired to await the displacement of the gas, when having his safety lamp open, the gas fired at his light with considerable violence, and caused his death.

Water gauge question.

In obedience to my instructions, I caused the chief engineer of the Dowlais Company to be summoned before the magistrates at Merthyr Tydvil for neglecting to comply with the 7th general rule, which requires that every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper water gauge. Five of the boilers upon which the informations were laid were provided with no other means of ascertaining the height of water in the boiler, except by two cocks fitted in the end, there being neither the float, whistle, or glass gauge, as generally used in every colliery district in England. These cocks, although they do not at any time show the exact height of water in the boiler, were, it was contended by the Dowlais Company, a proper water gauge, as required by the Act, and, as they pleaded Not guilty, proof of its insufficiency devolved upon me. It may be premised, however, that on the 2nd of April (seven months before these proceedings were taken) I had called the attention of the manager, Mr. G. T. Clarke, to the matter, and he had by letter, on the 4th of April, informed me that the engineer of the works had been directed to supply the proper gauges to the boiler mentioned in my letter. The engineer afterwards informed me that he was preparing to put on the required gauges. On the 12th November, on again visiting the collieries, I found the gauges still unattached to each boiler. This being fifteen months after the passing of the Act of Parliament, and nearly twelve months after I had first pointed out the requirement, I considered the delay inexcusable, and reported the matter, which resulted in the proceedings being taken. The case was heard by J. C. Fowler, William Thomas, and David W. James, owner of the Llwyncelyn Colliery, Esqrs., when, in addition to my own evidence, I obtained that of some of the most eminent engineers in England, who confirmed the view which I had taken. It is unnecessary to detail their evidence here, the following brief particulars appearing to be adequate.

Mr. Longridge, chief inspector to the Voluntary Association for the Prevention of Steam Boiler Explosions, stated that in his opinion cocks alone did not constitute a proper gauge; that he had 1,500 boilers under his superintendence, and that every one of them had either the float or glass gauge, each of which show the actual height of water in the boiler. This the cocks do not show, and that when "foaming" or "priming" was going on, they did not show whether there was much or little water in the boiler.

Mr. Martley, engineer to the South Wales Railway Company, also Mr. Ramsay, an engineer of extensive practice in Glasgow, and formerly inspector of engines for the Board of Trade, Mr. Higson, inspector of mines for West Lancashire and North Wales, Mr. George Rennie, M.I.C.E., civil engineer and manufacturer of steam boilers, Mr. P. S. Reid, C.E., a member of the Council of Mining and Manufacturing Engineers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and connected with mining operations in Prussia, and Mr. Dennin, engineer to the Board of Admiralty, all concurred that the cocks alone were not a proper water gauge. Two of those gentlemen having examined the boilers in question, particularly pointed out that even had cocks been a proper gauge, they were not so in this instance, as they were almost inaccessible, the engine-tender being obliged to lie on his stomach before he could reach them.

This evidence not appearing to be sufficient, I called in addition Mr. William Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., of Manchester, an engineer of European reputation, and one of the largest engine and boiler builders in the kingdom; Mr. Potter, vice-president of the Mining Institute in the north of England, and a mining engineer of 30 years' practical experience in the counties of Durham and Northumberland; Mr. Wynne, M.I.C.E., inspector of coal mines for North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, and Mr. John Brown, a member of the mechanical engineers of Birmingham, and connected with collieries chiefly in Yorkshire, producing on an average five thousand tons of coal a day, who also unanimously pronounced that cocks did not constitute a proper water gauge.

For the defence, the Dowlais Company called the following witnesses connected with the locality:—Mr. G. Hubbuck, manager of the Rhymney Iron Works; Mr. Menelaus, the manager of their (the Dowlais Company's) machinery; Mr. Ellis a fire-brick maker in the Rhondda Valley; Mr. John Rowe, formerly their engineer, and now engineer to the Llwynvi Coal and Iron Com-

pany; Mr. Pierce, formerly their engineer, and now engineer at the Cyfartha Works; and Mr. Daniel Williams, formerly their engineer, and now engineer to the Rhymney Iron Works, who pronounced cocks to be the only safe gauge. They then called Mr. Thomas Murray, an engine builder and colliery proprietor of Chester-le-Street, who said cocks were the only safe gauge, but that he applied floats as well to his boilers; Mr. Richard Hoskins, engineer at the Perrin Foundry, Truro; Mr. Edward Woods, engineer, London; Captain Dicey, formerly of the East India Service; Mr. Robert Pollock, engineer, London; Mr. Bush, engine builder at Bristol; Mr. Ebenezer Rogers, engineer, Abercarne; Mr. Henry Jones, formerly an agent of the Dowlais Co., and now manager of the Old Park Iron Works, Wednesbury; Mr. George Elliot, colliery viewer, Houghton Hall; and Mr. Benjamin Fothergill, engineer, Manchester, who said that cocks were a proper water gauge, but all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Hoskins, said they used floats or other gauges in addition. One of these witnesses, who had 146 boilers under his charge, said that all except three or four were fitted with the float, and those had the glass gauge, and that he did not know of a single boiler in Northumberland or Durham that was worked with cocks alone.

Upon this evidence the magistrates decided that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the cocks were not a proper water gauge, but they earnestly requested the defendants to reflect upon the valuable mass of evidence that the inquiry had produced, and left each party to pay his own costs.

It is to be regretted that the decision was not one of a more decisive character, inasmuch as in the practice of at least 99 out of every 100 engineers in the kingdom cocks alone are condemned; and it will, I fear, retard the introduction of improved engineering in South Wales, where the mechanical appliances at collieries (with the exception of those of South Staffordshire) are much behind other districts.

The total number of cases in which I have taken proceedings for the penalties during the year is (10) ten, in (9) nine of which cases the penalty has been imposed.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS EVANS,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

XI.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (18th & 19th Vict. cap. 108.) in the Eastern District of Scotland, for the Year ending the 31st December 1856.—By Robert Williams.

Sir, Edinburgh, February 27, 1857.

I beg to submit my first Report since the collieries of Scotland were divided into two districts, together with a classified Schedule containing the particulars of the fatal accidents that have occurred in, and connected with the coal mines and collieries, situated in the Eastern district of Scotland, during the year ending 31st December 1856. This district comprises the counties of Fife, Perth, Clackmannan, Haddington, Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, eastern part of Stirling, and the middle and upper wards of Lanark.

The thirty-nine accidents which occurred in the eastern district during the year 1856 caused the death of forty-seven persons. Three of these occurred above ground, eight under the head "Miscellaneous," thirteen in shafts, eighteen from falls of roof and coal, and five by explosions of fire-damp, being an increase of eighteen over the number of deaths which occurred in the same district during the year 1855, but still considerably under the average of previous years.

There have been only two accidents by explosions of fire-damp during the past year, and it is worthy of remark that neither of these occurred in the interior of the workings. The accident, No. 3 in Schedule, at Oakley, near Dunfermline, Fifeshire, occurred in a pit, newly sunk to the main coal, which produced a considerable quantity of fire-damp. In this pit, which is 85 yards deep, there is a band of ironstone 15 yards above the coal. In commencing the working of this ironstone, a scaffold was fixed in the pit; but being put there to serve a temporary purpose, no care had been taken to make the joinings of the planks air-tight which composed it. There was also an opening made in the partition (or midwall) where this scaffold was fixed, which would allow the downcast current of air to pass through it, into the upcast division of the pit, leaving that part of the pit under the scaffold, and the opening in the partition unventilated, which showed a great want of consideration or judgment on the part of those under whose management these operations were conducted, in not either having the joinings of the scaffold made air-tight or the space under it ventilated, particularly when it was known that the coal at the bottom of the pit generated a quantity of fire-damp. By what means the carburetted hydrogen gas was ignited is unknown. The three men that were on the scaffold were found dead at the bottom of the pit, and a young woman who was on the pit-head at the time was killed by a piece of wood falling upon her, which was thrown out of the pit by the force of the explosion.

The other accident by explosion of fire-damp, No. 32 in Schedule, in a pit at Wishaw belonging to James Anderson and Company, occurred in a similar manner, where two boys were killed whilst standing on the cage to ascend the pit. In this case the fire-damp seems also to have accumulated under a scaffold placed in the pit, at an upper working. There was an abandoned working at the bottom of the pit, used at the time of the accident as a water lodgment; it was in this working where the fire-damp generated, which would escape into the pit when the water was pumped out below the roof of the mines. In neither of these cases is it possible to arrive at a correct knowledge how the gas under the scaffold was ignited. The probability is, that it was caused from a light having been dropped upon, or through the scaffolding. That such was the case at Wishaw there can be little doubt, from the circumstance that none of the other workmen were injured, and even the person who was close to the pit at the time signalling to the engine-man escaped unhurt.

Accident No. 18 in Schedule, where four men were killed whilst descending a pit at Chapelhall, near Airdrie, belonging to the Monkland Iron and Steel Company, by the winding machinery become ungeared (or detached) from the engine. In this case the engine-man was tried for culpable homicide at the Glasgow Autumn Circuit, and after the usual evidence for and against was

acquitted. I am, however, quite satisfied that the accident was caused solely by the neglect of the engine-man, from the imperfect manner in which the winding machinery was attached to the engine, and not from any defect in the machinery. The other classified accidents are not of such a description to require any particular comment.

The quantity of coal raised in the eastern district of Scotland during the past year is 4,512,000 tons, and the number of deaths by accidents during the same period is 47, being one death for every 96,000 tons of coal raised.

It may not be out of place to notice the colliers' strike that occurred in the spring of last year, which commenced in March, and was not finally settled until the month of June. This is done with a view to correct the exaggerated statements that were published regarding it, and to put upon record a statement of facts so far as these can be generalized. The strike commenced at the Sale Collieries in the Wishaw and Hollyton districts, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and was followed by the workmen at the collieries near Glasgow, and also by some of the collieries in Ayrshire. At several collieries the strike was continued from 12 to 15 weeks, and for a few days the price of coals in Glasgow was more than double the ordinary cost; and considerable quantities were brought from the collieries north of the Forth to Glasgow and Coatbridge, both by canal and railway.

In the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow the strike was only partial, and continued from six to eight weeks. There was no strike in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, nor at the collieries in the counties of Peebles, Edinburgh, Haddington, or Clackmannan. In the counties of Perth and Fife there was a strike of from two to three weeks in the early part of the year. At a few of the collieries near Dunfermline, this strike was not a matter of wages; it originated in a difference or misunderstanding regarding the introduction of the special rules then being established.

The duration of the strike may in some degree be attributed to the over production of coal during the two previous years; as, notwithstanding its long continuance, considerable stocks of coal remained on hand after its termination, clearly showing, that although some of the public works suspended operation in consequence of the colliers' strike, it was a question of profit and loss, and not of necessity; and also that it was not competent, with relation of supply and demand, to increase the cost of production at the time.

The attention which I gave the subject during the time the strike lasted, and a deliberate consideration of the matter since, has led me to the conclusion, that at no one time throughout the course of last year was one-half of the colliers unemployed. From the returns of the statistics of the coal trade, the number of persons employed in and about the collieries of Scotland is 32,081; of that number I estimate that at least one-sixth are employed as overseers, engine-keepers, mechanics, labourers, &c., and that the number of colliers and drawers does not exceed 27,000, and at no time during the strike were there more than 12,000 of that number unemployed.

The special rules included in last year's Report have been generally adopted. No. III. rule was objected to by the workmen; an arbitration was gone into, and the arbitrator substituted the following modification of it:—

"Rule III. Besides the intimation of apparent safety given by the fireman, "colliers must satisfy themselves of the safety of their working-places before com- "mencing to work, either at the beginning of a shift, or after any interruption "of working during a shift, and shall obey the orders of the underground "manager or oversman placed over them, in all matters relating to their work, "and the ventilation and safety of the pit."

The rules as formerly printed are now agreed upon and generally established. The words "continuously, industriously, and without unnecessary intermission, while the shift continues," being deleted.

The question of what constitutes a proper steam and water gauge for engine boilers is still maintained by a few of the coal and iron masters, who, although they have not adopted what may be termed proper gauges, have improved and pay more attention to the former appliances.

I have, &c.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Eastern District of Scotland, during the Year ending 31st of December 1856.

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons Killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Above-ground.	Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof and Coal.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.														
January 3	1	Carfin - -	Near Hollyton -	William Dixon - -	John McIvor - -	Collier - -		Walking into the pit in a dark morning -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 16	2	Blackbraes - -	„ Falkirk -	James Russell and Son -	William Simpson -	Collier - -		Falling from an upper working to the pit bottom.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 21	3	Oakley - -	„ Dunfermline	Forth Iron Company -	James Erskine, Robert Martin, Andrew Mitchell, and Marion Drysdale.	Three colliers and one young woman.		Explosion of fire-damp which had accumulated under a scaffold at an ironstone working; a young woman was killed by a piece at pithead.	1	–	–	–	3	4
„ 29	4	Rosehall - -	„ Coatbridge -	Addie and Miller - -	Edward Roddy - -	Roadsman -		Stone falling from side of pit whilst ascending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
February 14	5	Grangemouth -	„ Falkirk -	Grangemouth Coal Company	Francis Russell - -	Collier - -		Fall of roof at face of working - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 15	6	Redding - -	„ Ditto -	Duke of Hamilton - -	Richard Gibb - -	Bottomer -		Crushed betwixt the cage and side of pit-	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	7	Loanhead - -	„ Dalkeith -	R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay -	Andrew Young - -	Collier - -		Fall of coal near the face of working -	–	–	–	1	–	1
March 8	8	Dalmacother -	„ Airdrie -	William Simpson - -	John Cowan - -	Collier - -		Fall of roof at face of working - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	9	Wellwood - -	„ Dunfermline	Thomas Spowart - -	John Smith - -	Wheel-keeper -		Fall of roof whilst repairing incline -	–	–	–	1	–	1
April 18	10	Summerhouse -	„ Falkirk -	John Wilson - -	Adam Menzies - -	Not employed -		Falling down an unfenced pit - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	11	Clackmannan -	„ Alloa -	Mitchell and Mowbary -	Simon Cadzean - -	Collier - -		Drawn over pithead wheels by neglect of engine-man.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 25	12	Halbeath - -	„ Dunfermline	Henderson, Wallace, and Co.	David Blyth - -	Collier - -		Fall of coal at face of working - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 2	13	Rigside - -	„ Lanark -	James Swan - -	William Hamilton -	Collier - -		Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 10	14	Dalkeith - -	„ Dalkeith -	Duke of Buccleuch - -	David Pride - -	Weigher -		Fell down pit whilst assisting pithead man.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	15	Chapelhall - -	„ Airdrie -	Monkland Iron and Steel Company.	James Burns - -	Drawer -		Fall of roof near the face of workings -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	16	Legbranock - -	„ Hollyton -	Ditto - - -	David Wyper - -	Sinker - -		Falling down pit whilst ascending by coming in contact with midwall.	–	–	1	–	–	1
June 19	17	Carronhall - -	„ Falkirk -	Carron Company - -	Thomas Waugh - -	Collier - -		Fall of coal at face of working - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
July 1	18	Chapelhall - -	„ Airdrie -	Monkland Iron and Steel Company.	Patrick O'Donald, Owen Crossan, John O'Donald, and Henry Orrick.	Colliers -		Winding machinery getting out of gear by neglect of engine-man not securing it properly to the engine.	–	–	4	–	–	4
„ 3	19	Dundonald - -	„ Dunfermline	James Nasmyth - -	David Greive - -	Collier - -		Fall of roof at face of workings -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	20	Wellwood - -	„ Ditto -	Thomas Spowart and Co. -	George Anderson -	Drawer -		Fall of roof in drawing road - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
August 9	21	Whitehill - -	„ Dalkeith -	R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay -	William Lawson - -	Collier - -		Being crushed betwixt cage and pithead framing.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 18	22	Oakley - -	„ Dunfermline	Forth Iron Company -	Peter Donelly - -	Collier - -		Fall of coal at face of working -	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Carried forward - -	3	2	9	11	3	28

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Date	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons Killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Above-ground.	Miscella-neous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof and Coal.	Explosions.	Total.
1856								Brought forward - -	3	2	9	11	3	28
August 30	23	Auchenheath -	Near Lanark -	Duke of Hamilton - -	William Smith - -	Bottomer - -		Being crushed betwixt the cage and side of pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Sept 3	24	Rouchsilloch -	,, Airdrie -	Wilson and Allison - -	John M'Avoy - -	Drawer - -		Being crushed betwixt the cage and roof of mine.	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 5	25	Allanton - -	,, Wishaw -	Shotts Iron Company -	John Hamilton - -	Driver - -		Fall of stone from roof of horse road -	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 6	26	Chapel - -	,, Ditto -	William Aitken - -	William M'Queen -	Drawer - -		Fall of roof in drawing road - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 11	27	Niddrie - -	,, Edinburgh -	R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay -	George Runsieman -	Sinker - -		Falling down pit by a scaffold giving way.	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 26	28	Loanhead - -	,, Dalkeith -	Ditto - - -	David Blair - -	Collier - -		Fall of roof at face of workings - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
October 7	29	Stevinston - -	,, Hollyton -	Stevinston Coal Company -	John Glassford and John Simpson.	Collier - -		Fall of roof at face of workings - -	–	–	–	2	–	2
,, 14	30	Alloa - - -	,, Alloa -	Alloa Coal Company -	John Snaddon - -	Driver - -		Falling off cage whilst ascending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 15	31	Oakley - -	,, Dunfermline	Forth Iron Company -	Patrick White - -	Bottomer - -		Stone or coal falling down pit - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, ,,	32	Wishaw - -	,, Wishaw -	James Anderson and Co. -	Adam Davidson and William Baillie.	Drawers - -		Explosion of fire-damp under a scaffold in pit.	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 16	33	Auchenheath -	,, Lanark -	James Ferguson and Co. -	Mitchell Sorbie - -	Drawer - -		Fall of stone from side of drawing road	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 18	34	Redding - -	,, Falkirk -	Duke of Hamilton - -	Helen Snaddon - -	Pithead woman -		Falling down pit whilst pushing forward a hutch.	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 20	35	Arniston - -	,, Dalkeith -	John Christie - -	Archibald Taylor -	Bottomer - -		Falling down pit whilst attempting to go off cage when in motion.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 22	36	Shotts Iron Works -	,, Wishaw -	Shotts Iron Company -	Robert Burke - -	Engine-keeper -		Falling amongst the machinery of an engine underground.	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 25	37	Caronbroe Iron Works	,, Airdrie -	Merry and Cunningham -	John Keane - -	Collier - -		Fall of coal at face of working - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 27	38	Loanhead - -	,, Dalkeith -	R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay -	William Harper - -	Collier - -		Fall of roof at face of working - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dec. 27	39	Carfin - -	,, Hollyton -	William Dixon - -	Charles Reid - -	Pithead man -		Falling down pit whilst pushing forward a hutch.	–	1	–	–	–	1
									3	8	13	18	5	47
								Fatal accidents in same district during 1855 - - - - -	1	4	6	14	4	29
								Less - - -	2	4	7	4	1	18

XII.

Report of the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Western District of Scotland, for the Year ended 31st December 1856.—By William Alexander.

Sir, Glasgow, February 24, 1857.

In terms of the Act, I beg to submit my annual Report as an Inspector of Coal Mines.

The district allotted to me, and to which the Report refers, is the Western District of Scotland, and comprises the Counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Renfrew, Dumbarton, West Division of Stirling, and the Lower Ward and Parish of Old Monkland in Lanark.

The number of Collieries in operation throughout the district exceed two hundred, and the pits in connection with them are upwards of three hundred, varying in depth from three to one hundred and eighty fathoms.

The seams of coal being worked are principally situated in the upper series of the coal measures, and range from seven inches to twelve feet in thickness.

The system of working them is either by "longwall" or "stoop and room;" and the estimated annual output is considerably upwards of four million tons.

For the year now ended the number of fatal accidents have been 45, involving the loss of 39 men and six boys, being a loss of one life to each accident.

The circumstances under which these accidents occurred will be found shortly detailed in the accompanying Schedule, and the following is an epitome of it:—

Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
5	11	26	3	45

Referring to this abstract, it will be observed the majority of accidents have arisen from falls of coal and roof near to the coal face.

This description of accident is peculiar to all mining operations; here many of the seams of coal worked are associated with very bad roofs, and in examining into the causes of these accidents, I have often found that the falls have been sudden and unexpected, in not many instances giving any premonitory sign of their occurrence to warn the workmen to escape them.

The shaft accidents are of a different character, and may be termed preventible by ordinary care on the part of enginemen and workmen, and, with one or two exceptions, all the accidents under that head might have been prevented by stricter care on their part.

The loss of life from explosions of firedamp have been few, and wholly confined to the Ayrshire Coalfield, which is very free of firedamp, and certainly the least fiery portion of my district.

The miscellaneous accidents, as the name implies, do not come under any regular head of management, and, with perhaps one exception, they may be termed pure casualties.

I consider it of importance to refer further to some of the more prominent accidents, and also to state a few of the suggestions I have made, with the view of preventing like occurrences.

No. 8 Accident in the Schedule.

There were two seams of coal worked at this Colliery, and a mine was being driven off the shaft at the level of the first working. The deceased, a collier, on being lowered with others to the first working, went off the cage into the mine above referred to, where he expected to find an empty hutch; having found one, and while in the act of crossing the shaft with it, the engineman raised the cage by which he was taken up a short distance, and crushed between it and the side of the shaft.

There appeared to have been some misunderstanding regarding the signals; the engineman stated there was a signal given to raise the cage, and those below with the deceased said the reverse.

I suggested that a road should be formed round the end of the pit, so that hutches might be passed safely when required, and that the bottomer or his deputy should be at the pitbottom or other landings when men were being lowered, to give the proper signals and prevent irregularity.

No. 16. *Fall of Roof in a Drawing Road.*

A fall had occurred during the night in the drawing road leading to the wall where deceased worked, he had passed it in the morning going to his work; sometime after, while the roadsman was engaged clearing it away and securing the roof, the deceased incautiously came out from his wall, a number of yards distant, and sat down on the road side directly under the shattered roof, which had shortly before given way and was being secured.

According to the statement of the roadsman, he had not time to warn him of the dangerous state of the roof before a portion of it fell away upon him.

No. 21. A Pick falling down a Sinking Shaft.

The deceased and his fellow workman were putting in a column of pipes; they were standing on a "hanging" scaffold about fourteen fathoms from the surface; for some purpose they had desired the hillman to send down a pick, he had fastened one to a hand line and was lowering it, when, from some flaw in the fastening or otherwise, the pick got disengaged and fell upon the deceased, from which, or by endeavouring to avoid it, he lost his balance upon the scaffold and fell to the bottom, a distance of sixteen fathoms or thereby.

No. 22. By Crossing the bottom of the Shaft.

After the men were lowered in the morning, and before the "cleek" (drawing coals) had commenced, the oversman had occasion to change a pump-bucket, he had gone to the surface to arrange the connexions, and was being lowered again a few feet to complete the operation, this necessarily caused the cage to be raised at the bottom, which caught the deceased who was in the act of crossing the shaft at the time, which he ought not to have done, there being a road round the end of the shaft clear of it, and which formed the proper passage from one side to the other.

No. 24. Occasioned by Overwinding.

The deceased with three others had gone on the cage (in the morning) to be lowered to their work, when the engineman through inattention, or by mistake, raised the cage instead of lowering it, consequently it was drawn over the pithead pulley, and the deceased fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of fifty-two fathoms.

In this case, the engineman was tried for neglect of duty by Sheriff Steele and a jury, found guilty, and sentenced to thirty days' confinement in Bridewell or pay a fine of fifteen pounds sterling.

No. 26. Explosion of Firedamp.

The "fireman," in this case, was charged by the Procurator Fiscal, Mr. Gross, for culpable and reckless breach of duty, and tried by Sheriff Christison, of Ayr, and a jury.

It was the duty of the fireman, every morning, and before any one was allowed to pass a given point, to proceed with a safety lamp through every drawing road, and along the whole coal faces and working places in the Colliery, to ascertain if they were free from firedamp, chokedamp, or other impurities; contrary to this he went with a naked light, and took the deceased, a boy about fourteen years of age with him, the result was an explosion of firedamp, by which the boy lost his life.

The Special Rules of the Colliery, a copy of which (Rules No. 1) accompanies this, defines the fireman's duties, but were found insufficient by the jury to convict him.

The Judge was of opinion the Rule (XXI) was incomplete; however, as it is the most important of all the Special Rules, if the construction that was put upon it by the above decision be correct, viz., that the fireman was bound to examine the suspected parts only of the Colliery, then I am of opinion it should be revised, as leaving it in this undecided form will lead to looseness and uncertainty.

The construction I put upon the rule was, that when firedamp was *known* or *suspected to be* in a *Colliery*, the fireman was bound to make his round of inspection through the working places with a safety lamp, and the only exceptions would be Collieries which have been at work for a considerable period, and where firedamp was *neither known, nor suspected to exist.*

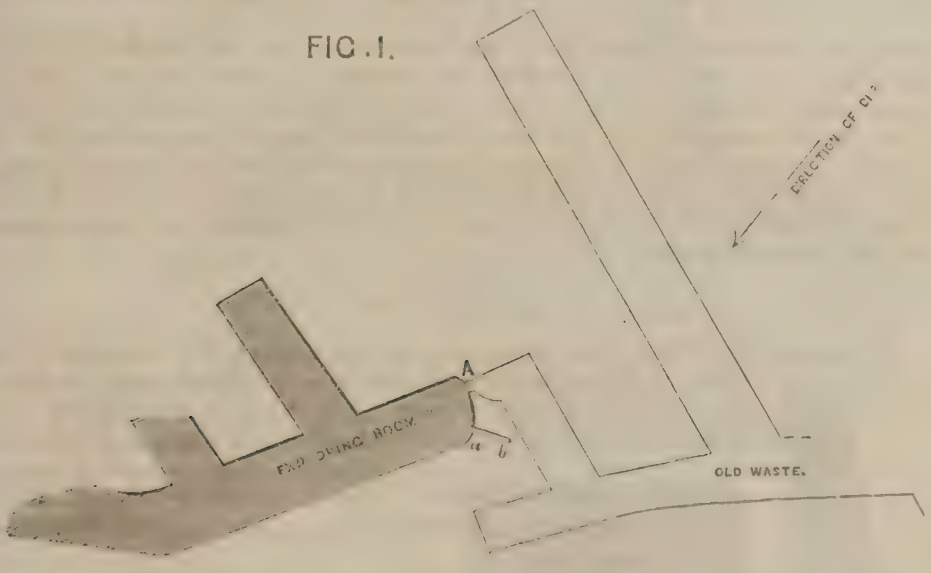
No. 29. Occurred while piercing a Waste containing Water.

It was known to the manager of the Colliery that a small quantity of water lay to the "rise" of the works, and the men who were driving the exploring room had orders to keep a bore in advance of it; this precaution was observed, and the bore hole, *at the time* of the accident, was seven feet beyond the face of the room in solid coal.

In this case, the quantity of water was certainly small, but sufficient to produce the accident. It would appear if the men had remained in their places they would have been comparatively safe, but under such circumstances, even though danger was not seriously suspected, it is not possible to prevent confusion, and it would require some nerve for men to stand in a body of water where the lights were extinguished, or grope their way safely in gloom and darkness.

It is always unsafe to approach a waste containing water, with a single bore in advance, and the following sketch, shewing the position of the place after the accident, is another striking illustration of it.

FIG. 1.



SCALE 2 INCHES = AN IMP^L CHAIN.

The coal at A, where the water burst into the exploring room, was about a foot thick. *a, b,* shews a bore seven feet in advance of the exploring room.

Certainly the safe way is to keep, at least, a centre or "breast" and two "wing" bores, at all times, in advance of the solid coal, and the distance ought to vary with the known or anticipated pressure of water.

No. 31. Occasioned by the Cage being lifted considerably above the usual Landing Place.

The unfortunate individual (who was the underground manager) had been examining the state of the shaft, and signalled to be taken up, on reaching the surface and finding the cage being raised above the regular landing place he leapt off it, (no doubt thinking to avoid being drawn over the pulley,) and falling partly on the plates and partly on a beam of wood at the pitmouth, was so much injured that he died shortly after.

No. 34. Explosion of Firedamp.

The deceased had, on some trifling business, gone into a room which was standing on account of a fall of roof, when a slight accumulation of fire-damp exploded, which caused his death.

When I examined this Colliery, after the accident, I found the air-course in a very insufficient state, and the ventilation, for want of some efficient appliance, extremely languid.

I suggested that the air-courses should be enlarged, and that means should be used for inducing a circulation of air, by rarefaction or otherwise.

No. 42. Explosion of Firedamp.

The deceased, with his two sons, had, contrary to the special rules of the Colliery, gone into their room in the morning before the fireman completed his inspection, when a quantity of inflammable gas, which had accumulated there during the night, exploded upon them.

The mode of working pursued in this Colliery is by forming large pillars in the first working. It had not been the practice, previous to the accident, to lead the air to the face of the work by brattice, and some of the rooms had extended one hundred feet beyond the current. Since the accident this very important precaution has been partially observed.

The workings produce very little inflammable gas, and ordinary care and attention on the part of those entrusted with the ventilation, should prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.

I suggested that the air-ways should be enlarged, and the ventilation carried to the coal by brattice or otherwise.

On examining some of the small Collieries, I observed a want of management, and a prejudiced adherence to practices long since discontinued. About these works there is fortunately not much inflammable gas, though in general the wastes are indifferently ventilated. A few of them are still without the usual appliances for inducing a constant current of air, and the pitbottom arrangements being awkwardly made, in some measure prevent improvement.

At larger works, where a distinct "upcast" shaft is not available for the purposes of ventilation, an improved arrangement has for a few years past been in use, and is being gradually adopted. The upcast is exclusively formed in the "rise" end of the shaft for ventilation, by which combustion and other impurities are carried off clear of the banksmen. Fig. 2 shows plan of the bottom arrangements, and Fig. 3 a vertical section of the shaft.

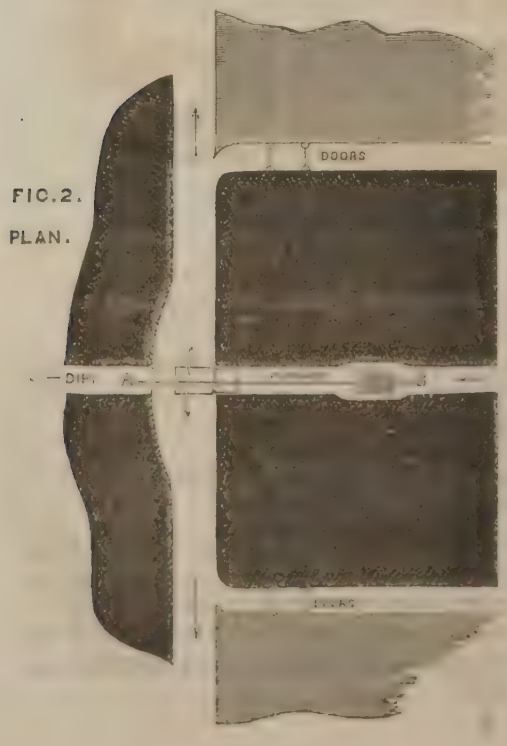


FIG. 2.
PLAN.

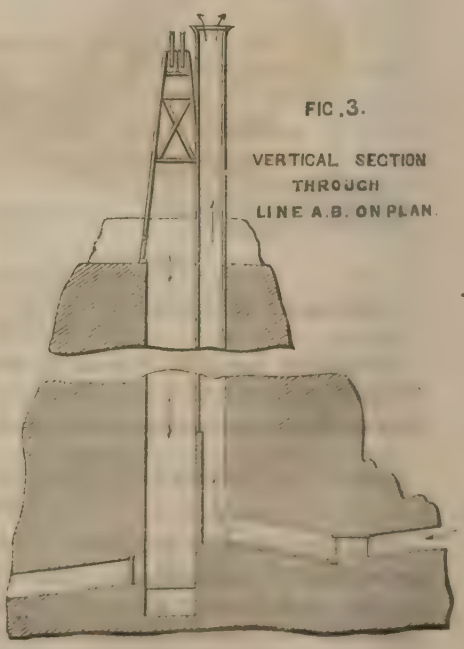


FIG. 3.
VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH LINE A.B. ON PLAN.

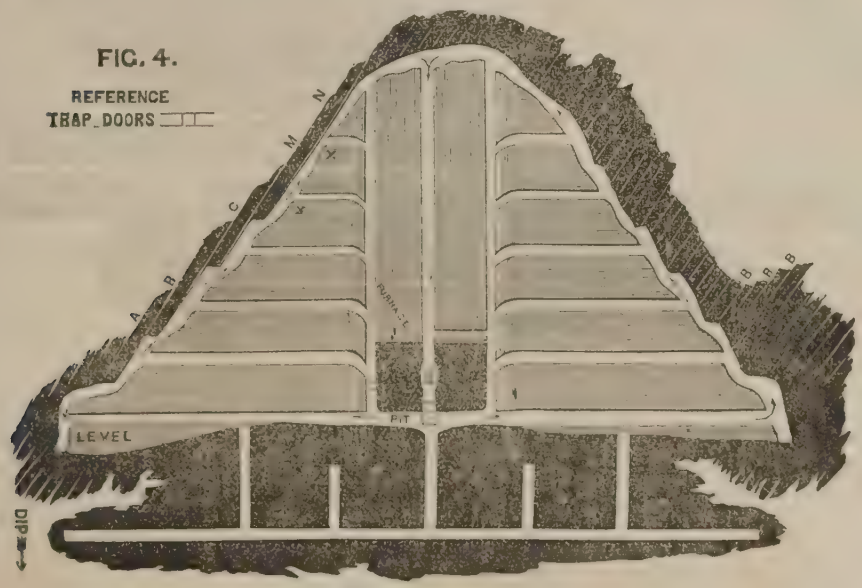
This order of things is very suitable for ventilating with a single shaft in a limited field, particularly in this district, where the works are generally free of fire-damp and comparatively easy to ventilate. When the upcast shaft is also used as a winding shaft, the ventilation is much impeded, and a smaller upcast, exclusively kept for passing the return air, does permit a more regular and satisfactory ventilation.

Nothing retards the progress of mining in these small concerns more than a want of qualified overmen. The person who takes charge is commonly a good pickman, but in general destitute of that methodical arrangement and consideration so requisite from a person holding such a position. It is under the "longwall system" that the incapability of such individuals is most to be observed, particularly in the ill-arrangement of roadways, and a general ignorance of, or a prejudiced dislike to adopt, well-known improvements. The roads are often not arranged with a view to future operations, but mere extensions of the mine without any definite aim; and the order in which the seams are opened out frustrates the object aimed at, both in a safe and economical point of view. Under such circumstances the coal is obtained at a greater expense, and the ventilation made more difficult and disagreeable on account of an excessive use of gunpowder.

To illustrate this, coal seams in Scotland generally work with "*backs*," or have a line of rents running parallel to each other, and extend from one to three or four feet in thickness.

In the following Figure, No. 4, *a*, *b*, *c*, point out these lines.

FIG. 4.

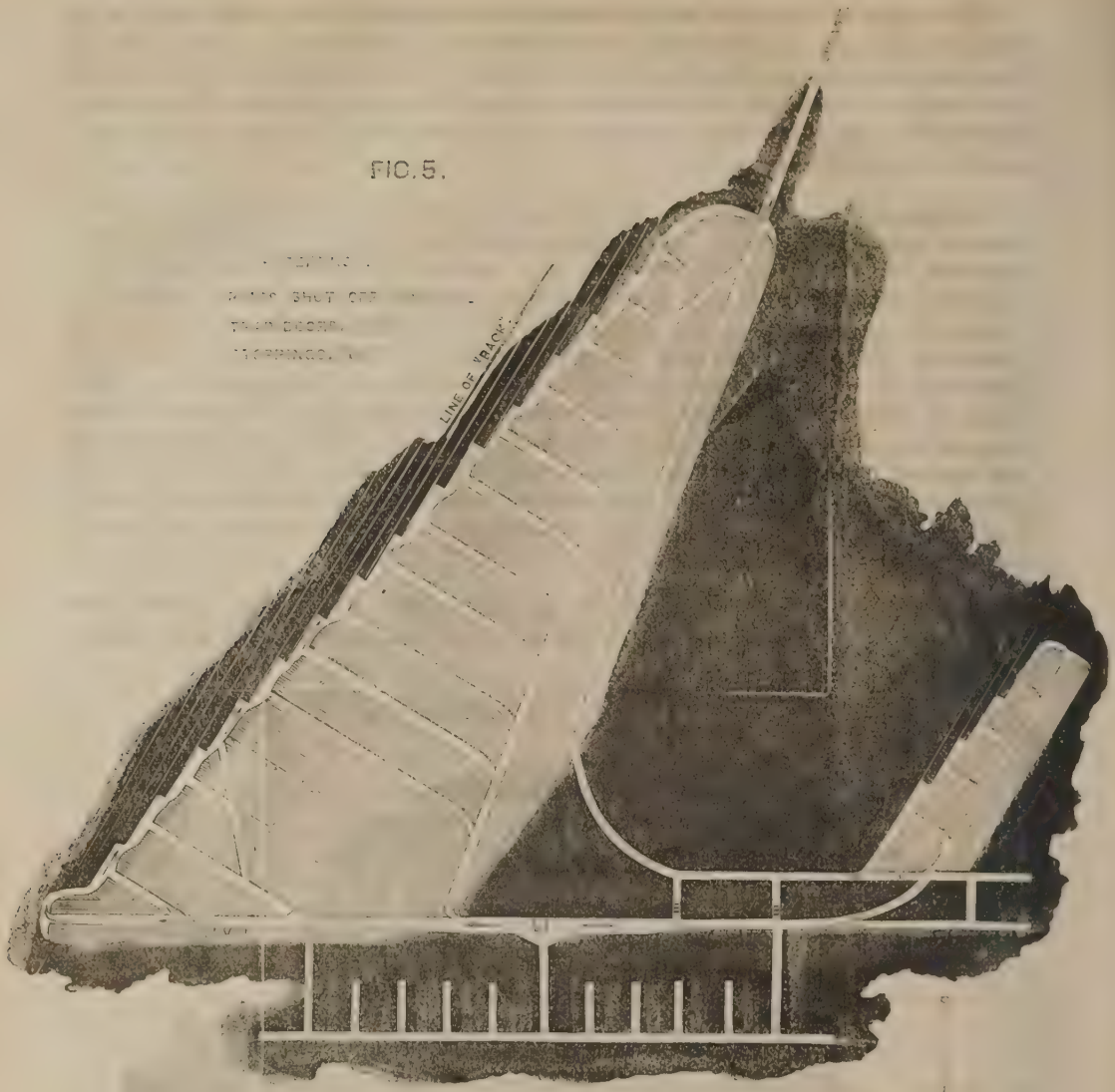


SCALE 60 YARDS TO AN INCH.

When the walls are driven at right angles to them the coal works freely; the winning-out wall gives "*cut*," or frees these parallel divisions on end, so that in the walls *x*, *x*, where the division *m*, *n*, is undermined, the weight and movement constantly acting upon the new formed waste, and for a given distance back, tends to break or force off the coal by these natural divisions without the aid of powder or otherwise. Referring to the same Figure at *b*, *b*, *b*, it will be found the walls on that side, though laid out similar to those already referred to, instead of working off these parallel divisions continuously, cut into three or four perhaps at the same time, forming what is known among the workmen as "*teeth-work*," and involving a great amount of unnecessary labour.

Fig. 5 shows an arrangement, whereby a seam of coal with the line of "back" similarly situated to that in Fig. 4, may be worked alike advantageously throughout the pit.

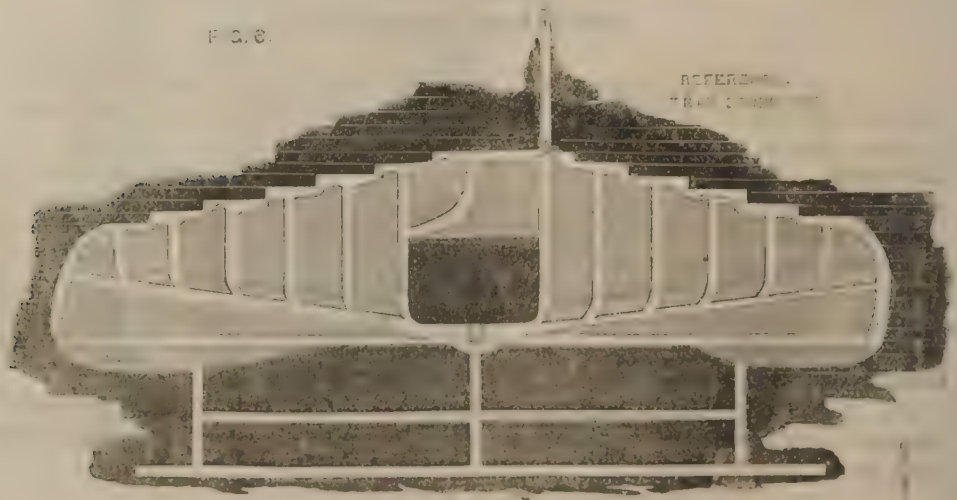
FIG. 5.



SCALE 60 YARDS TO AN INCH

It is therefore an error in "longwall working" to lay out works all in the same form without reference to the nature of coal; and Figs. 5 and 6 show different arrangements to suit the peculiar condition of the seams.

FIG. 6.



SCALE 60 YARDS TO AN INCH.

I am aware there will be exceptions to *any general* plan, but as a *rule* the roadway should be taken nearly at right angles to the "*back*" of the coal.

Colliery owners feel sensibly the want of proper overmen, and those who distinguish themselves as efficient men are soon selected to act as general managers.

Mining schools, designed for practical miners, but in particular for assisting the most intelligent workmen to acquire a general knowledge of how to conduct Colliery operations, will meet this long-felt deficiency. In the meantime, and under existing circumstances, I am of opinion, and with deference would submit, that if the remuneration of overmen were adequate, so as to induce shrewd and intelligent workmen or tradesmen to turn their attention to mine management, that a class of overmen would quickly spring up, prepared by study and self-improvement to perform the duties required creditably. Hitherto the wages paid to overmen has scarcely averaged that of pickmen, and sometimes it happens, when colliers wages are high, an overman will give up his situation and become a collier again. While examining lately a very well-conducted Colliery, I inquired of the manager where his overman had been trained; he replied, "I have gone off the usual tract in making this selection. "Instead of taking a pickman, or searching out an overman, as is usually the "case, I persuaded the wright at the Colliery to accept the situation. He was "a handy fellow, and, with a little assistance, he has turned out the best over-"man I have had."

At the best conducted Collieries the machinery will bear a favourable comparison. Cages and wood conductors are used with one exception (Mr. Gordon's Colliery, near Ayr,) throughout the whole of this district.

The underground works are not in advance of the surface arrangements, but there is a decided feeling, on the part of those intrusted with the management, to introduce, and be fully acquainted with, the latest improvements.

In general, the ventilation is induced by rarefaction, and the means employed to produce it is the usual ventilating furnace, placed near to the bottom of the upcast.

The mode of directing the ventilation is along the face of the works, termed "*face-airing*," and split to suit the peculiar situation and arrangement of the Colliery. Frequently there are old shafts conveniently situated to convert into upcasts; but where this arrangement cannot be made, Colliery owners, rather than be at the expense of a second shaft, prefer to ventilate by one, as illustrated by Figs. 2 and 3.

None of the pits are worked wholly by safety lamps, but in close mines and winning-out walls, where gas is partially produced, the Davy lamp is invariably used.

Plans of the works are generally kept, and only two cases of neglect have come under my observation during the last twelve months.

In summer there was a general strike of the colliers throughout a large portion of this district. The usual precautions were taken for preserving order. When the stocks of coal were cleared off, the local demand was supplied from neighbouring works. The workmen and their families suffered many privations. The strike continued for upwards of two months, when the terms proposed by the masters were acceeded to, and this brought it to an end.

You thought proper to object to Rule III. of the Special Rules already referred to, and a number of the coal masters who had introduced these Rules applied to have it adjusted, agreeably to the terms of the Act, by arbitration.

The accompanying copy of Special Rules (No. 1) contains the award of the arbiter, Mr. David Landale.

A difference of opinion has existed in this district regarding what a proper steam gauge is, and a few of the coal masters are desirous that *this* also should be settled by arbitration.

The accompanying copies of Special Rules, marked No. 1 and No. 2, are generally in use; No. 1 at nearly all the large Collieries and works belonging to the Iron companies, and No. 2 at the smaller inland Collieries. There are other rules, different from either of these, framed by individual coal owners, but which form a very small proportion. I have no doubt experience will suggest alterations on some of these rules, and point out a necessity for other provisions to meet local peculiarities.

The uncertainty hitherto experienced in investigating the causes of accidents,

and attaching blame to the proper party, is now in great measure removed by these rules. However, lax management, and indifference on the part of those for whose benefit they have been devised, may thwart the progress anticipated to a considerable extent.

The General Rules have not, in all cases, been carried out in a thorough workmanlike manner. Many of the Colliery owners, in obedience to them, have made good and substantial erections, but others only in a temporary way. This refers more particularly to that part of Rule VI. which provides for indicators. Rule I. is one of the most important, and attention to it is not so readily observed as in the remaining six. However, it clearly points out "that an "adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all Collieries," and, by the aid of the Special Rules, the individual amenable for its non-observance.

The overmen, who in this district are the persons charged with carrying this rule into effect, feel their responsibility increased; and I am aware that *some of them* have made important alterations, which, but for this Rule, would have been considered unnecessary, or indifferently performed.

Good ventilation, and well formed and arranged roadways, are first in importance about a Colliery. They do not embrace every point of good management; but I have found that those works are generally in best order where particular attention is given to these matters. At any Colliery I have visited, I have not had occasion to make suggestions which the Act in connection with the Special Rules did not warrant or provide for.

I therefore think that the system of inspection authorized by it may be efficient, and a due regard thereto will ere long diffuse a general knowledge of safe and economical mining.

I have, &c.

(Signed) William Alexander,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

RULES No. 1.

General and Special Rules in terms of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. Cap. 108.

General Rules to observed in every Coal Mine and Colliery by the Owner and Agent thereof, as required by the Statute 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 108.

I. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such Collieries, shall under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

II. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air pit, shall be securely fenced.

III. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.

IV. Every working and pumping pit or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

V. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

VI. A proper indicator to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate brake shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons.

VII Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water-gauge, and safety valve.

SPECIAL RULES for the CONDUCT and GUIDANCE of the PERSONS charged with the MANAGEMENT and of the several WORKMEN EMPLOYED in and about this COLLIERY.

Colliers.

I. Colliers are expressly forbidden to proceed towards, or into their working places, at the commencement of any shift, until it shall have been intimated to them by the fireman, or underground manager, or other person acting as such for the time, that the working places have been examined, and are apparently safe to be entered.

II. Till such intimation of the apparent safety of the working places shall have been made, colliers shall either remain at the pithead or at some other place assigned them for the purpose; if no such place shall have been assigned at which to remain, colliers shall always understand that the pithead is the proper place at which they are required to wait the requisite intimation.

III. On beginning work at every shift, and which colliers shall be bound to do as soon as they shall have entered, and satisfied themselves concerning the safety of their working places (which it shall be their duty to do, independently of the fireman's report,) they shall thereupon work at their appointed coal-faces continuously, industriously, and without unnecessary intermission, while the shift continues, and shall obey the orders applicable to the safe and proper prosecution of the colliery works, given them by the underground manager, or other person for the time placed over them.

IV. If, while at work, or at any other time, colliers shall discover, or be informed of, the existence of any obstruction in the ventilation, or stagnation, or impurity in the air of the Colliery, or of the existence of any defect in the walls, roofs, or in any other parts thereof, they shall be bound to give instant information of the circumstances to the underground manager, or to the principal roadsman or other person in charge of the Colliery for the time, so that these defects may be remedied, and danger therefrom averted. Colliers are expressly forbidden to go into, or improperly near any place throughout the whole Colliery, where danger is known or suspected to exist. They are forbidden to continue working at any part of a coal face where a sudden outburst of firedamp shall happen, or where danger, from any cause whatever, shall apparently threaten, until the same shall have been examined and reported safe, or the impurity obviated. The common but highly dangerous practice among colliers, of testing the quantity of firedamp escaping from a blower, by igniting it with their lamps, is peremptorily prohibited.

V. Whether the Colliery operations shall be conducted by the "longwall" or "stoop and room" systems, a sufficient number of suitable props shall be selected, cut, and set up by the colliers, in those parts of the works where the roof and superincumbent strata require to be supported and secured by them; these props shall be set up at such times, in such number, and at such points within the colliers working limits after mentioned as they shall, from time to time, see necessary,—and a plentiful quantity of prop wood shall always be provided by the employer at the pithead for the colliers selection and use. But, besides being bound to prop and secure according to their own skill and experience, colliers are required to place props within their working limits, in such places and in such manner as the employer or manager shall deem necessary, and direct for the safety of the workmen and the Colliery.

VI. In the "longwall" system where followed, colliers shall be bound to prop and secure the roof and strata above, along the coal faces at which they shall be employed, and back therefrom, at least *twelve feet;* and in the "stoop and room" system where followed, colliers shall be bound to prop and secure the roofs, at least *fifteen feet* back from their working coal faces. When employed to return upon and remove coal stoops left in any coal seam, colliers shall be bound to prop and secure the roof and strata around each stoop before commencing to cut or remove the same.

VII. If from accident or other cause, colliers are at any time unable to find a sufficient supply of prop wood at the pithead, when it is unsafe to continue their work without it, they are expressly forbidden to remain at their working places.

Drawers, Putters, and Drivers.

VIII. Drawers, putters, and drivers shall not be permitted to approach, or to enter the working places, until the colliers shall have been allowed to proceed thither to work. Drawers shall carefully convey the loaded hutches to the pitbottom, and shall not thence push forward the same, till they shall have ascertained that the cage is rested for the reception thereof; then drawers shall, with proper caution, place their loaded hutches on the cage and secure them there, under the supervision and orders of the bottomer, preparatory to being sent up the pit.

Bottomer or Signalman.

IX. The bottomer shall attend during the working shifts in the Colliery, to regulate the number of men who shall ascend on the cage at a time—to keep order among the drawers arriving with loaded hutches at the pitbottom — to see the drawers carefully place their loaded hutches on the cage, and secure them, and give them instructions on that matter—to make the appointed signals necessary for regulating the ascent of men and materials—to examine and report to the underground manager on the state of the signal apparatus, and of the hutches used in the pit, and of the cage wrought in the shaft; and also on the state of the slides or guide rods in which the cage moves. He shall, along with the fireman, attend to, and keep in proper order the cube or rarifying furnace in the pit. The bottomer shall attend to and answer the signals made by the pitheadman from the pithead.

X. No collier, drawer, or other worker in the pit shall, on any pretext, be allowed to make signals while the bottomer is on duty.

XI. The bottomer shall not suffer more than four men at a time to ascend the shaft in any cage; he shall not allow any person to ascend along with a hutch, whether empty or loaded; and he is forbidden to signal the ascent if more than the appointed number shall go on the cage, or if any worker shall attempt to ascend with a hutch.

XII. In the unavoidable temporary absence of the bottomer, the underground manager, roadsman, or some other qualified person shall make the necessary signals from the pitbottom, and receive and attend to the signals sent from the pithead.

XIII. The bottomer, or such person acting in his absence, shall make the following signals, being those appointed in this Colliery for guiding the ascent of the cage:—

He shall strike or ring the signal bell at the pithead *once*, for the ascent of the cage, whether loaded with coals or empty.

He shall strike or ring the signal bell *thrice*, in rapid succession, intimating that men are about to ascend; and after a pause, during which a signal shall be made from the pithead that all is ready, the bottomer shall make the usual ascent signal of *one* stroke of the bell, whereupon the cage shall be raised.

He shall strike or ring the signal bell *twice* when he desires the engine to be reversed and the ascending cage returned to the pitbottom, and to remain there.

XIV. No deviation from these signals shall be permitted on any account; the signals shall not be made until the cage with its load, whether of men or materials, are securely placed, and everything be ready for the ascent.

XV. The bottomer shall not leave his post at the pitbottom until the whole workers of his shift shall have first safely ascended the shaft.

Roadsmen.

XVI. The roadsmen shall, at the close of the colliers' shift, and daily, make careful inspection of the whole drawing roads, headings, and air-courses, from the pitbottom throughout the Colliery, and shall keep the same free of all obstructions, and of the fixed height, and width, necessary for proper passage and ventilation; they shall repair and remedy all damages and defects in the roads; and shall examine, and put, and keep, in proper condition all trap-doors, and see the regulations enforced that the same are kept closed, and,

wherever practicable, shall endeavour to make and keep such trap-doors self-acting; they shall make and place sufficient trap-doors wherever the progress of the Colliery operations shall render these necessary, and shall fit up "bratticing," where required, of suitable height and length, so that air may at all times be conveyed from the principal air-courses, for the use of the workmen. The roadsmen shall also lay rails in the roads, where requisite; and, in the absence of the underground manager, they shall receive all reports or communications from the colliers and other workmen in the Colliery, as to falls and defects in the roads, roofs, and buildings, and shall proceed to, and repair or remedy the falls and defects, for which purpose they shall obtain the assistance of other workmen, and the use of all such materials as shall be needed. The roadsmen shall stop the passage of men and coals, through, or under defective roads, roofs, or places, until the necessary repairs shall have been executed. They shall receive information concerning, and communicate with the underground manager immediately in case of any interruption in the ventilation, or of any other cause of danger, and shall aid and assist in the rectification and remedy of the same, and shall when so employed, be permitted to use only safety lamps; all lighted or combustible substances are forbidden to be used in the course of such operations.

XVII. The roadsmen shall inspect and report daily to the underground manager, any instances of neglect on the part of colliers, in not carrying forward their coal faces or walls, in accordance with the plan pursued in working the Colliery, or in not propping up, and securing the roof and superincumbent strata in those parts of the workings under their care; the roadsmen shall also examine and report to the underground manager, instances of neglect, and acts of carelessness on the part of the brushers, in failing to remove, or in not removing with proper caution, the strata necessary to be removed to form roads, or in not carrying forward the brushing with sufficient regularity, and of the proper dimensions, or in leaving the brushing with loose or hanging stones in and about the strata "brushed."

XVIII. As removing falls from the roofs of roads and air courses, repairing defects, and supporting loose strata, are within the roadmen's duties, and as they are charged with the maintenance of all roads and passages in the Colliery, they are enjoined to proceed with the greatest caution, both for their own safety and the successful execution of their duties. In these operations the whole risk of accidents must necessarily lie with themselves; they must therefore be careful, and are required to prevent all other workmen coming near any defective places, or interfering with them when at work. They are required to undertake no repairs of unusual magnitude or danger without sufficient assistance and until provided with every necessary material, which will be supplied on application to the employer or manager.

Brushers and Reddsmen.

XIX. Brushers and Reddsmen shall, in the formation of roads, remove from the strata as much thereof as shall make them of the height and breadth required for the Colliery purposes, and shall Carefully build up the side walls, and properly remove or stow away surplus material. In detaching strata, and in the use of gunpowder for blasting, great caution must be observed, and every fragment of stone shattered or unloosed shall be taken down. If, in the course of their operations, brushers and reddsmen shall expose a "lipe," or joint in any of the strata, indicating the probability of an immediate fall at that place, or if a "blower" shall be opened, or an accumulation of gaseous substances be encountered among the metals, report of the circumstance shall instantly be made to the underground manager or roadsman, and means shall be taken by the brushers and reddsmen in the meantime to secure the "lipe;" but if the accumulation of impure air shall be so considerable as to render it at all hazardous to continue brushing or building farther, until means shall have been taken to overcome and disperse the same, the brushers and reddsmen shall cease work, and shall be careful not to approach with unprotected lamps the places where danger exists.

XX. In brushing and building drawing roads towards coal faces, brushers and reddsmen are required to make their brushing and building regular and continuous, keeping pace with the progress of the colliers, so that the side build-

ings may be carried in, and the road formed at a convenient distance back simultaneously with the excavation of coal.

Fireman.

XXI. The fireman shall descend the pit before the colliers' shift shall begin, and where firedamp is known or suspected to be, shall proceed with a safety lamp through every drawing road, and along the whole coal faces and working places in the colliery, and shall minutely examine the same to ascertain if they are free from firedamp, chokedamp, or other impurities, and are otherwise apparently safe for workmen to enter and to work within. And in case firedamp or other impure air shall be discovered in any working place, road, or level, the fireman shall, in the first instance, thoroughly clear the same of such impurity—if that can be done easily—and shall thereupon report to the colliers that the working places are apparently safe; but if the impurity cannot be readily, or at once cleared out, the colliers shall not be permitted to enter any such working places, roads, or levels until the impure air shall have been, by farther appliances, entirely dispelled. If no firedamp, chokedamp, or other impurity shall be discovered or suspected, after such careful inspection, the fireman shall make report to the colliers, and allow them to proceed to work.

XXII. If the fireman shall encounter falls from the roof in any of the roads which he requires to traverse, or in working places under the care of the colliers, he shall not proceed further in the direction of such falls, so as to pass under the broken roof, but shall endeavour cautiously to ascertain if there be any accumulation of firedamp or other impurity in or about the falls, so that the safest way of clearing the same may be learned, and shall proceed elsewhere through the Colliery to examine the unobstructed parts thereof, and to complete his inspection, whereupon the fireman shall report to the underground manager the state of the falls, and whether free from impurity, to the end the necessary directions may be given for having the same cleared away and the roof secured; and until this shall be done no collier shall be at liberty to proceed near, or be under, the broken roof. If the falls shall be within the limits of a collier's working place, and shall have been caused by his inattention or neglect, in not properly supporting the roof, he shall be guilty of a violation of these regulations and be punishable accordingly. The fireman shall prevent colliers, drawers, and other workmen entering the roads or working places until a report shall have been made that they are apparently safe.

XXIII. In case, from any case, the Colliery operations shall have been discontinued for an unusual length of time and thereafter resumed, no workman shall be allowed to descend the shaft until the underground manager, or fireman, shall have first descended and reported on the state of the workings; and in discharging this duty the underground manager, or fireman must proceed with great caution, and shall not go further into the workings than he, from his own experience, shall deem safe, and in case there are reasonable grounds for apprehending the presence of impure air, he shall return to the pithead and remain there until precautionary appliances shall have been employed to restore proper ventilation to the colliery.

XXIV. When a cube, or rarifying furnace, for accelerating the current of air through the Colliery has been established, the fireman and bottomer shall be bound to attend thereto, and see that it is at all times kept lighted and in a sufficient state to aid the ventilation.

Pitheadman.

XXV. The pitheadman shall have charge of the workers employed about the pithead, and who shall act under his directions. He shall also see that at all times there is in readiness, near the pithead, a sufficient stock of timber for props and other pit purposes, and saws, in proper order for being used by the colliers and other workmen in preparing the timber; he shall also superintend and direct the safe removal from the cage of all loaded hutches arriving at the pithead, and see to the safe replacing of return hutches on the cage. He shall be in attendance on the morning of each working day at the time the colliers' shift shall commence, and he shall regulate the number of men who shall descend at a time, taking care that no more than four shall ride on a cage,

and none along with a hutch; and he shall give the appropriate signal before allowing the cage to descend with men. He alone shall work the signal bell to the pitbottom, and he shall also attend to the signal made from the pitbottom.

XXVI. The pitheadman shall carefully inspect the ropes and chains used in the shaft, which are under his charge, and if he shall discern or be informed of any flaw or weakness in them, so as to render them in the least dangerous, he shall stop the pit operations until such flaw or weakness shall be remedied; he shall also be careful to prevent the fall of any stone, coal, or other substance, into the shaft from the surface, and he shall instantly communicate with the manager, or employer, and direct the descent of a skilled person to rectify any deficiency in the shaft.

Engineman.

XXVII. The engineman shall, during work hours, remain continually in charge of and so near his engine as at all times to have it completely and entirely under his control; he shall be careful that the engine and boiler are always in good working condition, and that the whole machinery and gearing, used about and in the shaft, are in a safe, and effective state; he shall have charge of the furnaceman, where one is employed, and be responsible for the regularity with which steam is kept up, for the proper state of the boilers; he shall have steam raised, and the engine and machinery in working order, in time to allow the fireman to descend the pit to examine the condition of the Colliery, before the colliers' shift shall commence; he shall thoroughly acquaint himself with, and shall watch and attend to the various signals made for raising and lowering the cage, whether laden with men or materials, or when empty—he shall carefully and exactly set down the cage at the landing places—he shall observe the indicator attached to the machinery, shewing the position of the load in the shaft, and he shall manage the brake connected with the engine. The engineman shall farther attend to and see that the steam and water gauges and safety valve, attached to the steam boiler, are kept in good order.

XXVIII. Before allowing the descent of workmen into the Colliery on any morning, the engineman shall be bound to run each cage, at least once, from the pithead to the pitbottom, to ascertain whether everything is right, and if any defect shall be discovered, the engineman shall instantly stop the engine, and shall not on any pretext allow the descent of workmen until the matter has been reported to the manager, or person in charge of the pithead, who shall direct what remedy shall be necessary.

XXIX. The engineman in charge of the engine during the night shift, shall observe in all respects the rules applicable to the engineman on day duty.

XXX. Enginemen are prohibited from allowing any person whatever, to interfere with the engine, in any way while being wrought.

Furnaceman.

XXXI. The furnaceman shall act under the engineman.

Underground Manager or Oversman.

XXXII. The whole operative details of the Colliery shall be under the care and charge of the underground manager, and he shall see that the workmen in their several departments discharge their duties; he shall receive and attend to all reports as to the state of repair of the mid wall, trap-doors, roads, shaft, cube, coal faces, and other works, and also as to the state of ventilation, and the machinery; he shall cause remedies to be provided where needed, and every workman in the Colliery shall be at his command in effecting such repairs, or applying such remedies as shall be urgent, and important for the safety of the men and works. The underground manager shall see these regulations faithfully and vigourously enforced—and he shall have power to hire and discharge workmen. He shall have under his immediate and special charge, the shaft, slides, and pumps, all of which he shall keep safe and efficient.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

XXXIII. If in proceeding to their working places, and in travelling along any formed road, or other part of the works, the maintenance of which under

these regulations shall devolve on the employer, colliers, drawers, and other workmen in the Colliery shall meet, or see, any fall from the roofs, or shall observe any dangerous place in the roofs, walls, or elsewhere in their progress, they shall not pass the same, but shall instantly report the occurrence to the underground manager, roadsman, or other person known to have the maintenanance of such places under his charge; and colliers, drawers, or other workmen in the Colliery shall not return past the fall or dangerous place until the same shall have been made secure, which it shall be imperative on the underground manager, roadsman, or other person having the charge, forthwith to do.

XXXIV. As a matter of common safety, colliers, drawers, and all other workers in the Colliery, who shall observe, or who shall come to the knowledge of any damage to or deficiency in any road, roof, or air course, or in any roof, permanent or temporary brattice, or in the shaft, buildings, cube, or other appliance or work, devised for making, maintaining, and promoting the effective ventilation of the Colliery, shall be bound instantly to communicate such damage, or deficiency, to the underground manager, roadsman, or other person in charge, so that the same may be forthwith repaired or rectified.

XXXV. In like manner every collier, drawer, and other workman engaged in the Colliery, who shall observe, or come to know of any defect or flaw in the cage, ropes, or chains, or in any part of the engine, machinery, and gearing used in or about the Colliery, whereby the sufficiency thereof may be impaired, shall be bound forthwith to communicate the same as above.

XXXVI. No workman shall be permitted to introduce into the Colliery any stranger on any pretence, without the consent of the underground manager or of the employer.

XXXVII. Colliers, drawers, and all others in the Colliery, who shall have occasion to pass through any trap door, shall thereupon closely shut the same, and shall on no account leave it open; on discontinuing work at the end of a shift, and especially where no work is to be done in the Colliery on the following day, care must be taken by every workman closely to shut all trap doors, and thereby prevent the proper current of air, necessary for ventilation, being diverted.

XXXVIII. All workmen are expressly forbidden to throw into, deposit, or leave coals, wood, stones, rubbish, or materials of any kind, in any air-course or road, so as to interfere with, or hinder the air passing into and through the Colliery.

XXXIX. All workmen are prohibited from entering or remaining in any place throughout the whole Colliery where not absolutely required by duty to be at the time.

XL. Colliers and all others are prohibited from defacing or removing marks which may be made in any part of the workings, for the guidance of the workmen in their operations; all workers are forbidden to displace, injure, or damage in any way the coal stoops, props, hutches, rails, or any part of the machinery, gearing, and apparatus.

XLI. Meetings of colliers and other workmen in a body, within the coal-workings, or in any of the roads, or air-courses of the Colliery, are strictly prohibited.

XLII. Workmen ascending or descending the shaft shall not be allowed to leave the cage while it is in motion, nor until it shall have rested at the landing place.

XLIII. No workman shall be permitted to enter or to continue in the Colliery while in a state of intoxication.

*** *The violation of any of the foregoing Special Regulations exposes the offender to punishment by fine of two pounds, or imprisonment for three calendar months, on conviction, under the Act* 18 *&* 19 *Vict. cap.* 108.

Any person who shall pull down, injure, or deface the Rules, hung up at the Colliery, is liable on conviction in a penalty of forty shillings.

A copy of these Rules will be delivered to every worker which he must attentively peruse, preserve, and return when ceasing to be employed at the Colliery.

Award regarding Special Rule, Number III., submitted to me by the Right Honourable Secretary Sir George Grey and Mr. Alexander Strathearn of Glasgow, Agent of and acting for certain Coal Masters in the Western District of Scotland who had prepared Special Rules under the Miners' Inspection Act, of which the above Rule formed the third.

"I find and award, that the printed Rule, Number III., in the accompanying printed copy of "General and Special Rules in terms of Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 108," be, as it is hereby declared and found to be, rescinded and annulled; and I appoint the following rule to be inserted and substituted in lieu thereof among the existing Special Rules of the Collieries of the parties who have desired this arbitration, and to be of the same force and effect as the former, but now rescinded rule.

Rule III.

"Besides the intimation of apparent safety given by the fireman, colliers must satisfy themselves of the safety of their working places before commencing to work, either at the beginning of a shift or after any interruption of working during a shift, and shall obey the orders of the underground manager or overman placed over them in all matters relating to their work and the ventilation and safety of the pit."

(Signed) David Landale.

RULES No. 2.

General and Special Rules of this Colliery.

General Rules, as enacted by Statute 18 & 19 Vict. Cap. 108.

I. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent, as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

II. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air pit, shall be securely fenced.

III. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced, when not at work.

IV. Every working and pumping pit or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

V. Every working pit or shaft, shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

VI. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate brake, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons.

VII. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge, water gauge, and safety-valve.

Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of Persons charged with Managing, and of Workmen Employed in and about this Colliery, as required by, and agreeably to, the above-recited Act.

Overmen.

I. The overman shall have charge of all underground operations, and he or his deputy shall descend first in the morning, and see that the pit and workings are apparently safe, and in a workable state. He shall give instructions that no man shall proceed to his working place until the pit has been declared safe from fire and otherwise. He shall daily see that all roads are safe and in good order,

also that all air-courses are kept clear and of sufficient dimensions, and that a proper current of air is in circulation, and attend to the means for producing such. He shall also attend to the guidance of the air by doors, stoppings, or brattice work, all which he will do to the best of his judgment. When firedamp is suspected to exist, the overman or his deputy shall proceed cautiously with a safety-lamp through every drawing road, and along the whole working faces in the colliery, in order to ascertain the existence and extent of such firedamp; and should such be discovered, he will take immediate means to have it expelled before the workmen are allowed to proceed to their places. Should the overman, in the course of his examination fall in with any unexpected falls of the roof at any place within the limits of the workings, he shall endeavour cautiously, by means of his safety-lamp, to ascertain whether there be any accumulation of firedamp about or over the same; and should any such be found, he will take means to have it removed, and the place made safe. He will also daily examine and keep in proper order the linings, pumps, guide rods, cages, signals, and every other thing connected with the shaft; and where there is no reddsman under him, he shall himself fulfil the duties of reddsman as provided hereafter (section II.). He shall see that the colliers carry on their workings regularly and correctly, in accordance with the system of working pursued in the pit, and that they are careful in propping up and securing, as they proceed, the roof and superincumbent strata in those parts of the workings under their care, so that the same shall be safe for themselves to work in, and afford a reasonable security of afterwards remaining so. He shall not relieve them of the responsibility of putting up such props or other supports, until they have done so sufficiently, and to his complete satisfaction. He shall attend to all reports made to him relative to anything in his department; and he shall have all the workmen at his command in cases of urgency. He will also see that a sufficient supply of prop wood is on the coal-hill for the colliers to get. Where upper seams are working with open shaft, the overman shall see that the drawing roads do not lead directly to the open shaft, but terminate short and to the one side thereof, so that the tubs be necessarily stopped, and afterwards drawn aside, preparatory to being put on the cage. Where a bottomer is not employed, the overman shall appoint some person to attend and see the men properly off and on the cage at the bottom, and to give the signals, when not himself present, at the regular hours for descending in the morning, and ascending when the work is over.

Reddsmen.

II. Reddsmen and any other workmen employed at any time, either temporarily or permanently, to assist the overman in the performance of any part of the duties above described, shall work according to the direction of the overman, and shall promptly and diligently carry out his instructions, with or without his assistance, as the case may be. They shall more especially attend to the maintenance of the roads and air-courses. In taking down portions of the roof for the purpose of heightening any road, they shall be careful that all loose or hanging portions of rock are removed. In removing falls from the roofs of roads and air-courses, repairing defects, and supporting loose or dangerous strata, they are enjoined to proceed with all necessary caution, as in such operations the whole risk of accidents must, of necessity, rest with themselves, and they are required to prevent any person from passing along or under such dangerous part, until they have made it secure. They are to undertake no repairs of unusual magnitude or danger without sufficient assistance, and until provided with every necessary material, which will be supplied on application to the employer or manager.

Colliers and Underground Workmen.

III. No collier or other underground workman shall proceed to his working place until permission has been given for him to do so by the overman or his deputy. Not more than four persons shall descend or ascend the shaft at one time, and at no time with a tub on the cage; and when descending and safely off the cage signal shall be made to the pit head to that effect. Each man will proceed cautiously along the regular road to his place, and, independently of the overman's examination and report, it will also be his own duty carefully to

examine the same, and also to see that his place is in a safe state for working in. Each collier's place, to the extent of at least fifteen feet back from the face thereof at which he is employed, in *stoop and room* workings, and twelve feet in *long wall* workings, shall be exclusively under his own care and risk; and he must use every precaution to make himself safe while at work, always keeping his place secure and in good order, with wood or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the overman. For this purpose wood shall be furnished for him on the coal-hill, which he will select, cut to the length he requires, carefully convey to his place, and set up. Should there at any time not be a sufficiency of prop wood at the coal hill, when it is unsafe to continue working without it, colliers shall not proceed with their work until it is provided. When colliers are employed to return upon, and work out stoops of coal left in any coal seam, they shall be bound to prop and secure the roof and strata around such stoops; and they shall continue to do so as their work proceeds. Colliers and others shall keep within the limits of their own working places, and are expressly forbidden to go into, or improperly near, any place throughout the whole Colliery where danger is known or suspected to exist. They are forbidden to continue working at any part of a coal-face where a sudden outburst of firedamp shall happen, or where danger from any cause whatever shall apparently threaten, but shall instantly put out their lamps and retire, and report to the person in charge, until the same shall have been examined and reported safe, or the impurity obviated. The common but highly dangerous practice among colliers of testing the quantity of firedamp escaping from a blower or seam, by igniting it with their lamps, is peremptorily prohibited. The colliers or drawers shall, before bringing their tubs close to the shaft, see that the cage is properly placed, and thereafter carefully secure their tubs on the cage, and give the proper signals to the pithead. At upper seams working open shaft, no person under eighteen years of age shall by himself go off or on the cage, or put on or take off tubs or wood thereat. No person to cross, or expose himself, at the bottom of the shaft at any time, on any pretence whatever, or to ascend the shaft until the regular time, after work is over, except in cases of illness or urgency. In such cases he shall call the overman or person appointed for the purpose of seeing the men down and up; and in his absence shall himself take care that the proper signals are given.

Pitheadmen.

IV. The pit-headman or his assistant must be forward and in attendance while the men are going down to their work. He (as well as the engineman) shall attend to the signals, and take off or see the tubs properly taken off and put on the cage at the pithead. He will also attend to the state of the ropes, chains, and cages, and report to the overman if any failure is observable in them, and should there appear any such he shall stop the pit until the deficiency is made good. Generally, he shall superintend all the work going on at the pit mouth, attend to the sufficiency and safety of all roads and gangways, and be careful that no loose material fall down the shaft, and that the pit be sufficiently fenced when not at work.

Enginemen.

V. The engineman shall, during work hours, remain continually in charge of, and so near his engine as at all times to have it completely and entirely under his control. He shall be careful that the engine and boilers are always in good working condition, and that the whole machinery and gearing are in a safe and effective state. He shall have charge of the furnaceman, where one is employed, and be responsible for the regularity with which steam is kept up, and for the proper state of the water in the boilers. He shall have steam raised, and the engine and machinery in working order in time to allow the overman to descend the pit to examine the condition of the Colliery before the colliers' shift shall commence. He shall thoroughly acquaint himself with, and watch and attend to the various signals made for raising and lowering the cage, whether laden with men or materials, or when empty. He shall carefully and exactly set down the cage at the landing places, and give the signal required of him that all is ready when men are about to ascend. He shall observe the indicator attached to the machinery, showing the position of the load in the

shaft, and he shall manage the brake connected with the engine. The engineman shall further attend to, and see that the steam and water gauges and safety valve attached to the steam boiler are kept in good order. Before allowing the descent of workmen into the colliery on any morning, the engineman shall be bound to run each cage at least once from the pithead to the pitbottom, to ascertain whether everything is right, and if any defect shall be discovered the engineman shall instantly stop the engine, and shall not, on any pretext, allow the descent of workmen until the matter has been reported to the overman or person in charge of the pithead, who shall direct what remedy may be necessary. He shall not leave his engine while in motion, or allow any person to interfere with it, or to enter the engine house without authority of the manager, and when men are riding shall work his engine slowly, and with the greatest care.

Signals.

VI. When one stroke is struck on the bell at the pitmouth, it will be understood that the cage is ready for the engineman to wind up.

When two strokes are struck, it will be understood that the cage which has been lifted is to be returned back to the bottom.

When three strokes are struck, it will be understood that men are intending to come up, and if all is in order for taking them up, the signal (one) will be made from the pithead to the pitbottom, and one stroke immediately afterwards from the pitbottom will intimate that they are to be taken up accordingly.

When special signals are requisite for repairs or miscellaneous work in the shaft or otherwise, they shall be arranged betwixt the overman, the engineman, and the pitheadman in concert.

Miscellaneous.

VII. If in proceeding to their working places, and in travelling along any formed road, or other part of the works, the maintenance of which under these regulations shall devolve on the employer, colliers, drawers, and other workmen in the Colliery shall meet, or see, any fall from the roofs, or shall observe any dangerous place in the roofs, walls, or elsewhere in their progress, they shall not pass the same, but shall instantly report the occurrence to the overman, reddsman, or other person known to have the maintenance of such places under his charge; and colliers, drawers, or other workmen in the colliery shall not return past the fall or dangerous place until the same shall have been made secure, which it shall be imperative on the overman, Reddsman, or other person having the charge, forthwith to do.

VIII. As a matter of common safety, colliers, drawers, and all other workers in the Colliery, who shall observe, or who shall come to the knowledge of, any damage to, or deficiency in any road, roof, or air-course, or in any roof, permanent or temporary brattice, or in the shaft, buildings, cube, or other appliance or work, devised for making, maintaining, and promoting the effective ventilation of the Colliery, shall be bound instantly to communicate such damage, or deficiency, to the overman, reddsman, or other person in charge, so that the same may be forthwith repaired or rectified.

IX. In like manner every collier, drawer, and other workmen engaged in the Colliery, who shall observe, or come to know of, any defect or flaw in the cage, ropes, or chains, or in any part of the engine, machinery, and gearing used in or about the Colliery, whereby the sufficiency thereof may be impaired, shall be bound forthwith to communicate the same as above.

X. No workmen shall be permitted to introduce into the Colliery any stranger on any pretence, without the consent of the overman or of the employer.

XI. Colliers, drawers, and all others in the Colliery, who shall have occasion to pass through any trap door, shall thereupon closely shut the same, and shall on no account leave it open. On discontinuing work at the end of a shift, and especially where no work is to be done in the Colliery on the following day, care must be taken by every workman closely to shut all trap doors, and thereby prevent the proper current of air, necessary for ventilation, being diverted.

XII. All workmen are expressly forbidden to throw into, deposit, or leave coals, wood, stones, rubbish, or materials of any kind, in any air-course or road so as to interfere with, or hinder the air passing into and through the Colliery.

XIII. All workmen are prohibited from entering or remaining in any place throughout the whole Colliery where not absolutely required by duty to be at the time.

XIV. Colliers and all others are prohibited from defacing or removing marks which may be made in any part of the workings for the guidance of the workmen in their operations; all workers are forbidden to displace, injure, or damage in any way, the coal stoops, props, hutches, rails, or any part of the machinery, gearing, and apparatus.

XVI. Meetings of colliers and other workmen in a body, within the coal-workings, or in any of the roads or air courses of the colliery, are strictly prohibited.

XVI. Workmen ascending or descending the shaft shall not be allowed to go upon or leave the cage while it is in motion, or until it shall have rested at the landing place.

XVII. No workman shall be permitted to enter or to continue in the Colliery while in a state of intoxication.

XVIII. Every workman employed in or about the Colliery, shall execute the work committed to him in a prompt, careful and workmanlike manner, and with a view, so far as in his power, to prevent accidents or irregularities of any kind about the work.

*** *The violation of any of the foregoing Special Regulations exposes the offender to punishment by fine of two pounds, or imprisonment for three calendar months, on convictian, under the Act* 18 *&* 19 *Vict., Cap.* 108.

Any person who shall pull down, injure, or deface the Rules hung up at the Colliery, is liable, on conviction, in a penalty of forty shillings.

A copy of these Rules will be delivered to every worker, which he must attentively peruse, preserve, and return when ceasing to be employed at the Colliery.

N.B.—*The ordinary Rules of the work hitherto existing shall, as far as not inconsistent with the preceding, continue in force.*

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Western District of Scotland, during the Year ended the 31st December 1856.

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.											
Jan. 16	Rosebank - -	Near Glasgow - -	James Farie - - - -	Thomas Edmond (bottomer).	Fell down the shaft in consequence of the engine being suddenly moved while he was going off at a mid working.	1	–	1	–	–	1
„ 26	Cardowan - -	„ Ditto - - -	Blochairn Iron Company -	Dennis Bryce -	Fall of roof at his wall face - - -	2	–	–	1	–	1
Feb. 9	Annoklodge - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Merry and Cunningham - -	John Docherty -	Fall of roof in a drawing road - -	3	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Hurlford - - -	„ Ditto - - -	Allan, Gilmour, and Co. -	Wm. Doddridge -	Struck by the cage at the pit mouth while fastening back the "faulding boards."	4	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	Kilgarth - - -	„ Coatbridge - -	Wilsons and Co. - - -	John Diggins -	Fall of roof - - - - - - -	5	–	–	1	–	1
Mar. 7	Caprington - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Thomas S. Cunningham -	John Shaw (engine-man).	Got entangled with the fly-wheel while in motion.	6	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	Kilmarnock - -	„ Ditto - - -	Merry and Cunningham - -	Richard Blackwood	Fall of stone at the face - - -	7	–	–	1	–	1
„ 14	Holmes - - -	„ Ditto - - -	John Horne - - - -	William Brown -	Crushed between the cage and the side of the shaft.	8	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	Gas Water - -	„ Cumnock - -	Trustees of the late John Wilson	John Cushie -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	9	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	Palace Craig - -	„ Airdrie - - -	William Baird and Co. - -	Daniel M'Millan -	Fall of stone while "robbing" a coal stoop, contrary to the rules of the colliery.	10	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	Wellwood - -	„ Muirkirk - -	Trustees of the late John Wilson	William Milligan -	Fall of coal at the face - - - -	11	–	–	1	–	1
Apr. 4	Minivie, No. 3 - -	„ Dalmellington- -	Dalmellington Iron Company -	John Irvine - -	Fall of roof at the face - - - - -	12	–	–	1	–	1
May 28	Barr - - -	„ Beith - - -	John Dunsmuir - - -	Robert Craig -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	13	–	–	1	–	1
June 18	Gartshore - -	„ Kilsyth - - -	Matthew Wallace and Co. -	David Connel -	Preparing to blast when the powder ignited unexpectedly.	14	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	Warrickhill - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Merry and Cunningham - -	Wm. Reid (boy) -	Fall of roof at face - - - - -	15	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	Bonnyton, No. 3 -	„ Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	James M'Farlane -	Fall of roof in the drawing road - - -	16	–	–	1	–	1
					Carried forward - - -		3	2	11	–	16

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.					Brought forward -	- -	3	2	11	–	16
July 4	Plan - - -	Near Kilmarnock - -	John Gilmour and Co. - -	James Robertson -	Fall of roof at face - - - -	17	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	Bankhead - -	„ Glasgow- - -	M'Naughton and Hood - -	William Rymes -	Fall of roof at face - - - -	18	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Nitshill - - -	„ Ditto - - -	George and Thos. Coates -	James Dougray -	While repairing the upcast - - -	19	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	Cairnhill - - -	„ Airdrie - - -	Mansfield Greive - - -	James Tod - -	Rope breaking in a blind pit - -	20	–	1	–	–	1
„ 25	Espieside - -	„ Coatbridge - -	William Baird and Co. - -	George M'Millan -	A pick being lowered from the sinking shaft got disengaged from the fastening.	21	–	1	–	–	1
„ 26	Gatehead - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Archibald Finnie - - -	Andw. Aitken (boy)	Crossing the shaft when the cage lifted unexpectedly.	22	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	Dounieston - -	„ Patna - - -	Dalmellington Iron Company -	James M'Culloch -	Fall of roof - - - - -	23	–	–	1	–	1
Aug. 2	Rosebank - -	„ Glasgow- - -	Colin Dunlop and Co. - -	Robert Burns -	Overwinding—the engineman raised the cage instead of lowering it.	24	–	1	–	–	1
„ 6	Dalmarnock - -	„ Ditto - - -	George Wilson - - -	Alex. Docherty -	Fall of roof in the drawing road - -	25	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	Stevenston - -	„ Kilwinning - -	Merry and Cunningham -	Jno. M'Phail (boy)	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	26	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	Eastfield - - -	„ Glasgow - -	J. G. Buchanan - - -	John Robertson -	Fall of roof at face - - - -	27	–	–	1	–	1
Sept. 4	Stonelaw - -	„ Glasgow - -	J. R. Reid - - - -	James Martin -	Fall of roof at the face - - - -	28	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	Gatehead - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Archibald Finnie - - -	James Logie -	Drowned, or suffocated by water from an old waste.	29	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	Kilgarth - - -	„ Coatbridge - -	Wilsons and Co. - - -	Owen M'Gew -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	30	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	Auchengreoch - -	„ Johnstone - -	Ludovic Houston - - -	John Gray - -	Was drawn up above the usual landing place, and leapt off the cage upon the bank.	31	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	Overton - - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	James Robertson and Co. -	James Rightford -	Fall from a mid working - - -	32	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	Woodhill - - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Merry and Cunningham -	Henry O'Neil -	Fall of stone and coal - - - -	33	–	–	1	–	1
„ 27	Broomlands - -	„ Irvine - - -	Young and Black - - -	Alex. Waters -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	34	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	Coalburn - -	„ N. Cumnock - -	Nisbet and Sloan - - -	John Kennedy -	A back weight fell upon him in a sinking shaft - - - - - -	35	–	1	–	–	1
					Carried forward -	- -	5	9	19	2	35

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Lives Lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1856.					Brought forward -		5	9	19	2	35
Oct. 22	Blair - - -	Near Dalry - - -	William Baird and Co. - -	William Lynch (bottomer).	Jammed in the shaft by the cage - -	36	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	Palais Craig - -	„ Airdrie - - -	Ditto - - - -	James M'Millan -	Fall of coal at the face - - - -	37	–	–	1	–	1
Nov. 1	Barleith - - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	John Galloway and Co. - -	Thomas Ritchie -	Overwinding—the engineman raised the cage instead of lowering it.	38	–	1	–	–	1
„ 13	Rosehall, No 3 -	„ Coatbridge - -	Addie and Miller - - -	James Browlee -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	39	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Fergushill, No. 19 -	„ Kilwinning - -	Archibald Finnie - - -	John Rodger (boy)	Fall of coal at face - - - -	40	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Mainvie, No. 3 - -	„ Dalmellington - -	Dalmellington Iron Company -	John Judge - -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	41	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	Sillyhole, No. 5 -	„ Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	Adam Reid - -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	42	–	–	–	1	1
„ 27	Kilmarnock - -	„ Kilmarnock - -	Archibald Finnie - - -	Barnet Hughes (boy).	Fall of roof - - - - -	43	–	–	1	–	1
Dec. 3	Redburn - - -	„ Kilwinning - -	William Baird and Co - -	Edward Butler	Fall of roof - - - - -	44	–	–	1	–	1
„ 4	Cliftonhill, No. 4 -	„ Coatbridge - -	Thos. Jackson and Co. - -	Stevenson Grant -	Fall of roof - - - - -	45	–	–	1	–	1
					Total - - - -	- -	5	11	26	3	45

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EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORDS.

[2ND MARCH 1857.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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„ French Refugee Clergy Relief Papers - - - - 16
„ French, Danish, and Spanish Claims - - - - 17
„ Treasury Registered and Unregistered Papers - - - 17
„ Irish Reproductive Loan Fund - - - - - 17
„ Records of the Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings - - - 17
„ War Office Papers - - - - - - - - 17
„ Treasury Solicitor's Papers - - - - - - 17
„ Commissariat Books sent from Ireland in 1856 - - - 17
„ Destruction of Waste Paper - - - - - 17
42. Calendars and Inventories - - - - - - - - 17
43. Public and Government Business, &c. - - - - - - 18

STATE PAPER BRANCH RECORD OFFICE.

44. General Business, Operations upon Papers, &c. - - - - - 18
45. Receipts of Records - - - - - - - - - 19
46. Cleaning, Binding, Repairing, &c. - - - - - - - 19
47. Calendars, &c. - - - - - - - - - 19

48. General Proceedings - - - - - - - - - 20

APPENDIX.

No.
1. List of Records removed from the Tower of London to the General Record Repository and Houses in Chancery Lane - - - - - - - - 21
2. Summary of Proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the Year ended 31st December 1856 - - - - - - - - - 36, 37

THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

PURSUANT to the Statute made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the first and second year of Your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act "for Keeping Safely the Public Records," I, the undersigned Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, do hereby most humbly make my Eighteenth Report to Your Majesty, for the year beginning 1st January 1856, and ending 31st December 1856, up to which last-mentioned date this Report is made, except, however, so far as relates to certain particular transactions, herein-after quoted as being subsequent to the 31st December 1856, which it has become needful to notice.

But in making this Report it has been considered expedient to vary from the plan of the preceding Annual Reports, by desisting from arranging the matter into three separate heads or chapters, and abbreviating as much as possible all details.

The period which this Report embraces has been mainly employed in transferring the Records from the different Branch Repositories of Records, or Record Offices, into the new General Record Repository. The Records in Your Majesty's Tower of London (save and except some few in the ancient Chapel called Julius Cæsar's Chapel,) have been removed as herein-after more particularly mentioned, and the keys of the Repository delivered to the Officers of Your Majesty's Board of Works. The Chancery Records in the Rolls Chapel are now equally in the course of removal, and Messrs. Hardy, Roberts, and Sharpe, with some of the Officers of the third class and the greater number of the workmen, are transacting business in the said Repository. The proceedings relating to the transfers of Records from other Departments, or receipts of Records transmitted to this Department from other Departments, will appear in relation to the General Repository, or to the Branch Office in or from which every transfer may have been made. Some further transfers have been suggested, but have not been carried out.

TOWER OF LONDON, ROLLS CHAPEL, and GENERAL REPOSITORY.—*Records of the Chancery, Admiralty, &c.*—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Holden, and Mr. Sharpe.)

1. *Business of the Division.*—The duties of Mr. Hardy were at the commencement and during great part of the year divided between these localities; but since the removals noticed in another section of this Report (§ 4), Mr. Hardy has given his official attendance (Mr. Roberts, Mr Holden, and Mr. Sharpe also aiding,) in the General Repository, doing, however, what may be needful at the Tower with respect to the Records still remaining there.

The business of the Division, for which fees have been paid, has been as follows :—

FEES RECEIVED from the 1st January 1856 to the 30th of August 1856 at the TOWER, and from the 1st November to 31st December 1856 at the GENERAL REPOSITORY.

1856.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	— £	s.	d.
January - -	- -	16	34	26	- -	13	6	0
February - -	1	19	4	2	- -	2	2	0
March - -	5	15	45	24	- -	13	5	6
April - -	- -	8	9	- -	- -	1	16	0
May - -	2	2	44	79	- -	23	0	6
June - -	1	5	10	1	- -	18	5	6
July - -	6	10	28	8	1	11	3	0
August - -	3	8	8	9	- -	7	17	6
September - -	} Fees accounted for among those at the Rolls Chapel.							
October - -								
November - -	9	21	7	3	- -	3	17	0
December - -	11	30	15	6	- -	6	17	6
Total - -	38	134	204	158	1	101	10	6

2. Royal and other Letters, &c.—Since Mr. Hardy's last annual Report, of which the summary is contained in the Seventeenth Report (II. §§ 22–27), the Calendar of the Royal Letters and State Papers compiled by Messrs. Sanders, Ellis, and Haydon has been resumed.

The Master of the Rolls, as Mr. Hardy states, has expressed his desire that those portions of the Calendar annexed to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Reports (Third Report, App. II. No. 5 *a*; Fourth Report, App. II. No. 5 *c*; Fifth Report, App. II. No. 5 *f*; Sixth Report, App. II. No. 2; Seventh Report, App. II. No. 7), should be amalgamated in chronological order with those in the course of re-formation. Mr. Hardy expresses his views with respect to Calendars of this class as follows: he considers that a printed Calendar ought to be confined to a general description, without editorial comment, of the contents of each piece, noticing, however, in the words of the document itself, any passage that throws light upon the manners, customs, language, or character of the times to which it relates;—in other words, such sufficient indication ought to be given as will inform an inquirer, living at a distance, whether or not he need refer to the document itself for the subject he is investigating. Mr. Hardy further observes that the editor must always bear in mind the necessity of keeping his work within a reasonable compass; for, if he lose sight of this important consideration, he will run the risk of wearing out the patience of the inquirer with lengthened details, and his book will extend to several instead of a few volumes, and their cost will, in all probability, exclude the work from the shelves of the student, the very person most requiring it. Mr. Hardy gives some very useful observations, suggested, in the first instance, by the assumption that many persons entertain an opinion that a Calendar cannot be too full. As an illustration, he supposes that an author, engaged upon the History of the Welsh Wars in the reign of King Henry the Third, saw in the Calendar the following entries:—

No. 1. Letter from Peter de Montfort to the King, relative to the depredations committed by the Welsh adherents of Llewellyn in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny.

No. 2. Letter from Peter de Montfort to the King, relative to the death of the Archbishop of Dublin and to the ecclesiastical dissensions about the election of his successor.

Now both of these notices are sufficiently indicative of the contents of the two Letters, and the inquirer would at once refer to the original Document of No. 1, as relating to the subject which he is investigating (for no description in the Calendar, however full, would, Mr. Hardy thinks, satisfy him, and he would certainly consult the document itself); on the other hand, he would not deem it necessary to refer to Document No. 2, as it did not bear upon his inquiry. But suppose, again, he were writing a memoir of Peter de Montfort, he would

(if he conscientiously fulfilled his obligation as a writer) consult both Letters, though the Calendar sufficiently notified to him their several objects, to ascertain in what manner they illustrated the life or character of his subject; he would not be content with the fullest digest of these Letters; he would expect to find incidents and points of information, which might have escaped the notice of the Calendarer, inasmuch as a man who especially devotes his mind to the investigation of one subject necessarily knows more than the one who is compelled by the nature of work to take a general view of all matters coming within the scope of his work. Mr. Hardy, however, further observes, that all Calendars cannot be constructed on the same plan. Formal instruments, such as those on the Charter Rolls and the Inquisitions post mortem, can be calendared in a much shorter and more expeditious manner than such miscellaneous collections as the Royal Letters and State Papers. Mr. Hardy further reports (amongst other matters) that Mr. Sanders has prepared for press during the last twelvemonth upwards of one thousand of these Documents, but they will require to be sorted and resorted, and these portions of the Calendar annexed to the Deputy Keeper's Reports, as above mentioned, must be amalgamated with them before they can be sent to press, and it may be a question whether, for the sake of uniformity, they ought to be amplified, to harmonise with Mr. Sanders' plan, or if it be determined that they are to remain as they occur in the said Reports, whether they ought not to be designated by some mark to show that they are the work of another hand.

3. *Ancient Parliamentary Petitions.*—Mr. Hardy further reports that the Calendar of the Petitions and Miscellaneous Parliamentary Documents (Seventeenth Report, II. § 23) has been continued. During the short time Mr. Cole has been in this Division, he has catalogued 105 documents, identified those that are printed, and referred by references and cross references to the six volumes of the Rolls of Parliament.

4. *Removals, Repairs, &c.*—Mr. Hardy lastly reports that, pursuant to the Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 10 June 1856, all the Records set forth in the Appendix (App. No. 1.), have been removed into the new or General Repository and the houses in Chancery Lane. The workmen have cleaned 658 documents, and repaired 624.

Rolls Chapel Office.

Records of the Chancery, Privy Signet, &c.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Holden and Mr. Sharpe, who give divided attendance in the General Repository when needed.)

5. *Business of the Division.*—The Chancery and other Records in the Rolls Chapel are in course of transfer to the General Repository. They consist of the following classes:—

Treaty or Foreign Rolls, from Edw. V. to 19 Chas. II.
Charter Rolls, from 1 Ric. III. to 8 Hen. VIII.
Patent Rolls, from Edw. V. to 2 Vict.
Confirmation Rolls, from Ric. III. to 12 Jas. I.
Fine Rolls, or Lord Treasurers' Rolls, from Edw. V. to 17 Chas. I.
Dispensation Rolls, from 37 Eliz. to 20 Geo. II.
Pardon Rolls, from Ric. III. to Jas. I.
Close Rolls, from Edw. V. to 1841.
Judgment or Decree Rolls, from 25 Hen. VIII. to 1856.
Surrender and Specification Rolls, from Chas. II. to 1848.
N.B.—Such and so many of the Close and Specification Rolls as are or shall be required for Professor Woodcroft's copyists must remain in the Chapel till he has done with them.
Privy Seal Bundles, from Hen. VII. to 2 Vict.
Signed Bill Bundles, from Hen. VII. to 2 Vict.
Escheat Bundles, from 1 Hen. VII. to 20 Chas. I., with a few subsequently.
Parliament Return Bundles, from 33 Hen. VIII. to Commonwealth.
Certiorari Bundles, from 6 Hen. VIII. to 40 Geo. III.
Pleadings on Common Law Side of Chancery, on Petitions of Right, and on Writs of Scire facias, and Judgments thereon respectively, Hen. VII. and subsequently.

Two Bundles of Inquisitions, called Cardinal's Bundles, now bound in two volumes, relating to Cardinal Wolsey.
Commissions and Adjudications of Sewers.
Commissions of Charitable Uses.
Surveys of Church Livings, Commonwealth.
Certificates of Statutes of the Staple; Extents returned thereon, and Liberates.
Certificates of Excommunications from the Ecclesiastical Courts.
Writs of Scire facias.
Writs of Audita querela.
Writs of Ex gravi querela.
Miscellaneous Bundles and Files of Writs and Returns, and other Instruments, &c.
Recognizance Rolls to 1841.
Memorials of Deeds and other Securities for Annuities, from 53 Geo. III. to 1841.
Records, not being Enrolments, formerly arranged in 16 bundles:—

1. Files of Bills and Answers.
2. Files of Writs of Habeas Corpus cum causâ.
3. Writs of Certiorari.
4. Attachments, Proclamations, Commissions of Rebellion, and Transcripts of Injunctions.
5. Writs of Scire facias, Audita querela, and Ex gravi querela.
6. Escheators' Bundle, containing Inquisitions Post mortem, and Ad quod damnum.
7. Privy Seal Bundle.
8. Signed Bill Bundle.
9. Parliament Return Bundle.
10. The Purse Bundle, containing the Lord Treasurer's Warrants for Patents of Escheators, &c.
11. The Staple Bundle, containing Proceedings under the Statute.
12. The Gallows Bundle, Proceedings upon Writs De excommunicato capiendo.
13. The Stool Bundle, being Transcripts of Supersedeas for Bails, and of Recognizances for Peace and Good Behaviour.
14. The Horn Bundle; Bails upon Special Pardons.
15. The Pot Bundle; Proceedings relating to the Appointment of Sheriffs.
16. The Arrow Bundle; Letters Patent surrendered; Cancelled Deeds; Acts of Parliament transmitted by Certiorari; Writs of Dedimus Potestatem to take Acknowledgments for Enrolment or Cancellation; Warrants of Attorney upon Writs of Entry, and also for taking Sheriffs' Oaths; Writs De Coronatore et Viridario Eligendo, and Writs of Dower.

Documents belonging to the late River Tyne Commission.
Records of the abolished Privy Signet Office, from 1584 to December 1800.
And all Calendars, Inventories, Indexes, Lists, &c.

Mr. Holden, in addition to his usual duties of an Assistant Keeper, and also as Clerk of the Chapel, has made many extensive searches for the House of Lords and various Government departments, and for the Commissioners of Patents and Your Majesty's Printers; there have been eighty-two attendances in the Chapel, in compliance with Orders of Court, in cases of Foreclosure of Mortgage. He has also continued the Office Index to the Close Rolls of 1834; has indexed all Decrees brought into the Chapel during the year, formed the Enrolments thereof into Rolls, and added the marginal notes and numbers; has finished looking through the contents of the Close Rolls of 1840, selecting the titles of Specifications, and entered up the Specification Index (1840); and delivered up to the Secretary of the present Charity Commissioners the whole of the documents, books, and papers of the late Charities' Commissioners, pursuant to a Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 11th June 1856 (§ 6); prepared Reports, &c. &c. Mr. Sharpe has assisted to attend on the public, making searches, &c., also on Literary Inquirers, and on the agents of the Commissioners of Patents and Your Majesty's Printers. He has assisted to examine copies, taken his usual share in the business, and has made a Calendar and Alphabetical Index to the Patent Rolls of the 1st Victoria, and has begun the 2nd year.

The following Tables show the Office business performed and the Fees received:—

CHANCERY.

1856.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies and Quantity.	Authentications and Quantity.	Attendances.	Fees.
			folios.	folios.		£ s. d.
January - -	45	99	16=579	16=904	2	42 7 6
February - -	54	246	30=773	21=436	3	41 1 6*
March - -	32	61	14=598	6=336	- -	26 2 0
April - -	35	74	13=316	18=577	- -	25 16 6
May - -	44	104	41=845	4=110	- -	28 10 6
June - -	40	93	38=635	5=71	3	22 15 0
July - -	44	66	10=275	3=76	2	15 16 6
August - -	40	84	13=171	3=48	- -	9 12 6
September - -	36	54	16=263	3=40	- -	11 1 6
October - -	38	142	36=282	13=160	- -	17 5 0
November - -	47	357	7=216	22=835	1	35 13 6
December - -	49	145	24=915	2=104	- -	32 18 6
Total - -	504	1,525	258=5,868	116=3,697	11	309 0 6
* Less Fees incurred by the Agents employed in the Wensleydale Peerage Case, and returned by order of the Master of the Rolls - - - -						11 5 0
					£	297 15 6

WELSH RECORDS.

1856.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies and Quantity.	Authentications and Quantity.	Attendances.	Fees.
			folios.	folios.		£ s. d.
January - -	5	7	5=52	5=52	- -	2 19 0
February - -	5	12	1=12	1=12	- -	1 7 0
March - -	4	9	1= 7	1= 7	- -	0 16 0
April - -	5	6	5=26	5=26	- -	1 12 0
May - -	6	91	2=11	2=11	- -	1 14 0
June - -	8	50	5=97	4=30	- -	3 18 6
July - -	1	2	2=15	2=15	- -	0 16 0
August - -	3	8	3=18	3=18	- -	1 6 0
September - -	4	3	1= 3	1= 3	- -	0 17 0
October - -	3	1	1= 5	- -	- -	0 13 6
November - } December - }	The business was transacted and Fees taken by Mr. Hardy, in the General Repository.					- - - -
Total - -	44	189	26=246	24=174	- -	15 19 0

COMMON PLEAS RECORDS, VIZ., NOTES OF FINES BROUGHT FROM CHAPTER HOUSE:—

1856.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies and Quantity.	Authentications and Quantity.	Attendances.	Fees.
						£ s. d.
August - -	12	12	10=60	2=14	- -	2 11 0
September - -	5	3	2=8	- -	- -	0 10 0
October - -	6	3	2=10	1=6	- -	0 15 0
November - } December - }	The business was transacted and the Fees taken by Mr. Hardy, in the General Repository.					
Total - -	23	18	14=78	3=20	- -	3 16 0

Business has also been done for Literary Inquirers, &c., for which no Fees have been received.

Very much labour has been employed in the business created by the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, and Your Majesty's Printers (Sixteenth

Report, II. § 32; Seventeenth Report, II. § 28). The repeated daily visits of clerks, draftsmen, copyists, examiners and others employed by the Commissioners, have been equal to 5,024 applications; 7,614 Rolls have been taken down and replaced; 5,600 Specifications have been inspected once; 800 Specifications have been inspected four times on the average for distinct purposes, equal to 3,200 inspections; 800 Specifications have been copied in ink, consisting of 32,000 folios; 1,500 Plans have been unattached and copied; 1,500 lithographed copies of Plans have been examined with the original drawings, each Plan used three times on the average, equal to 4,500 inspections, and the originals afterwards re-attached to the Rolls. Printed proofs of 800 Specifications, consisting of 32,000 folios, have been examined and corrected by the examiners from Your Majesty's Printing Office. Workmen's time employed in reference to this service, 4,469 hours.

6. *Transmissions of Records.*—According to the ancient course of the Court of Chancery, the following Records have been brought into the Rolls Chapel during the year, viz.:—

From the House of Lords:—

The Parliament Rolls 18 & 19 Vict., consisting of 63 parts, together with a printed Table of their Contents.

From the Enrolment Office:—

The Close Rolls of 1841, consisting of 212 parts or Rolls.
12 bundles of Memorials of Grants of Life Annuities, 1841.
The Recognizance Rolls of 1840, consisting of 2 parts. The like of 1841, consisting of 2 parts.

From the Petty Bag Office:—

The Patent Rolls of 2 Vict., consisting of 34 parts.
The Signed Bills and Privy Seal Warrants of 2 Vict., consisting of 34 bundles.

From the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, and from Solicitors:—

The Enrolments of 90 Decrees, together with their Dockets. The Enrolments have been sewed together and form four Rolls; the Dockets have been tied up in bundles to correspond.

All the above-mentioned Records have been arranged and placed in their respective orders of succession amongst their series.

All the Documents, Books, and Papers of the late Charities' Commissioners, which had been brought into the custody of the Master of the Rolls by an order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated August 5, 1841 (Third Report, I. § 8), and deposited in the Rolls Chapel, have been transferred by virtue of a Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated June 11, 1856, to the present Charity Commissioners (§ 5).

7. *Indexes, Repairs, &c.*—The works performed in relation thereto are as follows:—

Index to Close Rolls, 1828, fair copy in progress.
" " 1830, fair copy in progress.
" " 1834, office index from the Enrolments in progress.
" " 1836, draft index in progress.
" " 1839, alphabetical list in progress.
Index to Patent Rolls, 1 Vict., calendar and alphabetical index completed.
" " 2 Vict., calendar in progress.
Decree Index, 1856, entered up.
Specification Index, 1840, entered up.

The following is a summary of the operations by workmen:—

Cleaned, 1,154
Repaired, 1,672 } Membranes of Records of various kinds.
Sewed, 3,486

CHAPTER HOUSE.

Common Law, Exchequer, and Miscellaneous Records.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Devon and Mr. Burtt).

8. *Business of the Division: Miscellanea, Proceedings of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Court of Requests, &c.*—The Repository is in course of clearance. The business of this Division, except as to that portion connected with the Literary Searches, will appear from the Tabular Summary (App. No. 2). Mr. Devon has employed himself in preparing matter for Indexes, and he has indexed above 11,000 documents of the Court of Requests for the reign of Elizabeth.

The documents which emanate from or belong to these Courts are (as Mr. Devon remarks) of genealogical and topographical importance. They include Wills and other Deeds, and are sometimes accompanied with plans and drawings.

At the commencement of the year a great portion of Mr. Burtt's time was occupied in settling the plans of the presses, and the various measurements and arrangements necessary for the location of the contents of the Office in the General Repository. These having been completed as far as practicable, workmen have been engaged upon the cleaning and packing of various classes of Records, and Mr. Burtt has been occupied in directing those operations, and examining and sorting the Records themselves. By these operations, 11 packages (containing about 200 cubic feet of bulk closely compressed) of proceedings of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, Requests, and Star Chamber, have been prepared for removal, besides other packages in progress; and the documents therein are in a condition, except sorting into reigns, to be transferred to the presses arranged for their reception. Reference may be made to the Twelfth Report (II. §§ 8, 9, 10) for a full account of similar operations upon the first portion of the proceedings of the Courts of Wards and Requests, in which is also given a description of the documents of different classes found amongst them.

In the course of the operations now reported upon, numerous documents have also been selected, of which the principal are as follows, though some few were known before, and have improperly, or by accident, become mingled with them. Mr. Devon quotes the following:—

Deeds: John to Charles I., about 230 of various descriptions, being chiefly ordinary Deeds of Feofment, Grant, &c. Among them may be remarked a Letter Patent of Richard Earl of Cornwall, granting to Fulk Basset, Bishop of London, the custody and marriage of the daughters of William le Bretun, A.D. 1257. Seal slightly clipped, impression perfect. This Deed is of importance, as bearing upon a question now pending between the Crown and the Duchy of Cornwall.

Notarial instrument upon the contract of a loan by the deputy of Prince Edward, with certain foreign merchants, 1 Oct. 1263.

Notarial instrument of the Letter Patent of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, appointing visitors of all the houses and possessions of the Order beyond the seas, 19 December 1313. The instrument recited is printed in the Fœd. II. pt. 1. p. 182. n.e.

Indenture between the deputies of the Kings of England and Scotland, touching the repair of the Castle of Wark, and other "points" relating to the marches, contained in an Indenture previously made at Abchester, 12 July 1383.

Assignment by Charles VI. of France, of a further annual sum of 150,000 francs for the support of the Queen's household, to be charged upon the ordinary revenues of the Crown, 1 April 1415.

Notarial instrument of the settlement of the differences between the King of Poland and the Archduke of Lithuania on the one part, and the Knights of the Teutonic Order of the other, entered into by the mediation of the Pope (Martin V.), the King of Hungary, and numerous continental Princes and Nobles, 14 May 1419.

Exemplification of Charter to the Abbey of Bakland, Devon, temp. Hen. VIII.

Dispensation by the Vicar Apostolic to Peter Ladron, student, to assume the office of priest, although he had not previously taken minor orders, 7 Paul III. A.D. 1541.

Grant by the King to Sir Arthur Bagenall and wife, of lands, &c. in Ireland, Chas. I.

&c. &c. &c.

9. *Removals, Notes of Fines, &c.*—156 bags, boxes, bundles, and portfolios of documents have been removed into the General Repository, and others will shortly follow them. The Notes of Fines have also been removed into the General Repository, as elsewhere mentioned (§ 14); previously to their removal the numbering (Seventeenth Report, II. § 20) was continued; upwards of 180,000 have been numbered. Some papers have also been removed to the State Paper Office.

Carlton Ride; and Stone Tower, Westminster Hall.

Records of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer; Equity Records of the Court of Exchequer; Records of the Revenue Side of the Court of Exchequer; Records of the Palace Court; &c. — (Assistant Keepers, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Bond.)

Mr. Hunter's Division.

10. *Business of the Division.*—The extent of the fee-paying business of this Division appears from the following statement:—

——	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Total.
1856.					£ s. d.
January	-	105	8	-	6 8 0
February	-	40	1	-	0 19 0
March	2	6	34	1	12 1 6
April	-	21	1	-	0 17 0
May	-	-	4	-	0 12 6
June	-	26	7	-	32 17 0
July	-	8	4	1	2 2 6
August	-	10	5	-	0 17 6
September	-	16	6	-	29 14 0
October	1	42	5	-	2 4 0
November	1	5	3	1	0 17 0
December	-	5	2	-	0 15 0
Total	4	284	80	3	90 5 0

11. *Calendars.*—The following Calendars have been brought to completion:—

A remaining portion of the Escheators' Accounts and Inquisitions for Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, Henry III. to Edward III.

The whole of those for the City of London, 1–51 Edward III.

The whole of those for the Ultra Trentam, Henry III. to Edward III.

These complete the Calendar of the Escheators' Documents preserved in this Division, when there is added the revised Calendar of those for Surrey and Sussex, Southampton and Wilts, and Worcestershire, 1 Richard II. to 2 Richard III.

Documents arising in the seizure of possessions of the Alien Priories, and Persons de potestate Regis Franciæ, 22 Edward I. to 22 Edward IV.

Accounts and subsidiary Documents of the Royal Households and Wardrobes, 14 John to 20 Edward II. and from 1 Richard II. to 56 George III.; of minor Households and Wardrobes, 48 Edward III. to A.D. 1658.

Accounts of the Clerk of the Hanaper, 1 Edward VI. to 33 Elizabeth.

Accounts of the possessions of Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk. The whole in alphabetical arrangement.

Accounts in the Department of the Master of the Horse, 17 Edward I. to 20 Edward III.

12. *Repairs, &c.*—All the Inquisitions for the middle period, Richard II. to Richard III., have been ticketed and placed between millboards; those previous to Richard II. have been guarded and ticketed. Two volumes of Calendar have been bound. The Chartulary of Malmesbury and the Warwick Church Lands Book have had their bindings repaired.

Mr. Roberts' Division.

13. *Business of the Division.*—The business of this Division and the amount of fees received will appear from the following statement:—

SUMMARY OF FEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1856.

	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	Net Amount of Fees.	Total.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common Pleas, &c.	494	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 14 0	—
	- -	44	- -	- -	- -	2 4 0	—
	- -	- -	285	- -	- -	33 16 0	—
	- -	- -	- -	265	- -	32 4 0	—
							92 18 0
Exchequer	82	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2 0	—
	- -	451	- -	- -	- -	22 11 0	—
	- -	- -	276	- -	- -	110 7 6	—
	- -	- -	- -	99	- -	34 17 0	—
	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	4 4 0	—
							176 1 6
Queen's Bench	35	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 15 0	—
	- -	57	- -	- -	- -	2 17 0	—
	- -	- -	29	- -	- -	10 12 0	—
	- -	- -	- -	14	- -	4 4 6	—
	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	8 8 0	—
							27 16 6
Total	611	552	590	378	6	- -	296 16 0

The business transacted for Literary Inquirers and for Government Departments is not included in the above.

The works upon which Mr. Roberts and the officers in his Division, particularly Mr. Bond, have been mainly occupied, in addition to the general superintendence and direction of the business and workmen, have been the operations needful for the transfer of the Documents into the General Repository; these labours have been very varied and very laborious, and may be summed up as follows:—Preparations for the removal of the Records from this office to the General Repository; arranging the various classes to the different presses, and making specifications for the shelves in accordance with such arrangement, and preparing press catalogues denoting the intended position of each package, which will greatly facilitate the removal, and insure the speedy production of the Records when removed. The lists of Records for the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas have been checked or re-made, fair copied, and bound up in five large volumes. This has occupied a large portion of time, but the lists will be found of great use. The number of packages (many of them very large) for these two Courts alone are estimated at 19,000, and they will entirely fill 17 of the Repository rooms. It is intended to have a ticket affixed to each package before it leaves this office, denoting the room, press, and shelf it is to occupy, and thus, if possible, prevent confusion or misplacing at the removal.

Inventories, Calendars, &c.

14. *Notes of Fines (Common Pleas).*—An Inventory of the Notes of Fines transferred from the Chapter House in August 1856 to the General Repository, as previously mentioned (§ 9), has been made for the reign of William and Mary (14,709 documents), in order to complete the Inventory of those Records which were so transferred, and which was deficient for that period. When removed from the Chapter House they were packed in paper parcels of such inconvenient shape and size that they could not be placed on the shelves of the new presses without a very great sacrifice of space. As many workmen as could be spared were therefore placed upon them; the documents are being

taken off the files, checked with the Inventory, tied up in sections of Counties, &c., and then made up in uniform packages between millboards. Each Term is kept separate, according to the old arrangement, and 211 Terms (1 to 53 George III.) have been completed. When necessary, they have been repaired and guarded. Some bundles of an early date, in a bad condition when transferred, and 14,468 Fines therein, have been cleaned and flattened at the Carlton Ride ready for repair.

15. *Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series*), (*Common Pleas*).—The collation and correction of the Indexes to these Records (Seventeenth Report, II. § 2), has been continued, and from Michaelmas Term 55 George III. to Michaelmas Term 2 George IV. has been completed; 17,915 documents.

16. *Depositions by Commission* (*Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer*).—The Calendar and Index of these documents for the reign of James I. (Seventeenth Report, II. § 3) has been continued, and completed concurrently from Michaelmas Term 5 James I. to Easter Term 6 James I., both inclusive. Further progress has been hindered by the pressure of office business. The documents have been placed in portfolios as calendared, and 200 have been repaired.

17. *Miscellaneous Papers*, (*Augmentation Office*).—The contents of 44 portfolios have been examined, rough tickets affixed, and entries made of the nature of the documents, with a view to future classification and arrangement.

18. *Calendar of the Patent Rolls* (*Henry VIII.*), (*Chancery*).—The draft of this Calendar, noticed in previous Reports (Seventeenth Report, II. § 5, &c.), has been continued by Mr. Gairdner, and the following Rolls, viz., 32 Henry VIII., part 8, 33 Henry VIII., parts 2 to 9, and 34 Henry VIII., parts 1 to 6, have been finished. (Part 1 of 33rd year was calendared in 1855.)

Common Pleas.

19. *Repairs, Arrangements, Binding, &c., in the Carlton Ride.—Concords of Fines.*—The work upon this class of Records (Seventeenth Report, II. § 8,) has been continued, and from Hilary Term 13 Eliz. to Michaelmas Term 4 James II. have been cleaned, flattened, and temporarily packed between millboards, 432,695 documents, in 127 packages. These have not been connected in suits, nor arranged in counties, nor stamped. The documents of the same class from Easter Term 1, to Easter Term 3, William and Mary, are prepared for packing in a similar manner to the last, for the purpose of removal; and those from Easter 2, to Easter 4, George III., have been cleaned, stamped, connected in suits, sorted in counties, collated with the Writ of Entry Books, and permanently packed, 8,160 suits, containing 14,693 documents.

20. *Feet of Fines* (*Early Series, in Counties*).—The operations on these Records (Seventeenth Report, II. § 6) have been partially continued, and the documents for the counties of Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, and Stafford have been placed in vellum cases, but they have not been guarded or permanently fixed.

21. *Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series, in Terms*).—The works upon these Records (Seventeenth Report, II. § 7) have been continued from Hilary 12 and 13 Charles II. to Michaelmas Term 4 James II.; they have been flattened and made up in packages of uniform size between millboards and canvass; viz., 87 bundles (62,100 documents) in 66 packages. The same class for the Reigns of William III. and Mary, Anne, George II., and George III., have been packed in 172 uniform packages ready for removal; and the reigns of George I. and George IV. are in hand. The documents, however, have not been flattened, which work, and the final arrangements of them, must remain until after their removal to the General Repository.

22. *Recovery and Common Rolls.*—Some Miscellaneous Records of these classes have been sorted in reigns and terms, and made up in bundles, with list thereof, as an addition to the regular series. (Fourteenth Report, II. § 4; Seventeenth Report, II. § 9.)

23. *Book-binding, &c.*—The Bookbinder has rebound 78 volumes, and repaired 32 others. He has also been employed on the repair of Records previously mentioned. Of the Welsh Docket Rolls, 13 in a very bad state have been thoroughly repaired at Carlton Ride; and of the Chester Inquisitions, 1,341 documents have been flattened and mended, and the remainder will soon

be completed and removed to the General Repository. These are in addition to the binding operations after mentioned (§ 24).

24. *General Repository.—Work, Repairs, &c., &c.*—The work performed in the Bookbinders' Room at the General Repository has been very various. In addition to those previously mentioned (§ 23), the Indexes which came from the Chapter House with the Notes of Fines, have been repaired for the Search Office; and a variety of Books have also been repaired, bound, or lettered for the Rolls House, &c. But the greater portion of the work has been upon the Welsh Record Books, which being for the most part in a bad state, have required not merely binding, but extensive repair, sometimes leaf by leaf throughout the volume. The more important of these have been various Docket Books, about 26 volumes; Orders, Rules and Orders, and Orders and Confessions, about 43 volumes, and Indexes to Bills and Answers, 8 volumes.

25. *Welsh Records.*—The sortation, repairs, and arrangement of the Welsh Records have been continued throughout the year, subject to many interruptions consequent on the unfinished state of the building, which has rendered necessary frequent transfers from one room to another. About 200 books for the two South Wales Circuits have been sorted and ticketed, and a rough list made. The following is a concise account of the operations performed on certain classes in addition to what was done the preceding year (Seventeenth Report, II. §§ 12, 14, 15), and to the operations previously mentioned (§§ 23, 24).

26. *Fines, &c.*, for the counties of Chester, Denbigh, Montgomery, Radnor, Glamorgan, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, have been sorted into years, flattened, and arranged between millboards, 174 packages, ticketed, and rough list made. A great number of these documents were found among the Miscellaneous.

27. *Plea Rolls*, for all the Welsh counties, have been covered with brown paper for temporary protection, and ticketed and arranged in chronological order on the shelves. Rough list made (5,954 Rolls). A most serious and wilful injury has at a remote period been done to some of the Plea Rolls for the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, by cutting out the membranes to use as covers for the bundles of other Records. A great number of these cut out membranes have been collected in the sortation of the Fines, Writs, &c., and it is curious to observe that the membranes so cut from the Brecknock Rolls were used to cover the Radnor Fines, &c., and those cut from the Radnor Rolls to cover the Brecknock Fines.

28. *Gaol Files*, for the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, have been sorted into years and packed in 224 bags, with temporary tickets on the Files and Bags. Rough list made.

29. *Papers* (bundles so intitled), for the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Cardigan, have been sorted into years, and packed in 261 bags, with temporary tickets on each File and Bag. Rough list made.

30. *Writs, &c.*, for the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, have been sorted into years, and packed in 330 bags, with temporary tickets for each File and Bag. Rough list made.

31. *Docket Rolls*, for the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, have been thoroughly repaired, covered, and ticketed. Although the series of these Rolls for each County is more or less incomplete, the loss is less than was supposed when Mr. Black made his Report on the Welsh Records, since some Rolls were found with other Records, and several have been made up from loose membranes which were used as covers for Fines and other Documents.

32. *Miscellaneous Records from Wrexham.*—These Records of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery were received from Ruthin (to which place they had formerly been removed from Wrexham), and filled 17 of the largest size sacks. They have been sorted into classes, reigns, and years, and added to their respective Files, Bundles, &c.

33. *Chamberlain's Accounts* (*Chester Exchequer*) have been sorted, and some of them repaired, and temporary tickets have been attached (135 Rolls).

34. *Recognizance Rolls* (*Chester Exchequer*).—These Rolls (in number 344) have been sorted and examined, and a Rough List made. They are very important Records, for though they have generally gone by the name of Recognizance Rolls, they contain not only the Inrolments of Recognizances, but also of Charters, Patents, Deeds, Writs of "Diem clausit," &c., Inquisitions, Wills, Decrees, Awards, &c.

35. *Ministers' Accounts* for Chester and Macclesfield have been sorted, and Rough Lists made, and those for Flintshire are in hand.

36. *Remembrance Rolls* (203 for Carmarthen and 203 for Cardigan) have been sorted and examined, and a rough list made.

37. *Chancery Records.*—The large mass of Chancery Records for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan brought from the office of Walter Lloyd, Esq., Carmarthen, filling 21 large sacks, have been taken therefrom and placed in pasteboard and other boxes. When time allows, a few entire documents may perhaps be picked out, but the mass is in a hopeless state of decay.

38. *Present Location of Records in charge of Mr. Roberts.*—The Records now in charge of Mr. Roberts, in the General Repository, are at present located as follows, viz.:—

Welsh Records in A 12 permanently.
„ „ A 7 temporarily.
„ „ B 2 do.
„ „ D 17 do.
„ „ D 19 do.

Common Pleas:—
Notes of Fines in A 7 permanently, but not packed on the shelves.
„ „ C 2 temporarily.

All the Records in his charge at Carlton Ride and the Stone Tower still remain in those places, but he will be able to commence removing them as soon as the trifling works asked for in aid thereof, at the General Repository, have been executed.

Rolls House.

Pell Records, and other Records of the Receipt of the Exchequer, formerly in the Custody of the Comptroller-General, &c.; Treasury Records; War Office Records; Slave Registration and Slave Compensation Records; Metropolitan Buildings' Records, &c.—(Assistant Keeper, Mr. Lascelles.)

39. *Business of the Division.*—The Documents heretofore reported as being in this Division have, for the most part, been removed into the General Repository, and the most prominent feature in the business of the Division has been the removal and final deposit, in the places duly assigned to them, of all the Records which constitute its total stock, including the assignment to their various classes and series of various new acquisitions from offices whose earlier documents the Master of the Rolls already held in custody. The Records formerly deposited in this branch had been, as Mr. Lascelles remarks, in a continuous state of transit for nearly two years, shifted about periodically from room to room to make way for the convenience of the workmen employed in placing and fixing the presses, and these changes of deposit were necessary, as the fixing of the necessary racks and fittings advanced and proceeded. But notwithstanding that wholesale demands have thus been made upon the time of the officers here, in a manner peculiar to this Division alone, because of its close proximity to the building works in progress, and incidental to no other branch of the Public Record Office, in a manner also which has left no trace behind of the vast amount of labour thus performed, still it is satisfactory to be able to state that useful and permanent works have progressed with sufficient rapidity to lead the officers to expect that at a period by no means far distant the masses of undigested matter which had been allowed to accumulate here, and not yet been brought into order, will be reduced to such intelligible arrangement as to enable the contents of the office to be mastered within a reasonable time, and its usefulness fully developed.

40. *Transfers.*—These fall under three heads. The first head includes all such Records as are transferred *de novo* into custody of the Master of the Rolls. The second such as have been removed from the charge of one Assistant Keeper to that of another. The third such as have not sustained any change

of custody whatever, but have merely been shifted from one part of the Public Record Office to another.

On the 22nd of January 1856, pursuant to the instructions given to Mr. Lascelles, in consequence of a letter addressed by the Treasury to the Master of the Rolls, dated the 3rd January, Mr. Lascelles attended Mr. Aston, at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 11, Whitehall Place, and received from him various French Claims Papers in continuation of those already deposited here. This was the fifth transfer of similar documents. A few Danish Claims Papers were also included in the transfer. But as inconveniences might arise by allowing unlimited access to this collection of Records, they were placed, by a letter from the Treasury, dated January 26, 1856, under special regulations, and access to them can now be obtained only through their Lordships.

From the War Department several removals have from time to time taken place, which in the aggregate make up no inconsiderable bulk. They consisted, on the one hand, of such Papers as having been lent out for current use on requisition, had by oversight accumulated to some bulk at the War Department; and, on the other hand, of portions or fragments of various series, which, from having been detached, had been overlooked in the general transfer of War Office Papers hither in February 1855. On the 29th of February 1856 D (or Deserter) Papers from No. 1 to No. 3,000 inclusive. On the 20th March, nine Bundles of Regimental Accounts and Vouchers, four Vols. of Regimental Pay Lists, and 61 Bundles of Discharges. On the 5th of April, D (or Deserter) Papers from No. 218,501 to 226,000 inclusive, O. S. Papers from No. 1 to No. 16,800 inclusive, and Papers relating to Pocket Ledgers from No. 9,700 to No. 9,799 inclusive. On the 9th of December, 49 Bundles of Attestations of Recruits of Foreign Corps.

From 6, Adelphi Terrace, the whole of the Records and Papers of the expired office of Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings were removed on the 11th and 29th days of March; these amounted to upwards of four tons. These transfers were effected under the authority of a Treasury Minute, dated 14th December 1855, and the Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 17th January 1856.

On the 17th of June 1856, in pursuance of a Letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Deputy Keeper, dated 12th June, (and by the verbal direction of the Deputy Keeper,) all the Treasury Registered Papers from 1782 to 1815 inclusive, were removed from the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, also various other miscellaneous classes of Documents. This transfer occupied the whole of Mr. Lascelles' time from the 16th to the 21st June inclusive, as well as a portion of the 24th and 26th, occupied in marking off Long Papers. The total weight then transferred amounted to about four tons, and comprised 2,572 books, boxes, bundles, &c. Again (in pursuance of another letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Deputy Keeper, dated 29th September) Mr. Lascelles removed to this Department between the 1st and 23rd October, the whole of the Treasury Registered Papers from 1816 to 1829 inclusive, together with other miscellaneous Documents, in all amounting to about five tons. These operations were not confined to the documents removed, but extended over and included a re-adjustment of the whole of the Registered Papers (retained at the Treasury) up to the present period, a re-adjustment rendered necessary by the transfer of the earlier of those papers to this office, the shifting of others into the room so left vacant, and the creation of space for daily accruing documents there. In further continuation of this removal, Mr. Lascelles has been under the necessity of attending at the Treasury frequently at other times. The transfer last mentioned was sanctioned by a Treasury letter addressed to the Master of the Rolls, dated 4th October 1856, and comprised 3,670 volumes, boxes, and parcels.

On the 17th and 21st June Mr. Lascelles removed from certain rooms at the Treasury Chambers, on the basement adjoining the Cockpit, five boxes and one bundle of Treasury Solicitor's Papers, containing some very modern Chancery proceedings, but principally belonging to the middle of the last century. This removal was sanctioned by the said Treasury letter to the Master of the Rolls, dated 4th October 1856, and the consent of Mr. Reynolds, the Treasury Solicitor.

On the 11th of October Mr. Lascelles removed all the Books, unbound Papers, &c., relating to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, from a room on the basement of the Treasury. These documents weighed about 3 cwt., and were

also removed under sanction of the Treasury letter to the Master of the Rolls, dated 4th October, 1856, consisting of 167 books, boxes, and parcels.

On the 15th August nine chests of Irish Commissariat Papers, consigned by Mr. W. H. Hardinge from Dublin, on 12th August 1856, to the Deputy Keeper, arrived, and were duly taken in charge by Mr. Lascelles. They weighed about 1½ tons, and were directed to be taken charge of by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, 23rd June 1856.

Various other transfers, removals, and exchanges between the divisions of Mr. Lascelles and other Assistant Keepers have take taken place, which, though requiring much labour and attention, are not of a nature to be here particularized. Some are only for transient deposit.

On the arrival of the War Office Papers at the Public Record Office, they were warehoused in blocks in almost every room on the ground floor of the General Repository, and were a constant obstruction to the progress of the works, from the great area which they covered, and they were difficult of access when wanted for reference, because packed in solid masses. Under the peculiar circumstances that attended their removal, therefore, no other temporary accommodation could be found for them than by erecting their old presses, brought from the depôt in Whitehall yard, along the sides of the corridors of the General Repository. Here they were allowed to remain until the contractor became pressing to erect the iron racks on the site occupied by them; the corridors having long since been assigned for other Records. And after many and laborious examinations made by Messrs. Hardy, Roberts, Holden, and Lascelles, it was found that certain houses, viz. Nos. 16 and 17, Chancery Lane, since No. 8, Rolls Yard, could be employed for such purposes. Steps were immediately taken to shore up and strengthen those buildings for their intended uses, and stout upright timbers were carried from the cellars completely to the top of each house, and each floor was supported on them by beams passing underneath the rafters. Thus, when the buildings were filled, the principal weight might be said to rest upon the ground, and not upon the party or external walls. In consequence of the unavoidable delay caused by such reparations, the planning out of the wooden racks in those premises could not be proceeded with before the 6th May, and the removal was not commenced until the 5th June. It being impossible to employ vans in the work, and the distance to be traversed on foot being great, clearing the three corridors alone occupied six men till the 12th August. It was again resumed on the 11th September, for the purpose of clearing rooms D 10 and D 11 on the basement of the General Repository, and was finally completed on the 18th October. This removal was carried on with assistance of some labourers from the Board of Works.

In the autumn of 1854 all masses of Records of the Receipt of the Exchequer (Pells and Auditor's) and of the Treasury were temporarily accommodated in the General Repository, where, for want of other accommodation, they were placed on roughly erected wooden racks until the permanent fittings could be got ready for their reception. In this state they lay in rooms A 6, 7, 8, and 9, until the 3rd April 1856, when rooms A 10 and 11 having been completed, Mr. Lascelles commenced the final location of the Issue and Receipt Rolls (from the Rolls House), upon the slate shelves there, and so continued on with the remainder of the Treasury and Exchequer Records just mentioned; and in spite of various difficulties, the work of shifting was steadily carried on and completed by the 23rd May. The most important classes thus located are noticed in the following lists:—

EXCHEQUER.

Abbreviates of Issues.
" of Receipts.
Advances, Books of.
Account Books.
Auditor's Patent and Privy Seal Books.
Assignment Books.
Assessment Rolls.
Barons' Letter to Boniface VIII.
Bulls and Briefs (Papal).
Black Book.

EXCHEQUER—*cont.*

Certificate Books of Receipts and Payments.
Charles, Household and Wardrobe Accounts of Prince.
Cash Books.
Certificate Books.
Chapter House Books and Papers.
Daily Receipt Books.
Debenture Books.
Declarations of Under Treasurer.
,, of Clerk of Pells, of Receipts and Issues.
Declaration Books (Pells and Auditor's).
Exchequer Bills, various Books relating to.
Fee Books.
Gentlemen-Pensioners' Rolls.
Great and Privy Seal, Writs of.
Household Rolls.
Issue or Exitus Rolls.
Issue or Exitus Books.
Imprest Books and Roll.
Innovate Rolls.
Introitus Books (*see* Receipts and Issues).
Jornalia Rolls.
Jews' Rolls.
Liberate Rolls.
Order Books.
Pells Patent and Privy Seal Books.
Patent Rolls (Auditor's).
Posting Books.
Privy Seals, Writs of.
Receipt Rolls.
Receipt Books.
Tellers' Bills.
Tellers' Accounts, Rolls of.
Tower Bills.
Warrant Books (Pells)
Warrants for Issues of Money.
Miscellaneous (titles not given.)

TREASURY.

King's Account Books.
Auditors' States of Accounts.
American Books.
Balancing Books.
Bill Books.
Civil List Books (various classes).
Chamberlain, Warrant Books of the Lord.
Caveat Books.
Council Books.
Crown Lease Books.
Customs' Quarterly Establishments.
Customs' Books.
Disposition Books.
Declared Accounts.
Department Books.
Docquet Books.
Exchequer Fee Books.
Treasury Fee Books.
Forfeited Estates in Scotland, Rentals of.
Personal Informations.
Irish Books.
Law Opinions.
Letter Books.
Military Establishment Books.

TREASURY—*cont.*

Minute Books.
Minutes (draft)
Money Books.
North Britain Books.
Order Books.
Papers, Registered and Unregistered (a portion only).
Patent Books.
Reference Books.
Revenue, yearly, &c., Accounts of.
Registers of Seizures.
Registers of Papers.
Solicitor's Papers.
Supply Books.
Tax Books.
Treasurers of Exchequer, &c., Commissions nominating.
Warrant Books (King's).
Warrant Books not relating to Money.
Wood Books.

The following Miscellaneous Documents are kept distinct from the Treasury and Exchequer Records:—

American Claims.
Commissariat Books and Papers (English).
Commissariat Service in Ireland, and Famine Relief Papers.
Danish Claims.
French Claims.
Slave Compensation.
Slave Registration.
Spanish Claims.
Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries Commission, Papers of.
Potato Crop Returns.

The foregoing account of the transfers conveys only an imperfect idea of the amount of additional labour which had thus to be performed over and above the usual work. Their bulk may best be estimated, not by estimating the number of Rolls, Volumes, and Bundles, but by giving the probable weight, which Mr. Lascelles thinks can be very little under 300 tons.

41. *Arrangements, &c.*—Notwithstanding that such heavy demands have been made upon the time of the Officers and workmen by the removals above detailed, the indispensable operations of dusting, flattening, arranging, stamping, and ticketing have been by no means neglected. These proceedings have tended to show that portions of useful papers have been irrevocably lost, arising from neglect previous to coming into the custody of the Master of the Rolls. Thus a mass amounting to three boxes of Treasury Solicitor's Papers were reduced to a state of powder, and very many Bundles of the same series, and also of the series of Cape Coast Castle documents, are so injured and defaced by wet as to make it doubtful whether their preservation will be expedient or likely to be attended with any useful result. All that has been done as yet is, while taking precautions to protect them sufficiently from dust, so to adjust them as to allow the air to circulate through and purify them of the tainted effluvia.

Ticketing the racks, a wholesale operation, has been rendered necessary by the general transfer of the Records to new shelves. Every division of the racks has been numbered consecutively by means of a pendant ticket; this was a laborious operation, and required nearly four thousand tickets.

Cape Coast Castle Account Books, Accounts and Vouchers, and Correspondence.—The remainder (Seventeenth Report, II. § 33,) has been opened, dusted, purified, and tied up in parcels in brown paper, and classified as far as needed; including printed and other documents valuable for those who are interested in the History of the Slave Trade.

French Refugee Clergy Relief Papers.—These Papers, which form part of the Collection alluded to in former Reports (Fifteenth Report, II., § 32; Sixteenth Report, II., § 36; Seventeenth Report, II., § 33;) as having been damaged at

the Treasury by sewer water, have been taken out of their boxes and partially opened and cleansed and tied up in paper. They still need revision. Many of them are in a very bad state of preservation.

French, Danish, and Spanish Claims.—Several more of these (French Claims) having been discovered among the Treasury Solicitor's Papers (during the arrangement of the latter), have been sorted and arranged by Mr. Lascelles, and fixed into their proper series; he has likewise arranged and incorporated those finally transferred from Whitehall Place in January 1856, and also eight boxes, which had been kept apart some years ago by Mr. Black, and loosely labelled "Correspondence, Vouchers, &c.;" they contained many documents which had strayed from other Depositories.

Treasury Registered and Unregistered Papers.—The arrangement of these somewhat on the principle of a catalogue raisonné, offers many difficulties and is suspended. Mr. Lascelles has been contented at present with causing these documents to be tied in brown paper, and thus secured by further deterioration from dirt, and from that tendency to become rotten, which all paper shows when too much exposed to the pernicious effects of dust. The bundles have been labelled and numbered, and a brief list of the endorsements made. The Treasury Registered Papers removed to this Department in June and October 1856, have been for the most part arranged numerically, labelled, and placed in order upon the racks, from 1790 to 1829, inclusive.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.—These have been put in order upon the shelves and ticketed. They consisted of 167 books, parcels, and boxes, on removal.

Records of the Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.—These books have been classified, ticketed inside and out, and numbered; they are in excellent preservation.

War Office Papers.—At the period of the transfer of these papers into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, the removal was required to be effected so rapidly that no time was allowed for carrying out any system of ticketing to distinguish permanently one series of them from another, or the whole mass from other books and papers of a similar appearance already in this department, and much risk was incurred of their becoming jumbled together in themselves or blended with other papers wholly different. This occasioned much trouble and very considerable anxiety to Mr. Lascelles. They have been ticketed to a sufficient extent to prevent further confusion.

Treasury Solicitor's Papers.—The primary sortation having been completed, and the bundles temporarily labelled and numbered, their careful revision has commenced, and proceeded as far as one-third of the whole bulk.

Commissariat Books sent from Ireland in 1856 have as yet merely been laid on the shelves in the Long Gallery of the Rolls House.

Destruction of Waste Paper.—Early in the year 1855 Mr. Lascelles called attention to the great accumulations of useless documents which existed in various classes of the War Office papers, accumulations very likely to be overlooked by the War Office itself, because no longer within its sight, and no longer filling up valuable space in its own depôt. It was desirable that no destruction of such waste should be carried on otherwise than by the War Office itself, under the eye of the Record Office. Accordingly in June 1855 the Deputy Keeper addressed letters to that effect to Sir Benjamin Hawes, and to the Under Secretary at War, who, by his replies, dated the 19th and 30th June following, and at other times, sanctioned the destruction of papers, to be weeded out of the Regimental Accounts and Vouchers, and as selected by officers nominated by the War Office, Mr. Lascelles acting with them. The whole of this troublesome undertaking was brought to a conclusion on the 18th November 1856, and occupied four months. In addition to Mr. Lascelles and a War Office clerk, one Record Officer of the third class, and three workmen, were constantly employed upon this work, and the bulk got rid of exceeded 12 tons.

42. *Calendars and Inventories.*—Notwithstanding the fresh influx of documents already described, and notwithstanding also that so much time has been consumed in shifting documents already in the office from place to place, yet some advance has been made in the important work of compiling Inventories, so long suspended in this Division. The crude and undigested state in which Papers have generally been received has engrossed the whole attention of the officers in reducing them to a consultable condition.

The Inventory of the Treasury Solicitor's Papers has proceeded with little

interruption. They are frequently very important, but cannot be consulted by the public otherwise than by the permission of the Treasury Solicitor.

Treasury and Unregistered and Registered Papers.—On the 25th April Mr. Lascelles commenced, with Mr. Knight, a brief catalogue of the Treasury Registered Papers as arranged by Mr. Knight.

Cape Coast Castle Papers.—A brief summary of the contents of the bundles of these documents is carried on during the revision of them now in progress.

43. *Public and Government Business, &c.*—Mr. Lascelles has made all surveys, and conducted all removals, drawn out lists, written many reports, and carried on the correspondence of the Division, superintended arrangements of Records and ticketing, drawn out forms for many thousand labels, examined waste paper, diaries, abstracts of workmen's returns, and pay papers, and administered Government, literary, and public searches. The public has availed itself in this Division of the almost gratuitous access to the Records to a greater extent than last year, and the fees show an increase; but their amount is no guide to the actual amount of trouble given, for one parcel or book is often used a whole week for a shilling, and a composition of 5*s.* entitles a searcher to an indefinite number of inspections. Below is a summary :—

Date.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendance.	——
						£ s. d.
1856	8	172	17	12	1	10 3 0

The Government and War Office searches have been more numerous than usual. The searches and issues, &c., of documents for the latter department amount to 1,677.

The demands on the time of Mr. Lascelles have been more than ordinarily great, and his tasks have been more than ordinarily difficult. In the location of Exchequer and Treasury Records upon the iron racks in the General Repository, obstacles were encountered not readily to be explained, as may be seen by the brief list or summary of the removal already given, the Records (unlike those in the other Divisions, which are made up of long, unbroken series) are split into many short sets, few of which correspond together in size; the fractional portions of each set, moreover, varying in dimensions during the gradual lapse of years and the perpetual change of customs. So great are the difficulties consequent upon these circumstances, that when Mr. Pennethorne made his measurements of the Public Records in June 1854, for the purpose of planning out the iron racks for their reception, he was of opinion that the Records of the Treasury and Exchequer of Receipt at the Rolls House, could not be reduced to any detailed measurement, because of their ever varying dimensions.

The arrangement of the Records, comprising books, bundles, rolls, and papers, of every description and size, upon the presses, has been very troublesome, and the calculations, the shiftings, and other operations called for under these circumstances, have involved much toil, unsuspected because out of view, and not manifest on the surface, no outward trace being left. As completed, the work seems very simple, matter of course, and straightforward, but it occurs to no one to estimate the amount of drudgery and calculation necessary for its achievement.

State Paper Branch Record Office.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Lemon, and Mr. H. C. Hamilton.)

Mr. Lechmere's Division.

44. *General Business; Operations upon Papers, &c.*—Mr. Lechmere and the gentlemen in his Division have been employed (in addition to the routine of office duty) in continuing the work of distributing into classes and dating the Miscellaneous Domestic, Foreign, and Colonial Papers of the reigns of George III. and IV., received from the Home Office in an unarranged state; also in arranging papers in the following classes :—Admiralty, Aliens, America and West Indies, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, Foreign, Ireland, Militia, Scotland, Secretaries of State, Treasury, Volunteer Corps, War Office. Various Chapter House Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. have been arranged in the following classes :—Domestic, Flanders, France and Calais, Germany, Rome and minor Italian States, Ireland, Scotland, and the Borders, Spain, and Swit-

zerland; indorsed, &c. The arrangement of the Treaty Papers, commenced in the preceding year, has been continued, some Trade Papers dated and incorporated, and many other Papers transferred from one class to another. 861 entries have been made in the Calendar of Domestic Papers, 1662 and 1663.

The amount of business transacted has been as follows:—

1856.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies and Quantity.	Authentications and Quantity.	Fees.
			folios.	folios.	£ s. d.
February- - -	- -	- -	31=264	- - -	6 12 0
May - - -	- -	- -	15=65	- - -	1 12 6
June - - -	- -	- -	53=241	- - -	6 0 6
November - -	- -	- -	2=8	- - -	0 4 0
December - -	2	20	114=530	1=6	14 10 0
Total - -	2	20	215=1,108	1=6	28 19 0

NOTE.—Fifty folios copied for Mr. Ross on the 7th and 8th December 1855 were paid for in May 1856, and are included in the above account.

45. *Receipts of Records.*—Sept. 18, 1856. From Foreign Office, 12 Ratifications of Treaties with Foreign Powers, transmitted by Your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

46. *Cleaning, Binding, Repairing, &c.*—Bound 61 volumes of Domestic Correspondence, Edward VI. and Charles II.; 2 volumes of Jamaica Papers; 2 volumes of Calendars, Domestic, Charles II. Cleaned, mended, stamped, and folded for cases, 683 Deeds and Leases, James I. and Charles I. Mended and inserted numerous papers in bound volumes of Correspondence. A large proportion of the papers in the 61 volumes of Correspondence bound in the year 1856, were in a dilapidated state, and required careful repairing. 57 volumes of Correspondence separated for distribution into their respective Classes. The papers in 218 volumes have been stamped. About 10,000 volumes of State Papers have been removed from the presses and carefully dusted, cleaned, and replaced. Numbers and Labels have been put on a large number of Volumes and Bundles.

Mr. Lemon's Division.

47. *Calendars, &c.*—The proceedings of Mr. Lemon have been so exclusively confined to the production of the printed volume of Calendar of State Papers, 1547–1580, as to present very few objects in detail unconnected with that transaction. In conformity with the wish of the Master of the Rolls that the publication of that volume should take place as speedily as possible, Mr. Lemon reports that he laboured to carry that into effect by every exertion in his power. The volume was finally published on the 9th of January in the present year, and there can be no doubt it will prove, in its direct consequences, a very important help to the study of English history; and the resort of Literary Searchers has been nearly doubled. With respect to the second volume, Mr. Lemon is now employed upon the final correction of the copy, which will extend from 1581 to the end of Elizabeth; but he cannot at this present time specify when he can go to press.

In the early part of the year Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton rendered considerable assistance to Mr. Lemon, in helping him to pass through the Press the concluding sheets of the Calendar of State Papers. But the staple work on which Mr. Hamilton is engaged is that of preparing for the Press the Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, commencing with the reign of Henry VIII., and including the valuable papers received from the Chapter House; that gentleman has completed the Irish Calendar down to the year 1540, a work second to none in interest and utility.

Mr. M. J. Thorpe is employed upon the papers relating to Scotland and the Borders, and to Mary Queen of Scots. The Scottish Papers consist of the Correspondence between the Courts of England and Scotland, their respective ministers, ambassadors, leaders of armies, and other officers, from the commencement of the reign of King Henry VIII. to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when King James succeeded to the throne of England, and the two realms were united. The Mary Queen of Scots' Papers, relate entirely to the history of the Queen after her flight from Scotland and during her detention in

England; they commence with a letter written to Queen Elizabeth by Queen Mary in May 1568, immediately upon her arrival on the English coast, and end with the narratives of the execution at Fotheringay and funeral at Peterborough. The Border Papers extend over precisely the same period as the Scottish series, and consist of Correspondence between the Government and the various officers on the English and Scottish Borders. The earlier portions of the Scotch Papers and those relating to Mary Queen of Scots are in the hands of the printers, and Mr. Thorpe expects that the whole will be published in the course of the current year, and the Calendar of the Border Papers during the year following.

Mr. Bruce has been busily and laboriously employed upon the arrangement and calendaring of the Domestic Papers of the reign of Charles I.; of vol. I, 128 pages are in type, and he expects to complete the publication of that volume by the end of the year.

Mrs. Green has completed the text of the Calendar of Domestic Papers of the reign of James I., which will be ready during the present season; and the second volume (as she expects) will be ready for publication within about one year from the present time.

The Rev. J. S. Brewer is working upon the Calendar of the Documents of the reign of Henry VIII., materials for future history of the greatest importance and amount.

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48. *General Proceedings.*—The Master of the Rolls is engaged in the execution of a plan respecting the publication of Materials for the History of Great Britain previously to the reign of Henry VIII. Copies of the correspondence between him and the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury relating to the same, having been presented to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same were ordered to be printed by the House 9th March 1857; and having been presented to the House of Lords by Lord Monteagle of Brandon, the same was ordered to be printed 21st March 1857. In the Public Record Office generally, the prospect for the future is one of much labour. The arrangement of the documents in the new General Repository will still leave much to be done. The Admiralty and other documents now in the houses in Chancery Lane will require a proper receptacle. Moreover, transmissions to a considerable amount are in contemplation from various Departments of Your Majesty's Administrative Offices. But it will be highly expedient for the general convenience of Your Majesty's Administrative Departments, no less than for the purposes of economising time, labour, and money, that some regular plan or scheme should be framed, equally for diminishing the multiplicity of official documents, and providing for their periodical destruction when no longer needed for preservation.

With respect to the transmissions already effected, a large selection of papers and documents considered as useless, whether for the purposes of business or intrinsic value, have been selected for pulping by some officer deputed by the Departments from which the documents emanated, and the Assistant Keepers having them in charge.

The transmission of public documents has been so extensive, that (without taking into consideration the State Papers of such a period as may from time to time be deemed historical) a second block of buildings is urgently required; and, upon the application of the Master of the Rolls, Your Majesty's Board of Works did, in the month of July 1856, direct Mr. Pennethorne to prepare plans or estimates and drawings for the same, which have received the approbation of the Master of the Rolls; but the Master of the Rolls is not yet advised of the determination of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury thereon.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

(Signed) FRANCIS PALGRAVE,

2nd March 1857. *The Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.*

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) JOHN ROMILLY, M.R.

APPENDIX

TO

THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

No. 1.—List of Records removed from the Tower of London to the General Record Repository and Houses in Chancery Lane, pursuant to the Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 10th June 1856; showing their present Places of Deposit, and those still remaining in the White Tower.

From the Wakefield Tower into the General Repository.

			No.
Charter Rolls	John		17
,,	Hen. 3.		49
,,	Edw. 1.		34
,,	Edw. 2.		21
,,	Edw. 3.		41
,,	Rich. 2.		12
,,	Hen. 4.		12
,,	Hen. 5.		7
,,	Hen. 6.		4
,,	Edw. 4.		7
	Total		204
Patent Rolls	John		15
,,	Hen. 3.		75
,,	Edw. 1.		37
,,	Edw. 2.		38
,,	Edw. 3.		132
,,	Rich. 2.		57
,,	Hen. 4.		35
,,	Hen. 5.		18
,,	Hen. 6.		84
,,	Edw. 4.		59
	Total		550
Close Rolls	John		15
,,	Hen. 3.		78
,,	Edw. 1.		35
,,	Edw. 2.		22
,,	Edw. 3.		72
,,	Rich. 2.		28
,,	Hen. 4.		18
,,	Hen. 5.		10
,,	Hen. 6.		40
,,	Edw. 4.		22
	Total		340
Oblata Rolls	John		4
Misæ Rl l	John		1
Præstita Roll	John		1
Fine Rolls	John		6
,,	Hen. 3.		62
,,	Edw. 1.		36
,,	Edw. 2.		21
,,	Edw. 3.		52
,,	Rich. 2.		25
,,	Hen. 4.		15
,,	Hen. 5.		11
,,	Hen. 6.		40
,,	Edw. 4.		22
	Total		290

			No.
Liberate Rolls	John		3
,,	Hen. 3.		45
,,	Edw. 1.		35
,,	Edw. 2.		20
,,	Edw. 3.		41
,,	Rich. 2.		1
,,	Hen. 4.		1
,,	Hen. 5.		1
,,	Hen. 6.		1
	Total		148
Redisseisin Rolls	Edw. 1.		4
,,	Edw. 2.		2
,,	Edw. 3.		16
,,	Rich. 2.		1
,,	Hen. 4.		1
,,	Hen. 5.		1
,,	Hen. 6.		1
	Total		26
Parliament Rolls	Edw. 2.		4
,,	Edw. 3.		30
,,	Rich. 2.		31
,,	Hen. 4.		11
,,	Hen. 5.		11
,,	Hen. 6.		23
,,	Edw. 4.		10
	Total		120
Coronation Rolls	Edw. 2.		1
,,	Hen. 4.		1
,,	Hen. 5.		1
	Total		3
Exchange Rolls	Rich. 2.		1
,,	Hen. 4.		1
,,	Hen. 6.		2
	Total		4
Staple Rolls	Edw. 3.		1
,,	Rich. 2.		1
,,	Hen. 6.		1
	Total		3

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

		No.
Pardon Rolls	Edw. 1.	2
„	Edw. 3.	1
„	Rich. 2.	3
„	Hen. 4.	4
„	Hen. 5.	2
„	Hen. 6.	7
„	Edw. 4.	6
Total		25
Extract Rolls	Hen. 3.	1
„	Edw. 2.	2
„	Edw. 3.	25
„	Rich. 2.	1
Total		29
Protection Rolls	Edw. 1.	4
Welsh Rolls	Edw. 1.	8
Scotch Rolls	Edw. 1.	5
„	Edw. 2.	8
„	Edw. 3.	40
„	Rich. 2.	18
„	Hen. 4.	4
„	Hen. 5.	3
„	Hen. 6.	19
„	Edw. 4.	3
Total		100
Irish Rolls	Edw. 3.	3
Norman Liberate Roll	John	1
„ Oblata Roll	John	1
„ Charter Roll	John	1
„ Contrabrevia Roll	John	2
„ Close Roll	John	1
„ Roll (de valore terrar.)	John	1
„ Liberate Roll	Hen. 3.	1
„ Pat. and Chart. Roll	Edw. 3.	1
„ Rolls	Hen. 5.	11
Vascon Patent and Charter Roll.	Hen. 3.	1
Vascon Fine, Liberate, and Contrabrevia Roll.	Hen. 3.	1
Vascon Rolls	Hen. 3.	1
„	Edw. 1.	17
Total		18

		No.
Vascon Roll of Protections	Edw. 1.	1
Vascon Rolls	Edw. 1.	2
„	Edw. 2.	15
„	Edw. 3.	52
„	Rich. 2.	16
„	Hen. 4.	7
„	Hen. 5.	5
„	Hen. 6.	25
„	Edw. 4.	1
Total		123
French Rolls	Hen. 3.	1
„	Edw. 2.	1
French and Roman Rolls	Edw. 2.	2
French Rolls	Edw. 3.	45
„	Rich. 2.	23
„	Hen. 4.	12
„	Hen. 5.	10
„	Hen. 6.	39
„	Edw. 4.	22
Total		151
Roman Roll	Edw. 1.	1
Roman Roll and French Roll.	Edw. 2.	1
Roman and French Roll	Edw. 2.	1
Roman and French Roll	Edw. 2.	1
Roman and French Roll	Edw. 2.	1
Roman Rolls	Edw. 2.	1
„	Edw. 3.	19
Total		20
Almain Roll	Edw. 1.	1
„ „	„ 2.	1
„ „	„ 3.	6
Total		8
Subsidy Rolls	Edw. 3.	14
„ „	Rich. 2.	1
„ „	Hen. 4.	1
„ „	„ 6.	1
„ „	„ 8.	1
„ „	Eliz.	1
„ „	Tem. incert.	2
Total		21

Portfolios of Inquisitiones post mortem, from Hen. 3.
Portfolios of Inquisitiones ad quod damnum.
Portfolios of Royal Letters and State Papers.
Portfolios of Letters Missive.
Portfolios of County Placita.
Portfolios of Parliamentary Writs and Returns.
Packages of Privy Seal Bills.
Packages of Parliamentary Writs and Returns.

The above are temporarily placed in Room 16, on Floor B, in the following order:—

FLOOR B.

No. 16.—Upper Division.

Press I.

Shelf 1	Inquisitions	1 Hen. 3. to 10 Edw. 1. Do. 6 Edw. 3. to 12 Rich. 2.
„ 2	„	11 Edw. 1. to 28 Edw. 1. Do. 13 Rich. 2. to 22 Rich. 2. Do. 28 Edw. 1. to 19 Edw. 3.
„ 3	„	28 Edw. 1. to 3 Edw. 2. Do. 1 Edw. 3. to 39 Edw. 3.
„ 4	„	40 Edw. 1. to 10 Hen. 4.
„ 5	„	1 Hen 4. to 2 Hen. 5.
„ 6	„	5 Hen. 5. to 12 Hen. 6.
„ 7	„	13 Hen. 6. to 39 Hen. 6.
„ 8	„	1 Edw. 4. to Chas. 1.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

PRESS III.

Shelf 1.	-	Privy Seals	1 Edw. 1. to 6 Edw. 3.
„ 2.	-	„ „	6 Edw. 3. to 25 Edw. 3.
„ 3.	-	„ „	26 Edw. 3. to 10 Rich. 2.
„ 4.	-	„ „	11 Rich. 2. to 10 Hen. 4.
„ 5.	-	„ „	1 Hen. 5. to 8 Edw. 4.
„ 6.	-	„ „	9 Edw. 4. to 14 Chas. 2.
„ 10.	-	Cartæ Antiquæ	A to W. W.

PRESS IV.

Shelf 1.	-	Charter Rolls -	1 John to 10 Edw. 2.
„ 2.	-	„	11 Edw. 2. to 20 Hen. 6.
„ 3.	-	„	21 Hen. 6. to 22 Edw. 4.—Patent Rolls, 3 John to 4 Edw. 1.
„ 4.	-	Patent Rolls -	5 Edw. 1. to 17 Edw. 2.
„ 5.	-	„	18 Edw. 2. to 20 Edw. 3.
„ 6.	-	„	21 Edw. 3. to 42 Edw. 3.
„ 7.	-	„	43 Edw. 3. to 14 Rich. 2.
„ 8.	-	„	15 Rich. 2. to 14 Hen. 4.
„ 9.	-	„	1 Hen. 5. to 18 Hen. 6.
„ 10.	-	„	19 Hen. 6. to 3 Edw. 4.
„ 11.	-	„	3 Edw. 4. to 23 Edw. 4.—Close Rolls, 6 John to 1 Hen. 3.
„ 12.	-	Close Rolls -	2 Hen. 3. to 23 Edw. 1.
„ 13.	-	„	24 Edw. 1. to 17 Edw. 3.
„ 14.	-	„	18 Edw. 3. to 13 Rich. 2.

PRESS V.

Shelf 1.	-	Close Rolls - -	14 Rich. 2. to 21 Hen. 6.
„ 2.	-	„	22 Hen. 6. to 23 Edw. 4.—Oblata Rolls, 1 John to 3 John.
		Misæ Rolls - -	11 & 12 John.—Fines, 6 John to 7 Hen. 3.
„ 3.	-	Fine Rolls - -	8 Hen. 3. to 8 Edw. 2.
„ 4.	-	„	9 Edw. 2. to 5 Rich. 2.
„ 5.	-	„	6 Rich. 2. to 23 Hen. 6.
„ 6.	-	„	24 Hen. 6. to 23 Edw. 4.—Liberate Rolls, 2 John to 41 Hen. 3.
„ 7.	-	Liberate Rolls -	42 Hen. 3. to 14 Hen. 6.
„ 8.	-	Redisseisin Rolls -	14 Edw. 1. to 39 Hen. 6.—Parliament, 5 Edw. 2. to 4 Hen. 6.
„ 9.	-	Parliament Rolls	6 Hen. 6. 22 Edw. 4.—Coronation Rolls, 1 Edw. 2. to 1 Hen. 5.
		Exchange Rolls -	6 Rich. 2. to 2 Hen. 6.—Staple Rolls, 50 Edw. 3. to 39 Hen. 6.
		Pardon Rolls -	22 Edw. 1. to 23 Edw. 4.
„ 10.	-	Estreat Rolls -	45 Hen. 3. to 6 Rich. 2.—Welsh Rolls, 10 Edw. 1. to 23 Edw. 1.
		Scotch Rolls -	24 Edw. 1. to 2 Rich. 2.
„ 11.	-	„	3 Rich. 2. to 22 Edw. 4.—Irish Rolls, 1 Edw. 3. to 30 Edw. 3.
		Norman Rolls -	2 John to 10 Hen. 5.—Vascon Rolls, 26 Hen. 3 to 22 Edw. 1.
„ 12.	-	Vascon Rolls -	23 Edw. 1. to 3 Henry 5.
„ 13.	-	„	4 Hen. 5. to 7 Edw. 4.—French Rolls, 26 Hen. 3. to 3 Rich. 2.
„ 14.	-	French Rolls - -	5 Rich. 2. to 37 Hen. 6.

PRESS VI.

Shelf 1.	-	French Rolls -	38 Hen. 6. to 22 Edw. 4.—Roman Rolls, 34 Edw. 1. to 26 Edw. 3.
		Almain Rolls -	22 Edw. 1. to 15 Edw. 3.—Subsidy Rolls, 1 Edw. 3. to 2 Rich. 2.
„ 2.		Miscellaneous Rolls	1 to 87.
„ 3.	-	„	88 to 228.
„ 4.	-	„	229 to 317.
„ 5.	-	„	318 to 406.
„ 6.	-	„	407 to 471.
„ 7.	-	Hundred Rolls	Swainmote Court Presentments, Statutes 12 Edw. 1. to Edw. 4.
„ 8.	-	Forest Rolls.	1 to 56.
„ 9.	-	„	57 to 125.
„ 10.	-	„	126 to 155. Pleas, &c.
„ 11.	-	Pleas, &c.	

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

FLOOR B.

No. 16.—Lower Division.

Press I.

Shelf 1.	Inquisitions.	4 Edw. 2. to 20 Edw. 2.—County Placita, Bedford to Oxford.
„ 2.	„	1 Edw. 2. to 13 Edw. 2.—County Placita, Stafford to York, Letters Missive.
„ 3.	„	14 Edw. 2. to 5 Edw. 3.—Letters Missive, Sign Manuals.

Press III.

Shelf 1.	Parliamentary Petitions, A to Z.
„ 2.	Parliamentary Writs.

Press IV.

Shelf 1	Royal Letters.

Pursuant to the Master of the Rolls' Warrant above mentioned, the following Chancery Records, which were deposited in the White Tower, have also been removed into the General Repository, viz. :—

No. of Bundles.		
159	Bills and Answers	Rich. 2. to Edw. 6.
13	„	Hen. 8. to Mary.
95	„	Eliz. to Charles 2.
278	„	Eliz.
378	„	James 1.
1,456	„	Charles 1.
678	„ Mitford's Division	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
476	„ Reynardson's Division	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
640	„ Bridges' Division	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
671	„ Hamilton's Division	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
609	„ Collins' Division	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
552	„ Whittington's Division	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
1,437	Town Depositions	Hen. 8. to Queen Anne.
760	County Depositions	Eliz. to Charles 1.
1,006	County Depositions	Charles 2. to Queen Anne.
9,208		

These Documents are and ought to be only temporarily deposited in the Rooms and Presses below mentioned, as they are very ill-adapted for their preservation and consultation, and I am of opinion that they should be transferred into the block about to be erected, immediately it is fit to receive them. These Rooms can then be appropriated to the Admiralty Records and Books now in the houses in the Rolls Yard.

FLOOR D.—No. 1.

Press I.

Shelf 1.	Early Chancery Proceedings, Miscellaneous, B and A, Parts 1 to 9.
„ 2.	Miscellaneous, B and A „ 10 to 35.
„ 3.	„ „ 36 to 45.
„ 3.	„ lettered A to S.
„ 4.	„ „ T to Z, Miscellaneous Chancery Proceedings, 1 to 25.
„ 5.	„ Chancery Proceedings, 26 to 28.

Press II.

Shelf 1.	Mitford's Division, 1694 to 1704. Town Depositions, 1 to 17.
„ 2.	„ 1703 to 1706, Easter 1707 to Easter 1711.
„ 2.	Town Depositions, 18 to 27*a*.
„ 3.	Mitford's Division, Trinity 1711 to Hilary 1713, Pleadings before 1714.
„ 3.	Promiscuous, B and A, before 1714. Town Depositions, 28 to 39.
„ 3.	Reynardson, Pleadings before 1714, 1st and 2nd Part.
„ 3.	Bridges, B and A & S B, before Michas. 1714, 1 Bundle.
„ 4.	Reynardson, Trinity 1689 to Easter 1691. Study Matters 1691.
„ 4.	Town Depositions, 40 to 48.
„ 5.	Records entered in 1692. De Anno 1692 to 1695. Town Depositions 49 to 56.
„ 6.	„ 1696 to 1701. „ 57 to 69.
„ 7.	„ 1702 to 1706. „ 70 to 84.
„ 8.	„ 1706 to 1711. „ 85 to 98.
„ 9.	Pleadings, 1st Part to 5th Part „ 98*a* to 111.

Press III.—Reynardson's Division.

Shelf 1.	Pleadings, Part 1 to 31.
„ 2.	„ 32 to 61.
„ 3.	„ 62 to 91.
„ 4.	„ 92 to 119.
„ 5.	„ 120 to 158.
„ 6.	„ 159 to 175.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c. —*continued.*

Shelf 6.	-	Single Bills before 1714, Part	1 to 10.
„ 7.	-	„	„ 11 to 39.
„ 8.	-	„	„ 40 to 67.
„ 9.	-	„	„ 68 to 73.
„ 9.	-	Bridges' Division. Records before the Reign of King Charles 2, Easter 1649 to Easter and Trinity 1655.	

PRESS IV.

Shelf 1.	-	Eliz.	A. A. 1 to C. C. 14	-	-	Town Depositions,	112 to 121.
„ 2.	-	„	C. C. 15 to H. H. 5	-	-	„	122 to 130.
„ 3.	-	„	H. H. 6 to N. N. 2	-	-	„	131 to 137.
„ 4.	-	„	N. N. 3 to S. S. 20	-	-	„	138 to 147.
„ 5.	-	„	S. S. 21 to Z. Z. 1	-	-	„	148 to 157*a*.
„ 6.	-	Jas. 1.	A. 1 to B. 34	-	-	„	158 to 166.
„ 7.	-	„	B. 35 to D. 6	-	-	„	167 to 173.
„ 8.	-	„	D. 7 to H. 4	-	-	„	174 to 179.
„ 9.	-	„	H. 5 to K. 7	-	-	„	180 to 187.
„ 10.	-	„	K. 8 to N. 7	-	-	„	188 to 198.
„ 11.	-	„	N. 8 to R. 16	-	-	„	199 to 206.

FLOOR D.—No. 2.

PRESS I.—CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

Shelf 1.	-	Jas. 1.	S. 1 to T. 10	-	-	Town Depositions,	207 to 213.
„ 2.	-	„	T. 11 to Z.	-	-	„	214 to 218.
„ 3.	-	Chas. 1.	A. A. 1 to A. A. 49	-	-	„	219 to 224.
„ 4.	-	„	A. A. 50 to B. B. 45	-	-	„	225 to 229.
„ 5.	-	„	B. B. 46 to B. B. 93	-	-	„	230 to 237.
„ 6.	-	„	B. B. 94 to B. B. 146	-	-	„	238 to 245.
„ 7.	-	„	B. B. 147 to C. C. 31	-	-	„	246 to 250.
„ 8.	-	„	C. C. 32 to C. C. 83	-	-	„	251 to 255.
„ 9.	-	„	C. C. 84 to D. D. 11	-	-	„	256 to 260.
„ 10.	-	„	D. D. 12 to D. D. 62	-	-	„	261 to 266.
„ 11.	-	„	D. D. 63 to F. F. 14	-	-	„	267 to 270.

PRESS II.

Shelf 1.	-	Chas. 1.	F. F. 15 to G. G. 11.
„ 2.	-	„	G. G. 12 to G. G. 57.
„ 3.	-	„	G. G. 58 to H. H. 39.
„ 4.	-	„	H. H. 40 to H. H. 88.
„ 5.	-	„	H. H. 89 to I. I. 22.
„ 6.	-	„	I. I. 23 to L. L. 8.
„ 7.	-	„	L. L. 9 to L. L. 59.
„ 8.	-	„	L. L. 60 to M. M. 41.
„ 9.	-	„	M. M. 42 to N. N. 14.
„ 10.	-	„	N. N. 15 to P. P. 21.
„ 11.	-	„	P. P. 22 to P. P. 70.

PRESS III.

Shelf 1.	-	Chas. 1.	P. P. 71 to R. R. 13	-	-	Town Depositions,	271 to 279
„ 2.	-	„	R. R. 14 to R. R. 56	-	-	„	280 to 285.
„ 3.	-	„	R. R. 57 to S. S. 33	-	-	„	286 to 291.
„ 4.	-	„	S. S. 34 to S. S. 73	-	-	„	292 to 297.
„ 5.	-	„	S. S. 74 to S. S. 119	-	-	„	298 to 304.
„ 6.	-	„	S. S. 120 to T. T. 27	-	-	„	305 to 314.
„ 7.	-	„	T. T. 28 to W. W. 6	-	-	„	315 to 322.
„ 8.	-	„	W. W. 7 to W. W. 33	-	-	„	323 to 331.
„ 9.	-	„	W. W. 34 to W. W. 76	-	-	„	332 to 340.
„ 10.	-	„	W. W. 77 to W. W. 126	-	-	„	341 to 347.
„ 11.	-	„	Y. Y. 1 to Z. Z. 1	-	-	„	348 to 353.

PRESS IV.—MITFORD'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	-	In Portfolios, Nos.	1 to 12	-	-	Town Depositions,	354 to 358.
„ 2.	-	„	„	13 to 24	-	-	„	359 to 365.
„ 3.	-	„	„	25 to 36	-	-	„	366 to 370.
„ 4.	-	„	„	37 to 49	-	-	„	371 to 376.
„ 5.	-	„	„	50 to 65	-	-	„	377 to 382.
„ 6.	-	„	„	66 to 77	-	-	„	383 to 388.
„ 7.	-	„	„	78 to 91	-	-	„	389 to 393.
„ 8.	-	„	„	92 to 103	-	-	„	394 to 398.
„ 9.	-	„	„	104 to 116	-	-	„	399 to 404.
„ 10.	-	„	„	117 to 129	-	-	„	405 to 409.
„ 11.	-	„	„	130 to 143	-	-	„	410 to 414.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

FLOOR D.—No. 3.

PRESS I.—CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: MITFORD'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	Portfolios, 144 to 157	Town Depositions,	415 to 421.
„ 2.	„ 158 to 175	„	422 to 426.
„ 3.	„ 176 to 187	„	427 to 431.
„ 4.	„ 188 to 200	„	432 to 437.
„ 5.	„ 201 to 217	„	438 to 442.
„ 6.	„ 218 to 234	„	443 to 447.
„ 7.	„ 235 to 253	„	448 to 452.
„ 8.	„ 254 to 256	„	453 to 457.
„ 8.	Pleadings, Chas. 2., 167th part to 176th.		
„ 9.	„ „ 177th „ 190th	„	458 to 461.
„ 10.	„ „ 191st „ 203rd	„	462 to 465.
„ 11.	„ „ 204th „ 215th	„	466 to 470.

PRESS II.

Shelf 1.	Pleadings, Chas. 2., 216th part to 223rd, and Nos. 314 to 319.		
„ 1.		Town Depositions,	471 to 474.
„ 2.	„ „ 320th part to 335th	„	475 to 477.
„ 3.	„ „ 336th „ 347th	„	478 to 481.
„ 4.	„ „ 348th „ 359th	„	482 to 486.
„ 5.	„ „ 360th „ 379th	„	487 to 492.
„ 6.	„ „ 380th „ 399th	„	493 to 497.
„ 7.	„ „ 400th „ 414th	„	498 to 502.
„ 8.	Hilary 1692 to Michaelmas 1693	„	503 to 507.
„ 9.	Michaelmas 1693, and Pleadings before 1714, 1st part to 7th	„	508 to 512.
„ 10.	Pleadings before 1714, 8th to 19th part	„	513 to 519.
„ 11.	„ 20th to 30th part.		

PRESS III.—CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: BRIDGES' DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	Michaelmas 1655 to Michaelmas, and Hilary 1666.
„ 2.	Easter and Trinity 1667, and Anno 1691, 1st to 8th part.
„ 3.	Anno 1691, 9th part, to 1693, 3rd part.
„ 4.	„ 1693, 4th „ 1698, 13th „
„ 5.	„ 1698, 14th „ 1698, 41st „
„ 6.	„ 1698, 42nd „ 1699, 7th „
„ 7.	„ 1699, 8th „ 1704.
„ 8.	„ 1705, 1st „ 1712, 5th „
„ 9.	„ 1712, 6th „ 1713, and Pleadings, 1690 to 1700, 1st to 25th part.

PRESS IV.

Shelf 1.	Pleadings, 1690 to 1700, 26th part, 1700 to 1705	Town Depositions,	524 to 531.
„ 2.	„ 1705 to 1710, 1st to 8th part „ 1705 to 1710 - - - - „ before 1714, 1st to 18th part	„	532 to 537.
„ 3.	„ „ 19th to 44th „	„	538 to 543.
„ 4.	„ „ 45th to 69th „	„	544 to 552.
„ 5.	„ „ 70th to 97th „	„	553 to 557.
„ 6.	„ „ 98th to 127th „	„	558 to 564.
„ 7.	„ „ 128th to 157th „	„	565 to 569.
„ 8.	„ „ 158th to 186th „	„	570 to 574.
„ 9.	„ „ 187th to 213th „	„	575 to 579.

FLOOR D.—No. 4.

PRESS I.—CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: MITFORD'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	Pleadings before 1714. 31st to 52nd part.
„ 2.	„ 53rd to 72nd „
„ 3.	„ 73rd to 96th „
„ 4.	„ 97th to 124th „
„ 5.	„ 125th to 146th „
„ 6.	„ 147th to 155th „ and Anno 1691. 7 Parts, and Trinity and Michaelmas 1692.
„ 7.	Michaelmas 1692 and 1694 to 1703. 2 Parts. Promiscuous Bills before 1714. 1st Part.

REYNARDSON'S DIVISION.

	Easter and Trinity 1649 to Michaelmas and Hilary 1651.
„ 8.	„ 1652 to Michaelmas and Hilary 1659.
„ 9.	„ Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary 1660 to Easter and Trinity 1667.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

PRESS II.—BRIDGES' DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	Pleadings before 1714, 214th to 234th part.	Town Depositions,	580 to 588.
	„ 1st to 4th „		
„ 2.	Bills, 1690 to 1700, 1700 to 1705, and 1705 to 1710	„	589 to 596.
	Single Bills before 1714, 1st to 20th part.		
	„ „ 21st to 26th „	„	597 to 605.
	„ 1698 to 1713, Bills before 1714, 1 Bundle.		
„ 3.	HAMILTON'S DIVISION.		
	S. Bills, and Bills and Answers before Michaelmas Term 1714, Letter A, No. 1 to No. 6.		
„ 4.	S. B. and B. and A., before Michaelmas 1714. Letter A, No. 7, to Letter B 15.	Town Depositions,	606 to 616.
„ 5.	Letter B, No. 16, to No. 38.	„	617 to 622.
„ 6.	Single Bills and Bills and Answers before Michaelmas Term 1714. Letter B, No. 39, to Letter C, No. 24.	„	623 to 632.
„ 7.	„ Letter C, No. 25, to Letter E, No. 2.	„	633 to 642.
„ 8.	„ Letter E, No. 3, to Letter G, No. 3.	„	643 to 652.
„ 9.	„ Letter G, No. 4, to Letter H, No. 10.	„	653 to 662.

PRESS III.—HAMILTON'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	S. B. and B. and A. before Michaelmas Term 1714. Letter H, No. 11, to No. 34	Town Depositions,	663 to 670.
„ 2.	Do. Letter H, No. 35, to Letter L, No. 8	„	671 to 678.
„ 3.	„ Letter L, No. 9, to Letter M, No. 16	„	679 to 685.
„ 4.	„ Letter M, No. 17, to Letter P, No. 5	„	686 to 692.
„ 5.	„ Letter P, No. 6, to Letter R, No. 5	„	693 to 697.
„ 6.	„ Letter R, No. 6, to Letter S, No. 16	„	698 to 704.
„ 7.	„ Letter S, No. 17, to Letter T, No. 7	„	705 to 712.
„ 8.	„ Letter T, No. 8, to Letter W, No. 10	„	713 to 717.
„ 9.	„ Letter W, No. 11, to Letter Z,	„	718 to 723.

PRESS IV.—REYNARDSON'S DIVISION.

In Portfolios.

Shelf 1.	Michaelmas and Hilary 1667 to Trinity 1673	Town Depositions,	724 to 730.
„ 2.	Michaelmas 1673 to Easter 1681	„	731 to 736.
„ 3.	Trinity 1681 to Trinity 1686	„	737 to 742.
„ 4.	Michaelmas 1686 to Easter 1689	„	743 to 747.

Depositions in bundles, numbered.

„ 5.	Depositions No. 1 to 22.	Town Depositions,	748 to 751.
„ 6.	„ „ 23 to 44.	„	752 to 757.
„ 7.	„ „ 45 to 68.	„	758 to 761.
„ 8.	„ „ 69 to 90.	„	762 to 768.
„ 9.	„ „ 91 to 114.	„	767 to 773.

FLOOR D.—No. 6.

PRESS I.—HAMILTON'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	Anno 1653 to 1656	Town Depositions,	774 to 782.
„ 2.	„ 1657 to 1661	„	783 to 789.
„ 3.	„ 1662 to 1669, 1st part	„	790 to 794.
„ 4.	„ 1669 to 1674, 3rd part	„	795 to 801.
„ 5.	„ 1674 to 1678	„	802 to 807.
„ 6.	„ 1678 to 1682, and single Bills and Bills and Answers before Michaelmas Term, 1714. Letter A.	„	808 to 812.
„ 7.	„ „ Letter B to Letter Z,	„	813 to 817.
„ 8.	„ „ Letter A A to B B B	„	818 to 822.
„ 9.	„ „ Letter C C C to I I I	„	823 to 827.

PRESS II.—HAMILTON'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	Hamilton Pleadings before Michaelmas 1714. KKKK.
„ 1.	Collins Pleadings, 1st to 5th Part.
„ 2.	„ 6th to 31st „
„ 3.	„ 32d to 58th „
„ 4.	„ 59th to 89th „

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

Shelf 5. - Collins Pleadings, 90th to 100th part. Easter 1649 to Easter 1652. „
„ 6. - Trinity 1652 to Hilary 1657.
„ 7. - Easter 1658 to Easter 1662, 1st part.
„ 8. - Easter 1662, 2d part, to Trinity 1667.
„ 9. - Michaelmas 1667 to Hilary 1672.

PRESS III.—COLLINS' DIVISION.

Shelf 1. - Easter 1673 to Hilary 1679.
„ 2. - Easter 1680 to Hilary 1686.
„ 3. - Easter 1687 to 1st part, 1690.
„ 4. - Anno 1690, 2d part, to 2d part, 1696.
„ 5. - „ 1697, 5th part, to 1702, 5th part.
„ 6. - „ 1702, 6th part, to 3rd part, 1709.
„ 7. - „ 1709, 4th part, to 3rd part, 1710, and 1st part A to 17th part B.
„ 8. - 18th part B to 1st part G.
„ 9. - 2d part G to 4th part L.

PRESS IV.—DEPOSITIONS.

Shelf 1. -	Depositions No. 115 to 139 - - -	Town Depositions,	828 to 833.
„ 2. -	„ 140 to 163 - - -	„	834 to 837.
„ 3. -	„ 164 to 187 - - -	„	838 to 842.
„ 4. -	„ 188 to 211 - - -	„	843 to 849.
„ 5. -	„ 212 to 232 - - -	„	850 to 854.
„ 6. -	„ 233 to 250 - - -	„	855 to 860.
„ 7. -	„ 251 to 268 - - -	„	861 to 866.
„ 8. -	„ 269 to 287 - - -	„	867 to 871.
„ 9. -	„ 288 to 305 - - -	„	872 to 874.

FLOOR D.—No. 7.

PRESS I.—COLLINS' DIVISION.

Shelf 1. -	5th part L to 3rd part R. - - -	Town Depositions,	875 to 882
„ 2. -	4th part R to 2nd part W. - - -	„	883 to 891.
„ 3. -	3rd part W to 14th part W. and SB, 1st part A to 2nd part D. -	„	892 to 899.
„ 4. -	SB, 1st part E to 1st part R. -	„	900 to 908.
„ 5. -	SB, 2nd part R to YZ. - - Bills, 1st to 15th part.	„	909 to 914.
„ 6. -	Bills, 16th to 41st part. - - - WHITTINGTON'S DIVISION. 1649, No. 1, to Michaelmas, 1650, No. 7.	„	915 to 923.
„ 7. -	Hilary, 1650, No. 8, to 4th part, 1654, No. 33.	„	924 to 932.
„ 8. -	1st part, 1655, No. 34, to 11th part, 1659, No. 57. - - - - - -	„	933 to 938.
„ 9. -	Michaelmas and Hilary, 1660, No. 59, to Hilary, 1666, No. 82. - - -	„	939 to 943.

PRESS II.—WHITTINGTON'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1. -	Easter and Trinity, 1667, No. 83, to Hilary, 1669, No. 91, and 1st part 1660, 1661, and 1662, to 8th part, 1667, No. 103. - - - - -	Town Depositions,	944 to 953.
„ 2. -	9th part, 1667, No. 104, to 2nd part, 1675, No. 126. - - - - -		954 to 959.
„ 3. -	3rd part, 1675, No. 127, to 2nd part, 1683, No. 148. - - - - - -	„	960 to 966.
„ 4. -	1st to 3rd part, 1684, No. 149, and Pleadings, Easter 1670 to Hilary 1672, No. 167 - - - - - -	„	967 to 971.
„ 5. -	Easter 1673, No. 168, to Michaelmas and Hilary, 1677,* No. 189 - - -	„	972 to 976.
„ 6. -	Michaelmas, 1677, No. 190, 4th part, to Michaelmas 1683, No. 211 - -	„	977 to 981.
7. -	Hilary, 1683, No. 212, to Easter, 1689, No. 232 - - - - -	„	982 to 985.

* No. 188 is Trinity 1679.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

Shelf 8.	-	Trinity, 1689, No. 233, to Easter and Trinity, 1699, No. 251 - - -	„ 986 to 990.
„ 9.	-	Michaelmas, and Hilary, 1699, No. 252, to Michaelmas and Hilary, 1705, No. 267, and 1st part, 1685, No. 268 to 1st part, 1687, No. 273. - - - -	„ 991 to 995.

PRESS III.—WHITTINGTON'S DIVISION.

Shelf 1.	-	1st part, 1687, No. 273 to 1701, No. 298.
„ 2.	-	1702, No. 299, to 5th part, 1713, No. 329, and 1663 to 1685, No. 330.
„ 3.	-	Bills and Answers, 1685, No. 331, to 2nd part, 1704, No. 370, 1704.
„ 4.	-	1704, 3rd part, No. 371, to 1713, No. 399, and 1681 to 1685, No. 400. 1698 to 1707, No. 405, and single Bills, 1st part, Letter A.
„ 5.	-	Single Bills, 2nd part, Letter A to Letter N.
„ 6.	-	„ „ Letter O to Letter Z, and SB, 1650 to 1660, No. 1, and 1660 to 1670, No. 13.
„ 7.	-	„ „ 1660 to 1670, No. 14, to 1702, No. 43, 1703, No. 44, to 1714, No. 74, and 1681, to 1714, No. 75, and Bills before 1714, 2 parts; Pleadings before 1714, 5 parts.

PRESS IV.—DEPOSITIONS.

Shelf 1.	-	Depositions,	No. 306 to 326	Town Depositions,	996 to 1004.
„ 2.	-	„	„ 327 to 344	„	„ 1005 to 1010.
„ 3.	-	„	„ 345 to 366	„	„ 1011 to 1018.
„ 4.	-	„	„ 367 to 395	„	„ 1019 to 1024.
„ 5.	-	„	„ 396 to 419*	„	„ 1025 to 1029.
„ 6.	-	„	„ 450 to 471	„	„ 1030 to 1036.
„ 7.	-	„	„ 472 to 500	„	„ 1037 to 1040.
„ 8.	-	„	„ 501 to 524	„	„ 1041 to 1045.
„ 9.	-	„	„ 525 to 544	„	„ 1046 to 1050.

FLOOR D, CHANCERY DEPOSITIONS.—No. 8.

PRESS I.

Shelf 1.	-	Depositions,	No. 545 to 567.
„ 2.	-	„	„ 568 to 590.
„ 3.	-	„	„ 591 to 611.
„ 4.	-	„	„ 612 to 632.
„ 5.	-	„	„ 633 to 653.
„ 6.	-	„	„ 654 to 674.
„ 7.	-	„	„ 675 to 696.
„ 8.	-	„	„ 697 to 717.
„ 9.	-	„	„ 718 to 740.

PRESS II.

Shelf 1.	-	Depositions,	No. 741 to 762.
„ 2.	-	„	„ 763 to 780.
„ 3.	-	„	„ 781 to 798.
„ 4.	-	„	„ 799 to 816.
„ 5.	-	„	„ 817 to 834.
„ 6.	-	„	„ 835 to 864.
„ 7.	-	„	„ 865 to 894.
„ 8.	-	„	„ 895 to 915.
„ 9.	-	„	„ 916 to 939.

PRESS III.

Shelf 1.	-	Depositions,	No. 940 to 960.	
„ 2.	-	„	„ 961 to 980.	
„ 3.	-	„	„ 981 to 999.	
„ 4.	-	„	„ 1000 to 1019.	
„ 5.	-	„	„ 1020 to 1038.	
„ 6.	-	„	„ 1039 to 1047, and one of Depositions from 1677 to 1696, A A, and 7 bundles of Miscellaneous.	
„ 6.	-	Depositions from Eliz., James I., and Chas. I.,		A 1 to A 4.
„ 7.	-	„	„	„ A 5 to B 17.
„ 8.	-	„	„	„ B 18 to B 53.
„ 9.	-	„	„	„ B 54 to C 4.

* No numbers between 419 and 450, passed over by mistake.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

CHANCERY DEPOSITIONS.—*continued.*

PRESS IV.

Shelf 1.	Depositions, Eliz., Jas. I., and Chas. I.		C 5 to C 37.
„ 2.	„	„	C 38 to D 6.
„ 3.	„	„	D 7 to E 8.
„ 4.	„	„	E 9 to F 21.
„ 5.	„	„	F 22 to G 23.
„ 6.	„	„	G 24 to H 22.
„ 7.	„	„	H 23 to H 58.
„ 8.	„	„	H 59 to K 8.
„ 9.	„	„	K 9 to L 28.

PRESS V.

Shelf 1.	Depositions, Eliz., Jas. I., and Chas. I.		L 29 to M 28.
„ 2.	„	„	M 29 to O 3.
„ 3.	„	„	O 4 to P 26.
„ 4.	„	„	P 27 to R 14.
„ 5.	„	„	R 15 to S 15.
„ 6.	„	„	S 16 to S 52.
„ 7.	„	„	S 53 to T 29.
„ 8.	„	„	T 30 to W 24.
„ 9.	„	„	W 25 to Z.

PRESS VI.

Shelf 1.	Town Depositions,	No.	1051 to 1112.
„ 2.	„	„	1113 to 1149.
„ 3.	„	„	1150 to 1188.
„ 4.	„	„	1189 to 1227.
„ 5.	„	„	1228 to 1270.
„ 6.	„	„	1271 to 1312.
„ 7.	„	„	1313 to 1357.
„ 8.	„	„	1358 to 1401.
„ 9.	„	„	1402 to 1437.

FLOOR D.—No. 9.

PRESS I.—FORFEITED ESTATES PAPERS, &c.

In Folios.

Shelf 1.	A to P.
„ 2.	P to W.
„ 3.	Bundles of Claims.
„ 5.	Books, Proceedings of Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.
„ 6.	Books and Papers belonging to the Six Clerks' Chest.

SCHEDULE OF CONTENTS OF HOUSES IN CHANCERY LANE.

HOUSE, No. 6.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

B Floor, Room 1. Log Books, No. 1 to 4,089.
„ „ 2. „ No. 4,090 to 8,676.
A Floor, Room 1. „ No. 8,677 to 12,108.
„ „ 2. „ No. 12,109 to 13,478.
2 Registers of Logs and Journals. 1 Index to Logs, 1 Index to Master's Logs, and 1 Entry of Captain's and Lieutenant's Journals. From No. 11,657 to 11,906, are unbound.
A Floor, Room 2. Muster Books, 1 to 3,626.
C Floor, Room 1. „ 3,627 to 7,670.
„ „ 2. „ 7,671 to 11,218.
D Floor, Room 1. „ 11,219 to 14,570.
1 Index to Muster Books, 3 Entries of Musters, and 1 Entry of Muster Books, bound.
D Floor, Room 1. Common Letter Books, 1 to 336.
„ „ Comptroller's Pay Books, 1 to 195.
„ „ 2. „ 196 to 5,533.
A Floor, Room 3. „ 5,534 to 5,968.
„ „ Ticket Office Pay Books, 1 to 2,165.
„ „ Yard Wages Books, 1 to 1,392.
B Floor, Room 3. „ 1,393 to 2,285.
C Floor, Room 3. „ 2,286 to 2,912.
C Floor, Consulting Room, Assignment Books, 2,913 to 3,044.
B Floor, Room 3. Miscellaneous Books. No. 1 to 1,170.
„ „ Bills and Ledgers, 1,171 to 1,860.
C Floor, Room 3. „ 1,861 to 2,583.
A Floor, Room 4. „ 2,584 to 2,642.
„ „ Slop Books, 1 to 1,202, with 2 Entries of Slop Books.
„ „ Pilot, Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Promiscuous Bill Books, Minutes, Admiralty Orders, &c., 1 to 848.
„ „ Consuls' and Pursers' Reports, Bills of Exchange, Minutes, General Imprest Registers, Course Books, Ninety Day Bills, &c., 1 to 1233.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

B Floor,	Room 4.		Fee Books, Pension Books, Registers of Bills, Treasurer's Accounts, Victualling Transports, Compassionate Lists, Claims, &c., 1 to 455.
,,	,,		Minutes, Cash Accounts, Transport, Imprest, Claims, &c., 1 to 172.
,,	,,		Officers' Pay Bills, Cash Books, Navy Bills, &c., 1 to 94.
,,	,,		Woolwich Monthly Books, 1 to 22.
,,	,,		Woolwich and Plymouth Monthly Books, 23 to 242.
,,	,,		Remittances (Papers), 160 bundles.
C ,,	,,	3.	Treasurers' Pay Books, No. 1 to 625.
,,	,,	4.	Officers' Bills and Remittances (Papers), 346 bundles.
D ,,	,,	3.	Admiralty Orders and Letters relating to Prisoners of War, and Admirals and Captain's Letters, 117 volumes.
,,	,,	4.	Remittances and Assignment Tickets, 327 bundles.
E ,,	,,	1.	Half-Pay Bills, 114 bundles.
,,	,,	1.	One Bag of Loose Wages Papers.

A Schedule of Boxes in House No. 6.

B Floor,	Room 4.		Imprest Boxes No. 1 to 151. Letter A, Boxes No. 1 to 71.
C ,,	,,	4.	,, No. 152 to 195.
,,	,,	4.	Office for Bills and Accounts, No. 1 to 87.
,,	,,	4.	Marine Accounts, No. 47 to 58.
D ,,	,,	1 and 2.	4 Rough Boxes.
,,	,,	3.	Naval Medical Papers, 68 Boxes.
,,	,,	4.	Office for Bills and Accounts, No. 88 to 194.
,,	,,	4.	Navy, late Treasurer's, No. 1 to 36.
E ,,	,,	4.	,, ,, No. 37 to 138.
,,	,,	3.	,, ,, No. 139 to 195.
,,	,,	3.	Victualling Accounts, No. 1, 2, and 3.
,,	,,	3.	Marine Accounts, No. 40 to 46.
,,	,,	2.	Victualling Accounts, No. 4 to 106.
,,	,,	1.	,, No. 107 to 112.
,,	,,	1.	Marine Accounts, No. 1 to 39.
,,	,,	1.	Transport Service, No. 1 to 62.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

These are placed in a separate compartment,—House No. 6, in the Rolls Yard.

It will be remembered that the greater portion of the Books and Papers belonging to this Department, which were in the White Tower, were ordered to be pulped pursuant to Treasury Letter.

House, No 7.

THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Floor A.

66 bags containing Books and Letters taken in Prizes from the year 1653 to 1799.

Floor B.

Original Letters and Warrants of the Admiralty, in brown paper parcels.—For date, &c. see regular Catalogue.

Floor C.

2 Boxes of Nichola Mole Papers.
19 Boxes of Parish Registers.
2 Boxes of Population Enumeration.
4 Boxes of Documents.

Floor D.

5 Boxes of Parish Registers.
5 Boxes of Population Enumeration.
1 Box—Minorca.
1 ,, —Cape of Good Hope.
4 Boxes—Promiscuous.

INVENTORY OF ADMIRALTY COURT.

Books and Boxes.

House No. 9.—Floor A.

Books.

Nos.		
1 to 125	-	Minutes or Rough Drafts of Acts.
126 to 200	-	Books of Acts.
201 to 217	-	Calendars of Act Books.
218 to 313	-	Examinations.
313½	-	Examination respecting the Ship "Margaret," of Southampton.
314	-	Calendar of Examinations in Prize Business.
315 to 452	-	Assignation Books.
453 to 531	-	Warrant Books.
532 to 585	-	Prize Acts.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

Nos.		*Books.—continued.*
586 to 626	-	Sentences in Prize and Condemnation.
627 to 641	-	Sentences and Interlocutories.
642 to 681	-	Letters of Marque.
682 to 713	-	Letters of Marque or Reprisal.
714 & 715	-	Letters of Reprisal against Spain.
716	-	Calendar of Sentences in Reprisal.
717	-	Calendar of Reprisal Interrogatories.
718	-	Book of Entry. Copies of Letters of Reprisals; Instructions thereon, and Orders about Prize Business.
719	-	Calendar of Reprisals.
720	-	Letters and Reports about the Ships taken in the War declared against France.
721	-	Bonds taken on the issuing Letters of Marque.
722	-	Register of Prizes.
723 & 724	-	Assignation Books, Spanish War.
725 to 744	-	„ French War.
745	-	„ French and Spanish.
746 to 751	-	American Prize. Assignation Book.
752 to 756	-	Spanish Prize „
757 to 766	-	Dutch Prize „
767 to 783	-	French Prize „
784	-	Calendar of Spanish Galleons taken.
785	-	French and Spanish Assignations.
786 to 796	-	Appeals. Assignations Books.
797 to 803	-	„ „ French.
804 to 806	-	„ „ Spanish.
807 to 813	-	„ „ Dutch.
814 to 816	-	„ „ American.
817	-	Calendar of Sentences in Appeal Causes.
818	-	Commission and order to proceed in Prize Causes, and Interrogatories to be administered.
819 to 830	-	Calendars.
831 to 886	-	Answers.
887 & 888	-	Commissions of Reprisal.
889	-	Books of Bonds.
890 & 891	-	Calendar of Goods and Ships restored.
892	-	Calendar of Goods condemned.
893 & 894	-	Letters of Attorney.
895	-	Receipt for Papers out of Registers' Court.
896	-	List of Ships taken and of Papers brought into the Admiralty Office.
897	-	List of Ships' Papers.
898	-	Calendar of Monitions iszued against Ships as Prize.
899 to 908	-	Books of Processes.
909 to 911	-	Bundles of Processes.
912 to 934	-	In bundles,—Books of Assignation and the Files of Act which are entered in the Books of Acts for that time.
935 to 951	-	Files of Prize, Appeal Bail Reports, and Copies of Inhibition.
952 to 955	-	File of Drafts in Admiralty and Prize Court.
956 to 1,023	-	Files of Exemplifications.
1,024 to 1,057	-	Files of Papers, Instruments, Examinations, &c., and the proceedings in Prize and Instance Causes.
1,058	-	Curia Admiraltatis pro Comitatu Cestriæ et Lancastriæ et partium mariti marum earum, &c.
1,059	-	Examinations relative to the burning of the Mary Bonadventure.
1,060 to 1,069	-	Commissions of Oyer and Terminer.
1,070	-	Commissions for appointing Vice Admiralty Courts at Minorca, Gibraltar, and Nova Scotia.
1,071	-	Ditto at St. John's, America.
1,072	-	Ditto at New South Wales.
1,073	-	Commission for determining American Prize Causes.
1,074 & 1,075	-	„ for Letters of Marque against France.
1,076 to 1,078	-	„ „ „ Spain, and for determining Spanish Prize Causes.
1,079 & 1,080	-	„ to proceed in Prize Causes.
1,081	-	„ for taking French and Spanish, and to proceed in Prize Causes.
1,082 to 1,086	-	Commission to proceed in Prize Causes.
1,087	-	„ for Letters of Marque against France, and for determining Prize Causes against the same.
1,088	-	„ for Letters of Marque against the Dutch, and to proceed in Prize Causes against the same.
1,089	-	9 Commissions of Appeal in Prize Causes.
1,090	-	A tin case containing some private Accounts (French.)
1,091	-	Commissions of Oyer and Terminer for the years 1695–1715, 1718–1726, and 1727, in one parcel, were formerly in a box.
1,092	-	A Book containing Acts, Libels, Allegations, &c.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

BOXES.—FLOOR A.

1 to 15	-	Prize Papers, War, 1793.
16	-	Prize Monitions.
17	-	Prize Allegations.
18 to 35	-	Prize Papers, War, 1793.

FLOOR B.

36 to 38	-	Prize Papers, War, 1793.
39 to 49	-	„ „ 1803 to 1810.
50 to 79	-	„ Common Condemnations, War, 1803 to 1810.
80 to 93	-	„ „ after 1803.
94 to 115	-	Appeal Papers, War, 1793.
116 to 123	-	Prize Appeal Papers, War, 1793.

For Names of Causes in the preceding boxes, *see* regular Catalogue.

BOXES.—FLOOR B.

The following boxes have no regular Catalogue :—

Nos.		
124	-	Declaration for Letters of Marque.
125	-	Declarations and Warrants for Letters of Marque.
126	-	Letters of Marque Bonds, and two cases of Proctor's Substitutions.
127 to 130	-	Letters of Marque Bonds.
131	-	Letters of Marque Bonds, and Prize Allegations.
122 to 137	-	Letters of Marque Bonds.
138	-	Commissions for granting Letters of Marque and for determining Prize Causes, in 13 small cases. Also Prize Appeal Commission and Commission appointing Dr. Nicholl King's Advocate.
139	-	Records of the Instance Court of Admiralty at Guadaloupe ; Affidavits in Embargo Cases ; two cases of Prize Allegations ; an Affidavit as to Ship Papers, with Translations annexed, respecting the Prize "Los Quattros Santos," and a bundle of Registrar's Reports.

			Date.
140	-	Prize Allegations - - - - - -	1640 to 1674.
141	-	Prize Acts and Drafts - - - -	1776 to 1787.
142 and 143	-	Prize Reports - - - - - - -	1664 to 1674.
144	-	Commissions and Decrees of Appraisement and Sale -	1626 to 1687.
145	-	„ „ „ -	1687 to 1745.
146 to 149	-	Prize Papers - - - - - - -	1689 to 1700.

FLOOR C.

			Date.
150 to 155	-	Prize Papers - - - - -	1739 to the end of War.
156 to 163	-	„ - - - -	1759 „
164	-	Prize Acts and Drafts - - -	1739 to 1759.
165 to 169	-	„ „ - - -	1702 to 1723.
170 to 186	-	Prize Papers - - - -	1776 to 1786.
187 to 190	-	Appeals - - -	from 1739 to the end of the War.
191 to 195	-	- - - - -	from 1756 to end of War.
196 to 199	-	„ - - - -	„ 1776 „
200	-	Monitions - - - - -	1664–1719.
201	-	„ - - - - -	1739–1772.
202	-	„ - - - - -	—
203	-	French, Spanish, and Dutch Bonds - -	1781.
204	-	Libels, Allegations, and First Decrees - -	1533–1560.
205	-	„ „ and Instance Papers	1560–1575.
206	-	„ „ - -	1575–1593.
207	-	„ „ - -	1593–1608.
208	-	Libels, Allegations, First Decrees, and Instance Papers	1608–1626.
209	-	„ „ -	1626–1635.
210	-	„ „ -	1635–1638.
211	-	„ „ -	1638–1640.
212	-	„ „ -	1640–1644.
213	-	„ „ -	1644–1654.
214	-	„ „ -	1645–1655.
215	-	„ „ -	1654–1662.
216	-	„ „ -	1655–1684.
217	-	„ „ -	1662–1678.
218	-	„ „ -	1678–1690.
219	-	„ „ -	1690–1700.
220	-	„ „ -	1700–1717.
221	-	„ „ -	1717–1728.
222	-	„ „ -	1728–1739.
223	-	Instance Papers - - - -	1650–1670.
224	-	„ - - - -	1670–1690.
225	-	„ - - - -	1690–1700.
226	-	„ - - - -	1700–1717.
227	-	„ - - - -	1690–1727.
228	-	„ - - - -	1718–1730.
229	-	„ - - - -	1730–1739.
230		„ - - - -	1739–1756.

List of Records removed from the Tower of London, &c.—*continued.*

231	Instance Papers and Interrogatories	1648–1658.
232	„ „	1658.
233	„ and First Decrees	1757–1772.
234	Exhibits and Instance	1629–1650.
235	Extravag. Libels, Allegations, and Instance	1652–1664.
236	Warrants, Monitions, Decrees, and „	1536–1600.
237	„ „ „	1600–1645.
238	„ „ „	1684–1718.
239	„ „ „	1718–1761.
240	Appeals „ „ „	1689–1699.
241	Appeals, Acts, Drafts, and Sentences	1674–1758.
242	„ „	1759–1787.
243	Letters of Attorney	1708–1781.
244	Examinations in Piracy Causes	1535–1776.
245	Bails and Letters of Marque	1690–1697.
246	„ „	1702–1705.
247	„ „	1739–1744.
248	„ „	No Date.
249	„ „ French and Spanish	1744–1748.
250	„ „ „	1762.
251	American and French Bonds	1778.
252	American, French, Spanish, and Dutch Bonds	1780.

39 Boxes of various Papers, with average Date on each.

A large Basket and Trunk, filled with miscellaneous Papers.

FLOOR D.

Ship Letters and Disbursements.
Bails and Letters of Marque, 1625–27.
„ 1756–58.
„ 1758–62.
American, French, Dutch, and Spanish Bonds, 1782–83.
Foreign Bakery, &c. &c.
Cape of Good Hope Boxes.
Promiscuous Letters, Letters from Ordnance respecting Victualling, and Letters from the War Office.

By my Letter of the 7th August 1856, I reported that the contents of the Council Chamber and Match Room, in the White Tower, had been removed, pursuant to the command of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that in those Rooms were deposited a large portion of the Chancery Proceedings already mentioned, the Records of the Court of Admiralty, the Books and Papers belonging to the Accountant General of the Navy, to the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and to the Registration Commission. Those portions of the above-mentioned Records, Papers, and Books, which belong to the Court of Admiralty, the Accountant General of the Navy, the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and the Registration Commission, have been placed in the Houses in Chancery Lane, which were given up to the Record Service.

There still remain in St. John's Chapel, in the White Tower—

2736 Bundles of Bills, Answers, and Depositions in Chancery, commonly called the late series, extending from the year 1714 to that of 1758.

840 Bundles of Bills and Answers roughly sorted, extending from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles the First.

939 Bundles of Brevia, from the reign of John to that of Charles the Second, both included.

The above are to be removed into the General Repository, in Rooms No. 10, and 11, on D Floor, as soon as the slate shelves are ready to receive them; but they are only to be temporarily deposited there, as the rooms in question are ill-adapted for their preservation and consultation.

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY.

No. 2.—Summary of Proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the Year ended 31st December 1856.

OFFICES.	ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, &c.	REMOVALS.
ROLLS HOUSE, and GENERAL REPOSITORY.	Treasury Records:— Cape Coast Castle Books, &c.—Dusted, tied up in parcels, classified, and arranged. French Refugee Loans Relief Papers—Partly opened, cleansed, and tied up in paper; damaged by sewer water. Irish Commissariat Books—Placed upon shelves. Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Books placed in order upon shelves, and ticketed. Registered and Unregistered Papers—Arrangement continued; tied up, labelled, and numbered; 1790 to 1829 placed in order upon racks. Treasury Solicitor's Papers:— Arrangement continued; primary sortation, temporary ticketing, and numbering of parcels, completed; one-third finally revised; selections of waste made. French Claims' Commission Records:— Further incorporations, &c. War Office Papers:— Arrangement and ticketing continued; about 12 tons weeded and sent to Stationery Office to be pulped. Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings' Records:— Books classified, ticketed, and numbered.	6, Adelphi Terrace to 5, Rolls Yard:— Records of Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, pursuant to Treasury Letter dated 31st December 1855, and Warrant of Master of the Rolls dated 17th January 1856; portions being afterwards delivered to the late Surveyor, to the Metropolitan Board of Works, &c. 11, Whitehall Place to Rolls House:—French Claims' Commission Papers: further transfers, in continuation. War Department to 16, and 17, Chancery Lane, now 8, Rolls Yard:—Various transfers, in continuation. Treasury Chambers to 16, and 17, Chancery Lane, now 8, Rolls Yard:—Further transfers, pursuant to Treasury Letter dated 8th October 1856, including Papers, &c., relating to Irish Reproductive Loan Fund. Treasury Solicitor's Office to General Repository:—Further transfers, in continuation. Dublin to Rolls House:—Books, &c., relating to the Irish Commissariat, pursuant to Treasury Letter dated 23d June 1856. Rolls House to State Paper Branch Record Office:—12½ vols. of Royal Letters, &c., pursuant to authority of Master of the Rolls, dated 8th April 1856.
ROLLS CHAPEL.	Chancery:— Various Membranes, &c. — Damped. 1,154 — Mended. 1,672 — Sewed. 3,486	House of Lords to Rolls Chapel:—Parliament Rolls, 18 & 19 Vict. Enrolment Office to Rolls Chapel:— Close Rolls, 1841. Recognizance Rolls, 1840 and 1841. Memorials of Annuities, 1841. Petty Bag Office to Rolls Chapel:—Patent Rolls and Privy Seals, &c., 2 Vict. Office of Clerks of Records and Writs, &c. to Rolls Chapel:—90 Decrees, and Dockets. Rolls Chapel to Charity Commissioners:—Books and Papers of the late Charities' Commissioners, pursuant to Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 11 June 1856.
TOWER, and GENERAL REPOSITORY.	Chancery, &c.:— Miscellaneous—658 documents cleaned; 624 repaired; arranging, ticketing, &c., during removals.	Tower to General Repository, &c., pursuant to Warrants dated 10 June 1856:— *From Wakefield Tower:*— Chancery Records; to General Repository. *From White Tower:*— Chancery Records; to General Repository (except 3,576 bundles of Bills and Answers, and 939 bundles of Brevia). Forfeited Estates' Documents; to Gen. Repository. Census Commission Papers; to 15, Chancery Lane, now 7, Rolls Yard. Admiralty Court Records; to 20, Chancery Lane, now 9, Rolls Yard. Admiralty Records; to 8, 9, 10, 11, and 15, Chancery Lane, now 6 and 7, Rolls Yard.
CHAPTER HOUSE.	Common Pleas:— Notes of Fines—Stamped, numbered, and compared with Index, until removal: above 180,000 done. Court of Wards and Liveries Court of Requests Court of Star Chamber } Cleaned, examined, sorted, and packed, previously to removal.	Chapter House to State Paper Branch Record Office:—Miscellaneous State Documents, Hen. VIII. to Jas. I., pursuant to Warrant dated 8 April 1856. Chapter House to General Repository:—Notes of Fines, and Indexes, pursuant to Warrant dated 24th July 1856.
CARLTON RIDE. *Mr. Hunter's Division.*	Exchequer: *Queen's Remembrancer,*— Miscellaneous—Arrangement continued.	- - - -
Mr. Roberts' Division (including General Repository).	Common Pleas:— Common Rolls—Miscellaneous—Sorted and made up in bundles, as an addition to regular series. Concords of Fines—13 Eliz. to 4 Jas. II., and 1 to 3 Wm. and Mary—Cleaned, flattened, and temporarily packed for removal:—2 to 4 Geo. III., 8,160 suits, containing 14,693 documents, cleaned, stamped, connected in suits, sorted in counties, collated with Writ of Entry Books, and permanently packed. Feet of Fines (early series), 12 Chas. II. to 4 Jas. II.—Flattened and uniformly packed; 87 bundles, or 62,100 documents, in 66 packages: For 5 counties, placed in vellum cases. Feet of Fines (modern series)—Will. and Mary to Geo. III., packed in 172 packages. Notes of Fines—14,468 cleaned and flattened; 211 Terms, 1 to 53 Geo. III., taken off the files, checked with Inventories, and tied up; Indexes repaired. Recovery Rolls—Miscellaneous—Sorted and made up in bundles, as an addition to regular series. Exchequer:— *Queen's Remembrancer,*— Depositions by Commission—Jas. I.—Placed in portfolios, 200 repaired. *Augmentation:*— Miscellaneous—44 portfolios examined and ticketed. Welsh Records:— Books (South Wales Circuits)—About 200 sorted and ticketed. Chamberlains' Accounts (Chester Exchequer)—135 Rolls sorted and ticketed; some repaired. Chancery Records (3 counties)—21 sacks emptied; contents placed in boxes. Docket Rolls (8 counties)—Thoroughly repaired, covered, and ticketed. Fines (7 counties)—Sorted into years, flattened, arranged between millboards, in 174 packages, and ticketed. Gaol Files (8 counties)—Sorted into years, packed in 224 bags, and ticketed. Inquisitions (Chester)—1,341 flattened and mended. Ministers' Accounts (Chester and Macclesfield)—Sorted. Miscellaneous (Denbigh and Montgomery)—Sorted, added to proper files, &c. Papers (10 counties)—Sorted into years, packed in 261 bags, and ticketed. Plea Rolls (all the counties)—Temporary covers, ticketed, and arranged chronologically on shelves, 5,954 rolls. Recognizance Rolls (Chester Exchequer)—344 Rolls sorted and examined. Remembrance Rolls (2 counties)—406 Rolls sorted and examined. Writs (8 counties)—Sorted, packed in 330 bags, and ticketed. *Binding:*—78 vols. re-bound; 32 repaired: 87 Welsh Books extensively repaired, &c.	Chapter House to General Repository:—Notes of Fines, and Indexes, pursuant to Warrant dated 24th July 1856.
STATE PAPER BRANCH RECORD OFFICE.	State Papers:— Domestic Foreign } Distributed into classes, dated, arranged, incorporated, and made up into bundles. Colonial Treaty Papers—Arrangement continued. Trade Papers—Dated and incorporated. Chapter House Papers—Hen. VIII.—Selected, distributed into classes, &c. Wolsey and Cromwell Papers—1515-1540—Incorporated with State Papers. Deeds and Leases—Jas. I. and Chas. I.—683 cleaned, mended, stamped, and folded for cases. Correspondence—Various insertions; repaired and ticketed; 218 vols. stamped; 57 vols. separated for distribution into classes. 10,000 vols. dusted, cleaned, and replaced on shelves. *Binding:*—65 vols. various.	Foreign Office to State Paper Branch Record Office:—12 Ratifications of Treaties. Rolls House to State Paper Branch Record Office:—12½ vols. of Royal Letters, &c., pursuant to authority of Master of the Rolls, dated 8th April 1856. Chapter House to State Paper Branch Record Office:—Miscellaneous State Documents, Hen. VIII. to Jas. I., pursuant to Warrant dated 8 April 1856.

OFFICE, for the Year ended 31st December 1856.

INVENTORIES.	CALENDARS.	INDEXES.	FEES. Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	Amount of Fees. £ s. d.
TREASURY RECORDS:— Lords' and Exchequer Books, &c., Progress: 1745 to 1800 [illegible]. Records and Papers: List of numbers. TREASURY SOLICITOR'S PAPERS, 1715 to 1855:— Continued	STATE PAPERS, &c., Hen. VIII.:— Commenced.	- - - - -	8	172	17	12	3	[illegible]
- - -	- - - - -	CHANCERY:— Close Rolls—1828, 1830, 1834, 1836, 1839, in progress. Decrees—Entered up, 90. Patent Rolls—1 Vict. completed; 2 Vict. in progress. Specifications—1840, Entered up.	503	1,525	258	116	11	297 15 6
- - - - -	CHANCERY:— Petitions to Parliament, &c.—105 more, making 6,998. Royal Letters—Continued; upwards of 1,000 more.	Chancery, Common Pleas, and Welsh.	105	341	244	185	1	121 5 6
- - - - -	COURT OF REQUESTS:— Continued—228 more Suits, making 3,684 Suits, or 11,057 documents, Eliz.:—also, various Letters. COURT OF WARDS AND LIVERIES:— Various Letters.	- - - - -	32	62	27	18	—	11 17 0
- - - - -	EXCHEQUER:— *Queen's Remembrancer*,— Miscellaneous, continued.	- - - - -	1	284	80	3	—	20 5 0
QUEEN'S BENCH and COMMON PLEAS:—Lists checked or re-made, fair copied, and bound. COMMON PLEAS:—Notes of Fines, Wm. and Mary (14,709 documents). WELSH RECORDS:— Various lists, &c.	CHANCERY:— Patent Rolls—Continued to 34 Hen. VIII., part 6. EXCHEQUER:— *Queen's Remembrancer*:— Depositions by Commission—Continued to Easter, 6 James I.	COMMON PLEAS:— Feet of Fines—Correction of Indexes, 55 Geo. III. to 2 Geo. IV. EXCHEQUER:— *Queen's Remembrancer*:— Depositions by Commission—Continued to Easter, 6 Jas. I.	Q. Bench 4 / C. Pleas 44 / Exchequer 82	37 / 11 / 141	20 / 285 / 270	11 / 265 / 99	1 / — / 2	27 18 6 / 62 17 0 / 176 1 6
- - - - -	STATE PAPERS:— Domestic—Edw. VI., Mary, Eliz., 1547–1580, prepared for press, and printed. Jas. I., in progress. Chas. I. and II., in progress. 1625 [illegible] calendared, 1654, 1662 [illegible], continued. Irish—Hen. VIII., continued, completed to 1540. Scotch and Border Papers and Papers relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, To end of Eliz., in progress.	STATE PAPERS:— Domestic—Edw. VI., Mary, Eliz., 1547–1580: Index to Printed Calendar.	2	34	23	1	—	2 19 0
		TOTAL - -	1,286	2,956	1,431	713	19	887 1 0

LONDON.
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Reports from
Commissioners -

(2)

Ireland -

Charitable Donations & Bequests.
Education. Fisheries. Loan Fund
Lunatic Asylums. Marriages
Public Works -

Session 30 April - 28 Aug:
1857

VOL. XVII.

1857 Sess: 2

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2231

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Twelfth Annual Report.

2. In the First Schedule hereto annexed will be found the dates of the several meetings of our body, held since the 1st May, 1856, together with the names of the members present thereat, respectively.

3. Since the date of our last Report, our Charity Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1856, have been declared by Acheson Lyle, Esq., Master in Chancery, who has been charged with that duty by the Lord Chancellor, under an Act of Parliament abolishing the Equity jurisdiction of the Exchequer.

4. We annex to this our Report, in Schedule No. 2, a Copy of the Abstract of our Accounts, in the several Charities under our administration, from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December last; the details of which were lodged with Master Lyle for examination and audit, and have been declared by him as correct, as already stated.

5. That portion of our accounts, called our "Private Account," as distinguished from our "Charity Account," consisting of a grant from the Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Board, and the interest on a sum of £1,397 13s., new 3 per cent., formerly in 3¼ per cent. stock, called the "Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund," referred to more particularly in former Reports, is subject to the inspection of the Audit Office. We have since our last Report rendered to that Office Monthly Accounts, as required by the Commissioners of Audit; and the year's accounts to the 31st March last have been finally declared, as appears by a letter from the Commissioners, dated 18th instant, a copy of which is annexed in Schedule No. 3. The balance of £118 12s. on said account, and the above-mentioned sum of £1,397 13s., new 3 per cent. stock, are the only sums under our control not appropriated or belonging to any particular Charity Trust.

6. The total amount of the trust funds now under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities, is set forth in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Schedules annexed to this Report; the particulars of which, together with the objects of each trust fund, will be found in Schedule No. 7, also annexed.

7. The annual amount of rents and annuities under our guardianship, specifying the particular amount of each, with the name of the testator or donor by whom created, the source from whence each is derived, and the object of each trust, is given in Schedule No. 8, to this Report annexed; and in Schedule No. 9 will be found a Return of Charity Funds standing to the credit of causes or matters in the Court of Chancery, in which the title of the Charity has been established by decree or order.

8. All which we submit as our Report to Your Most Excellent Majesty, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the 21st day of May, 1857.

Present when seal affixed,

D. R. PIGOT, C.B., (*Chairman,*)
R. KEATINGE,
W. MEYLER,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL, *Secretary.*

(*The other Secretary was absent from indisposition.*)

APPENDIX

TO THE

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 1st May, 1856, the dates thereof, and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

3rd May, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

5th June, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

3rd July, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.

*** *The Act of Parliament requires the attendance of five Commissioners to form a quorum, and the above only having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

10th July, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Chief Baron in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

20th October, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Chief Baron in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

6th November, 1856.

The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 1st May, 1856.

13th November, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

20th November, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

27th November, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

4th December, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

11th December, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

18th December, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

15th January, 1857.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair, which was subsequently taken by the Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

29th January, 1857.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair, which was subsequently taken by the Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

5th February, 1857.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

5th March, 1857.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

9th April, 1857.

The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

16*th April*, 1857.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq. M.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.

14*th May*, 1857.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND

1st January to 31st

THE CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Government Stock and Debentures to credit of the Commissioners on 1st day of January, 1856, as per last Account rendered, . . .	204,672	14	6
To amount of Government Stock received from 1st day of January to 31st December, 1856, ...	2,015	13	4
	£206,688	7	10

CASH

		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1856.	To amount due to Charities, per last account audited and declared (including £368 4*s.* 5*d.* embezzled by the late Accountant),	1,270	1	0
31st December.	To amount received from Rents and Annuities, Schedule C, .	1,419	19	8
,,	To do. do. from Interest on Stock and Debentures, Schedule E, ...	6,249	6	7
,,	To do. do. from Sale of Stock, Schedules A and B, .	789	5	7
,,	To do. do. from other sources, Schedule D, . .	339	15	11
,,	To do. do. advanced to Charities, Schedule G. .	49	13	11
		£10,118	2	8

STATE OF BALANCE.

			£	s.	d.
Advances, as above, ...			49	13	11
In Bank, per certificate, ...	£413 17 1½				
Less outstanding Drafts, ...	11 15 11				
			402	1	2½
Embezzlements, &c., as stated in last accounts, ...			387	9	8½
			£839	4	10
Stamps, ...			0	0	11
			£839	5	9

Present when Seal affixed this 5th day of March, 1857,

R. KEATINGE (*Chairman*),
HENRY PAKENHAM,
Dean of St. Patrick's,
JOHN ENNIS,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND, in the several Charities under their administration, from December, 1856.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

THE DISCHARGE.

AND DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
By Consols sold or transferred.	1,209	9	10
By New 3 per Cents. do.	10	15	7
By balance standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland on the 31st December, 1856, ...	205,468	4	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Government Stock, ...	205,091	5	11			
In Debentures and Mortgage, . . .	376	18	6			
	£205,468	4	5	£206,688	7	10

ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
31st December, 1856.	By amount paid under orders of Commissioners, the vouchers for which are numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 619, ...	8,292	14	7
„	By amount invested in (new) 3 per cent. Stock, } Schedules	579	15	4
„	By do. do. 3 per cent. do., } A and B,	391	10	5
„	By do. advanced to Charities in last year's account, .	14	16	7
„	By balance due to Charities, Schedule F, . . .	839	5	9
		£10,118	2	8

I, ROBERT MOLLOY, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that this, the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1856, rendered by me as their Accountant, is just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to said Commissioners.

Declared before me, at Dublin Castle,
this 18th day of February, 1857,
JOHN L. O'FERRALL.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Irish.

Audit Office, Somerset House,
London, 18th May, 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to inform you, that the account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, as rendered by you for the period from 1st April, 1856, to 31st March, 1857, has been audited and stated to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with a balance due to the public thereon of £118 12*s.*

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. MACAULAY, *Secretary.*

To ROBERT MOLLOY, ESQ., *Accountant.*

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on 31st December, 1856.

Bank of Ireland, 22nd April, 1857.

I certify that it appears by the Books of the Bank of Ireland, there remained a Balance of £113,371 11*s.* 11*d.*, new 3 per cent. Government Stock, and £91,719 14*s.*, Government 3 per cent. Consols, to the credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, on the 31st day of December, 1856.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. TYRRELL, *Stock Leger Keeper.* ROBERT ROBERTS, *Transfer Officer.*

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Return of Debentures, the Property of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Bank of Ireland, 22nd April, 1857.

I certify that the following Debentures and Mortgage, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, have been deposited in the Bank of Ireland since the 26th March, 1848:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
One Ballast Office Debenture for		92	6	2
A Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates for £184 12*s.* 3*d.*, bearing interest at 3 per cent. in place of	One Kinnegad Turnpike Debenture for	46	3	1
	„ ditto,	46	3	1
	„ ditto,	46	3	1
	„ Dunleer Turnpike do.	46	3	1
One Ballingarry Loan Fund Debenture for		100	0	0
		£376	18	6

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

JOHN M'ILWAINE, *Deputy Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Return of Cash Balance in Bank to the credit of Commissioners.

RETURN of the Amount of Cash standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the books of the Bank of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1856.

I certify that there remained a Balance of £413 17*s.* 1½*d.* to the Credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests' "Charity Account," in the Books of the Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1856.

Dublin, 22nd April, 1857.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. HODGES, *Accountant-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

SCHEDULE showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, are held, 31st day of December, 1856.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	*s.*	*d.*	Half-yearly Interest. £	*s.*	*d.*
Aghalee Union Fund,	Poor of Aghalee,	172	9	11	2	11	10
Aldworth, St. Leger,	„ Newmarket,	276	18	8	4	3	1
Aldworth, R. R.	„ do.	102	19	10	1	10	11
Archbold, Mrs.	Derryaghy, purchase of spinning wheels,	73	4	8	1	2	0
Belfast Fund,	Incorporated Charitable Society,	782	13	6	11	14	9
Boyle, Margaret,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital,	387	3	11	5	16	3
Briddock, Robert,	Poor of Trim,	367	13	0	5	10	3
Browne, Colonel R.	Freshford Dispensary and School,	106	7	0	1	11	11
Burgh Fund,	Poor of Naas,	361	2	7	5	8	4
Cavan Fund,	Cavan Sick Poor,	903	4	2	13	10	11
Chapelliere, Louis,	Kilkenny Marriage Portions,	121	9	4	1	16	5
Crawford, William,	Kilwaugher Poor,	48	15	0	0	14	8
Craven, Alice	Limerick Poor Widows,	714	16	6	10	14	6
Crone, John,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan,	831	13	11	12	9	5
Ditto.	„ Ballingarry,	1,128	2	5	16	18	4
Cunningham, Samuel,	Poor of Killead,	114	8	2	1	14	4

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Davis, Rev. Samuel,	Mendicity Association,	55	16	4	0	16	9
Disraeli, Benjamin,	School at Rathvilly,	3,046	3	5	45	13	10
Ditto,	Poor of ditto, in purchase of provisions, Christmas Eve,	503	16	4	7	11	1
Edwards, Hugh,	Castlederg School,	262	15	8	3	18	10
Erskine, William,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	108	4	6	1	12	5
Fairbrother, William,	Poor of Wicklow,	124	11	9	1	17	5
Fanning, James,	Waterford Fanning Institution,	34,954	10	3	524	6	4
Ditto,	Kilkenny, Poor of Five Townlands in,	3,791	2	7	56	17	4
Fox, Mrs.	Poor of St. John's Parish, Dublin,	54	17	4	0	16	6
Frost, Edward,	„ Dunganstown,	116	6	10	1	14	11
Goold, Michael,	„ Gurrane,	323	19	1	4	17	2
Graves, Dr. H. M.	„ Templemore,	54	13	11	0	16	5
Hall, Dr. J.,	Alms-house and School, Limerick,	417	10	1	6	5	3
Hall, Rowley,	Poor of Lisburn,	113	14	1	1	14	3
Ditto,	Lancasterian School in Lisburn,	61	10	10	0	18	5
Hamilton, General,	The Minister of Holy Cross,	333	19	7	5	0	1
Hanrahan, Thomas,	Poor of Tuam,	201	15	11	3	0	6
Hodgens, Thomas,	Alms-house, Kildalkey,	87	15	11	1	6	3
Hore, Rev. Thomas,	Poor of Roscarberry,	274	6	7	4	2	3
Ditto,	Rossnacreina School,	32	11	4	0	9	9
Jackson, Margaret,	Hibernian Bible Society,	57	6	6	0	17	2
Ditto,	Poor of Monaghan,	607	2	8	9	2	1
Jacobs, Rev. R. S.	Protestant Poor of Killenaule,	69	12	6	1	0	11
Johnston, Mary,	Poor of Drumcree,	100	2	6	1	10	0
Julianstown Fund,	„ Julianstown,	126	18	11	1	18	1
Keatinge, R. S.	„ Drumcolloher,	153	10	11	2	6	2
Kennedy, John,	„ Hollywood,	216	14	11	3	5	0
Lawder, James,	„ Kilmore,	133	5	0	2	0	0
Lombard, Rev. G.,	Six Poor People of Kilshannig,	228	5	10	3	8	6
Lowe, Robert,	Poor of Clonmel and Cashel,	24	0	9	0	7	2
Massey, Miss F.,	„ St. Multose, Kinsale,	200	2	2	3	0	0
Masterson, J. J.,	Manorhamilton School,	900	0	0	13	10	0
Medcalfs, Henry,	Alms-house in Dublin,	266	14	7	4	0	0
Mills, John,	Dinner on Christmas Day to Inmates of Wicklow Gaol,	117	8	1	1	15	3
M'Kenny, Elizabeth,	Poor of Clough,	56	14	10	0	17	0
Ditto,	„ Lisburn,	200	8	8	3	0	1
Molyneux, Sir Capel,	After death of Schoolmaster and Wife, to Poor of Loughgall,	666	13	4	10	0	0
M'Cluney, Robert,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Surgical „	123	3	7	1	17	0
M'Cluney, Mrs. C.,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	51	14	0	0	15	6
Ditto,	Surgical „	77	1	4	1	3	2
Ditto,	Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution,	51	14	9	0	15	6
Newman, Mrs. E.,	Poor of Kilshannig,	186	7	6	2	15	10
Northumberland Fund,	Mendicity Association,	5,180	18	10	77	14	4
Power, Rev. John,	Poor of Cahir,	656	0	10	9	16	10
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	2,487	1	11	37	6	2
Ditto,	Convent Children,	1,658	1	4	24	17	6
Ditto,	Poor Boys,	829	0	7	12	8	9
Quinn, Alice,	School and Poor of Waterford and Tramore,	666	1	6	9	19	10
Ditto,	Poor Debtors, Waterford,	413	13	10	6	4	2
Sandes, George,	Poor of Rosinallis,	207	14	1	3	2	3
Sinclair, Thomas,	„ Hollywood,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	Belfast Fever Hospital,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	„ Poorhouse,	49	10	7	0	14	11
Shanks, John,	Poor of Lisburn,	1,389	11	0	20	16	11
Smith, Bishop,	Pious charitable uses as the Bishop of of Limerick, for time being, should direct,	889	3	9	13	6	9
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Parishes of Annahilt and Magheralin,	50	0	0	0	15	0
Southwell, Rev. Dr.	Poor Protestants of Castlemartyr,	63	13	7	0	19	1
Southwell, Sir R.	Alms-house, Kinsale,	116	16	3	1	15	0
Stewart, Dr. William,	Poor of Lisburn,	56	11	7	0	16	11
Stopford, Bishop,	„ Kintennel,	199	12	9	2	19	11
Simpson, John,	„ St. Anne's, Shandon,	1,119	13	2	16	15	11
Swanzy, John,	Poor Protestants of Clontibret,	214	0	5	3	4	2
Tate, William,	School at Wexford,	7,168	16	11	107	10	8
Ditto.	Bread for Wexford Poor,	1,567	13	8	23	10	3
Thompson, Thomas,	Muckamere Abbey School,	274	6	11	4	2	5
Thomas, General Lewis,	Poor of Naas,	636	15	8	9	11	1
Trail, Archdeacon,	Poor of Lisburn,	58	18	4	0	17	8

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Trail, Archdeacon,	Poor of Billy,	91	2	6	1	7	4
Tuthill, Barbara,	Poor Debtors, Limerick,	606	0	3	9	1	10
Ditto,	Convalescent Society, Limerick,	292	1	4	4	7	7
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, ditto,	88	1	5	1	6	5
Verner, Thomas,	Sunday-school at Donaghmore,	143	3	10	2	3	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Poor of Ballyculter,	2,652	3	9	39	15	9
Ditto,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	283	8	3	4	5	0
Ward, Right Hon. Robt.	School at Bangor, County Down,	1,967	7	2	29	10	3
Warren, William,	Poor of Rathconnel,	329	4	0	4	18	9
Williams, Henry,	Hospital for Incurables,	327	15	10	4	18	6
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers,	218	10	1	3	5	6
Ditto,	Molyneux Blind Asylum,	163	17	6	2	9	2
Ditto,	Old Man's Asylum,	163	17	6	2	9	2
Ditto,	Deaf and Dumb, Claremont,	218	10	1	3	5	6
Ditto,	Protestant Orphan Society,	218	10	1	3	5	6
Ditto,	Methodist Widow,	109	5	0	1	12	9
Wyse, James,	Waterford, Poor Men's Asylum,	992	5	7	14	17	8
Ditto,	Coals for Poor of Waterford,	430	16	2	6	9	3
Wright, Joseph,	Poor of Monasteroris,	70	13	9	1	1	3
	Total,	£91,719	14	0	1,375	15	11

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Adair, Rev. Dr.	Fermoy School,	1,237	9	0	18	11	2
Allen, Joseph,	Poor of Gorey,	200	0	0	3	0	0
Aldworth, St. Leger,	Poor Annuitants of New Market,	327	8	2	4	18	2
Audoen's, St., Parish,	St. Audoen's Alms-house,	184	16	3	2	15	6
Banks, Anne,	Protestant Orphan Society, Limerick,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Lying-in Hospital, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	1,048	18	7	15	14	8
Ditto,	Barrington's Hospital, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Fever Hospital, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Female Blind Asylum, „	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	Female Blind and Magdalen Asylum,	421	0	2	6	6	4
Barrett, Rev. Dr.	Sick & Indigent St. Michan's Parish, Dublin,	105	13	0	1	11	8
Batchelor, John,	„ St. Audoen's „ „	205	17	8	3	1	9
Ditto,	„ St. George's „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. John's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Luke's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Michael's „ „	200	0	0	3	0	0
Ditto,	„ St. Michan's „ „	209	2	0	3	2	9
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas in „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas out „ „	210	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto,	„ St. Paul's „ „	212	13	9	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Thomas's „ „	212	10	6	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Werburgh's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	10
Bellew, Bishop,	Schools at Killala,	1,982	5	11	29	14	8
Belvidere, Lady,	The Bethesda School,	300	10	4	4	10	1
Ditto,	St. George's Parish School,	298	19	4	4	9	9
Bennett, George,	Poor of Templemore,	234	7	0	3	10	4
Benton, Dr. John,	Poor of Drumard,	254	0	6	3	16	2
Bryan, Jane and Mary,	Poor Widows, St. Mary's, Shandon,	108	2	5	1	12	5
Board's private fund,	Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund,	1,397	13	0	20	19	2
Brereton, Rev. G.	Sick Poor of Rahan,	200	11	10	3	0	2
Brett, John,	Bread and Mutton on Christmas Eve to Poor Roomkeepers in Downpatrick,	296	7	10	4	8	11
Burrowes, Eleanor,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	197	17	0	2	19	5
Carey, Cordelia,	Schools, and Poor, Dublin and Portarlington,	80	6	2	1	4	1
Cliffe, Anthony,	Poor of New Ross,	457	8	0	6	17	2
Clarence School Fund,	Mendicity Association School,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Cotter, H. J.	Scriptural Education, Rahan, County Cork,	82	16	6	1	4	11
Cunningham, George,	Sick Poor Institution, New Ross; or, that failing, the Friends of Education,	1,382	0	2	20	14	8
Darcy, Nicholas,	Poor of Loughrea,	1,858	11	10	27	17	7
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork,	5,559	17	8	83	8	0
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork,	2,001	2	8	30	0	4
Deane, Thomas,	Cork Alms-house and Schools,	1,015	11	3	15	4	8
Delacherois, Nicholas,	Poor of Lisburn,	464	11	5	6	19	5

Schedule—*continued.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s	d.
Denvir, Rt. Rev. Bishop,	Masses in Glenavey,	817	19	6	12	5	5
Destournel, Eleanor,	Poor of Castlemacadam,	104	1	4	1	11	3
Ditto,	„ Dunganstown,	95	16	3	1	8	8
Donovan, Rev. Edward,	„ Ballymore,	95	13	7	1	8	8
Eaton, Catherine,	„ Wicklow,	739	6	8	11	1	10
Farrell, James,	Clonmel Surgical Hospital,	589	17	2	8	17	0
Faviere, Rev. Jos.	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	4,350	0	0	65	5	0
Felster, George,	Poor of German Church, Poolbeg-street, Dublin,	283	3	2	4	5	0
Freke, P. Evans,	„ Wexford,	39	12	2	0	11	11
Goff, Joseph,	School of St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	52	16	2	0	15	10
Green, Hannah,	Poor of Donnybrook,	115	7	0	1	14	9
Hamilton, Rev. J.	„ Killough,	552	15	3	8	5	9
Hall, Dr. Jeremiah,	Limerick Alms-house and School,	261	14	3	3	18	6
Hamilton, Quinton,	Poor of Glanmire,	551	11	0	8	5	5
Herron, Samuel,	„ Lisburn,	188	9	8	2	16	7
Higgins, Francis,	Debtors in Marshalsea, Dublin, at Christmas,	923	15	1	13	17	2
Hutchinson, Lady,	Curates' Widows, Ardagh,	1,008	19	5	15	2	8
Ditto,	„ Killala,	1,125	2	10	16	17	6
Ditto,	House of Refuge, Dublin,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Richmond Blind, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Shelter for Females, „	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Mercer's Hospital, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Meath Loan, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	House of Recovery, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Reception for Servants, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Molyneux Asylum, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Hibernian Bible Society, ditto,	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sunday School Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Hughes, Eleanor,	Orphans' Schools, Townsend-street,	903	12	10	13	11	1
Jackson, Myles,	Poor of Ballingarry,	1,212	3	4	18	3	7
Jackson, Margaret,	„ Clontibret and Cornibrook,	208	16	4	3	2	8
Ditto,	Church Missionary Society,	51	4	7	0	15	3
Keary, Michael,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Widows' House, Cork-street, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Asylum, Rainsford-street, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Education of Roman Catholic Children, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Clontarf, county Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Baldoyle, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Howth, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Killala Fund,	Killala Clergy Widows,	1,319	1	4	19	15	9
Kendall, Anne,	Poor of Athy,	1,237	16	10	18	11	2
Kerevan, Dr.	Charitable Society, Kilkenny,	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Benevolent, „ „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Walkin-st. Poorhouse, „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Female Orphan School, „	291	15	8	4	7	6
Ditto,	Chapel-lane, „ „	194	10	6	2	18	3
Leake, Surgeon,	Mendicity Association,	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Lee, Jane,	Poor of Carrickfergus,	211	8	4	3	3	6
Leighs,	„ Lisburn,	268	4	0	4	0	5
Lett, Stephen,	„ Mulrankin, Kiltrastran, & Moyglass,	46	3	0	0	13	10
Lill, Dr.	Armagh Infirmary,	813	6	10	12	4	0
Lovett, J. H.	Poor of Lismore,	558	17	0	8	7	8
Lowe, Robert,	„ Clonmel and Cashel,	1,295	5	10	19	8	8
Ditto,	„ Fethard,	187	12	1	2	16	3
Macklin, Ralph,	School Building Fund of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's,	362	1	2	5	8	7
Madden, James,	Poor of Kilcoleman,	213	5	9	3	4	0
Magan, Elizabeth,	St. George's Protestant Parochial School,	512	10	2	7	13	8
Mahon, Bartholomew,	Poor of Bunlin, Kiltruton, and Liscanuffy,	969	18	7	14	11	0
M'Call, Samuel,	Presbyterian Congregation, Cork,	415	2	10	6	4	6
Ditto,	Poor of Glanmire,	393	0	1	5	18	0
M'Kiernan, John,	Protestant Poor, St. Michan's, Dublin,	51	7	6	0	15	5
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Poor, do. do.	102	15	1	1	10	10
Moira Parish Fund,	Poor of Moira,	479	1	7	7	3	8
Morris, Thomas,	„ Lisburn,	97	4	10	1	9	2
Moxley, William,	Poor Tradesmen, Bandon,	355	0	11	6	18	6
Ditto,	Bible Society, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Missionary, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Moxley, William,	Benevolent Society, Bandon,	113	15	2	1	14	2
Needham, Thomas,	Poor of St. Luke's, Dublin,	485	0	10	7	5	7
O'Donnell, Mrs.	„ Burrishoole,	420	0	0	6	6	0
O'Neill, Hugh,	Apprenticing Fund,	3,041	17	7	45	12	5
O'Neill, Mark Kerr,	Poor of Agherton,	287	9	5	4	6	1
Paul, Mrs. Urith,	Stokestown (county Wexford) School,	6,114	5	9	91	14	5
Persse, Parsons,	School at Illerton, county Galway,	325	7	5	4	17	7
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	1,175	17	6	17	12	11
Ditto,	Convent Children, „	1,019	7	3	15	5	9
Ditto,	Poor Boys' „	507	17	0	7	12	5
Power, William,	Gurteen Asylum, county Waterford,	7,416	15	8	111	4	10
Rush, Judith,	Poor of Mullingar,	756	0	9	11	7	0
Ryan, Kennedy,	Charleville Roman Catholic Free School,	246	14	5	3	14	0
Smith, Henry,	Poor of Colpe,	193	16	0	2	18	2
Sproule, Andrew,	„ Urney,	717	19	0	10	15	4
St. Mark's Fund,	St. Mark's Hospital,	845	17	3	12	13	10
St. Paul's Parish,	Coal Fund,	55	4	0	0	16	7
Stephenson, Dr. R.,	Incorporated Charitable Society,	946	14	11	14	4	0
Switzer, James,	Fever Hospital, Kilkenny,						
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, „	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Ditto,	Charitable „ „						
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „						
Tate, William,	Wexford School,	1,473	11	6	22	2	1
Tew, Rev. William,	Ballysax School,	184	10	10	2	15	4
Ditto,	Poor of Ballysax,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Raddanstown School,	437	5	0	6	11	2
Ditto,	Poor of Raddanstown,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	St. Werburgh's School,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Kilcullen Hospital and Dispensary,	54	4	10	0	16	3
Thomas, Robert,	Poor of Tuam,	313	13	8	4	14	1
Tisdall, Allen,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	92	16	4	1	7	10
Ditto,	St. Audoen's Parish,	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Catherine's „	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Luke's „	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Michael's „	46	8	2	0	13	11
Trail, Robert,	Poor of Lisburn,	97	4	11	1	9	2
Tuthill, Barbara,	Poor Debtors, Limerick,	1,280	16	9	19	4	3
Ditto,	Convalescent Society, Limerick,	481	10	8	7	4	5
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	70	11	8	1	1	2
Valentine, Rev. Thomas,	Killala Clergy Widows, & School at Frankford,	2,495	0	10	37	8	6
Verschoyle, Richard,	St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin,	526	2	4	7	17	10
Ditto,	St. Luke's, „ „	526	2	4	7	17	10
Waldron, Jeffrey,	Roman Catholic Schools, Denmark-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	„ „ Liffey-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Orphan School at Wicklow,	611	10	9	9	3	6
Ditto,	Indigent Roomkeepers, St. Mary's Parish, Dublin,	530	0	7	7	19	0
Ditto,	Female Penitents,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Widows' House, Clarendon-street,	276	18	6	4	3	2
Walker, Hamilton,	Poor of Inniskeel and Killybegs,	117	1	4	1	15	1
Ward, Judge,	Killough Schools and Poor,	473	8	6	7	2	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Mendicity Association,	1,723	12	9	25	17	1
Waring, Samuel,	Poor Housekeepers of Moira Parish,	104	5	8	1	11	3
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	63	1	1	0	18	11
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	25	7	3	0	7	7
Ward, Laurence,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	545	9	10	8	3	7
	Total,	113,371	11	11			

MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURES.

	Amount. £	s.	d.	Donor.	Object of Trust.
Ballast Office Debenture,	92	6	2	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
*Two Kinnegad „	92	6	2	Rev. Dr. Smith,	Poor of Annahilt and Maralin.
*One „ „	46	3	1	—	St. Mark's Hospital.
*Dunleer Turnpike, „	46	3	1	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Ballingarry Loan Fund,	100	0	0	John Crone,	Poor of Ballingarry.
	376	18	6		

* The Debentures thus marked were given up and exchanged for a Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates executed by J. Prendergast, Esq., Commissioner appointed under Act of Parliament, the 18 & 19 of Vic., cap. 69.

Schedule No. 8.

Return of Rents or Annuities under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by decree or order, showing by whom created, whence derived, and the object of the Trust, and showing the Head Rents affecting same, to 31st Dec., 1856.

By whom created.	Gross Amount.	Head Rent.	Whence derived.	The Trusts.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Peter Bertrand,*	667 3 10	86 7 8	Rent of land and premises in Dublin,	Female Orphan School in Dublin.	* A further mortgage, to secure the renewal fines since 1845, has been executed to the Archbishop of Dublin, and the balance due upon both mortgages amounts to £2,472 2s. 1d., bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum. There is an annual fine of £111 15s. 7d. payable besides the rent. No part of the rent is applied for the purposes of the charity, nor can it be so applied until the Archbishop is paid off.
F. Bennett,	20 0 0	—	Annuity under testator's will,	School at Castlerea.	
Cordelia Carey,	358 17 4	62 6 2	Rents of lands and premises in Dublin and King's County,	For Poor, for Schools, and several Charitable Institutions.	
Griffin Curtis,	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator,	Coleraine Charitable Society.	
J. Crone,	64 12 3	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor of Ballingarry.	
H. J. Cotter,	90 0 0	—	Rent of lands in the county of Cork,	Scriptural Education in Parish of Rahan.	
John Crone,	64 12 4	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Cork,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan.	
S. Cunningham,	23 12 2	8 0 7	Rent of lands in Killead, county Antrim,	Poor of Killead.	
Thomas Deane,	92 6 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Cork,	Alms-house and School in Cork.	
Hugh Edwards,	27 13 10	—	Annuity payable out of lands in county Tyrone,	School at Castlederg.	
M. Goold,	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator,	Poor of Gurrane.	
Captain Grenville,	44 17 0	—	Tithe rent-charge of lands of Ballyvaloo, co. Wexford	Poor of Enniscorthy.	
Dr. J. Hall,	261 13 11	—	Rent of premises in town of Limerick,	Alms-house and School in Limerick,	These rents are received and administered locally.
R. S. Keatinge,	9 4 7	—	Annuity under testator's will,	Poor of Drumcolliher.	
James Lawder,	18 9 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in Kilmore, county Cavan,	Poor of Kilmore.	
Dr. Lill,	62 1 1	20 8 4	Rent of lands in county of Tyrone,	Infirmary at Armagh.	
Robert Lanigan,	10 0 0	—	Rent of lands in county of Kilkenny,	Alms-house in county Kilkenny.	
William Power,	26 15 0	—	Rent of lands in Gurteen, county Waterford,	Asylum at Gurteen.	
Parsons Persse,	23 1 6	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Galway,	School at Ilerton, county Galway.	
M. Shanahan,	8 10 0	3 15 4	Rent of premises in Charleville, county Cork,	Poor of Charleville,	These premises are not worth the head rent.
Sir Robert Southwell,	46 3 4	—	Rent-charge of lands in counties Cork and Limerick	Alms-house at Kinsale.	
B. Tuthill,	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor Debtors, Convalescent Society, and Poor of St. John's, Limerick.	
Judge Ward,	70 19 0	—	Rent of lands in Bangor, county Down,	For Schools and Poor at Killough.	
Wm. Waterhouse,	54 10 0	21 16 6	Rent of premises in Waterford,	Charitable Institutions in Waterford.	
Joseph Wright,	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in King's County,	For Poor, and several Charitable Institutions.	
Joseph Wright,	9 4 7	—	Rent-charge of lands in the county Monaghan,	Poor of Aghabog.	
Total amount of rents,	2,211 5 7	202 14 7			
Deduct head rents,	202 14 7				
Net rents, £	2,008 11 0	—	Subject to poor's rate and receiver's fees.		

A compromise has been made in a charity created by Louis Chappelliere, for marriage portions in Kilkenny, by which Mr. M'Creery, being subject to a debt to Testator of £420, secured by bond and warrant, has agreed to pay £50 annually, till said debt of £420 and interest be extinguished; but no part has been received for some years.

An annual payment of £200 is made by the Hon. Sydney Herbert for the Parish Priests of Irishtown, Booterstown, and Bray.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Return of Charity Funds standing to the Credit of Causes and Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

RETURN of Charity Funds standing to the credit of Causes or Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against Francis Lill, John Stewart, and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	£4,399	3	1
Turnpike Debentures,	2,500	0	0
Cash,	61	11	9

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	£2,876	4	4
Cash,	40	5	4

DIGBY P. STARKEY, *Accountant-General.*

Accountant-General's Office,
23rd April, 1857.

Dublin: Printed by ALEX. THOM and SONS, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioners of Education in *Ireland*, for the Year 1856-7.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK EARL OF CARLISLE,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

AND GENERAL-GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

WE, "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland," constituted and appointed by an Act of Parliament, made in the 53d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, do, in obedience thereto, respectfully submit to your Excellency a General Report of the Proceedings of the Board since their last Report.

And first we beg to state, that the respective School-houses and premises, in cases where the Commissioners have funds under their control applicable thereto, have been by such expenditure, as from time to time became necessary, kept by us in a substantial and satisfactory state of repair, and that, with the exception of the painting and cleansing usually required during the vacations, we do not at present anticipate any very considerable outlay on those houses. We should also state, that the School-houses are kept by us regularly insured against fire. The house at Banagher, however, forms an exception to the other Royal School-houses; it is at present held under lease by this Board at a rent very far beyond its value, and although several attempts at a more equitable arrangement as to rent have been made, none has as yet been successful. There is, however, a strong probability of an early termination of the lease, when some steps may be adopted which will lead to a more satisfactory result.

The condition of the various Diocesan School-houses, so frequently adverted to in former Reports from this Board, is, we feel obliged to state, becoming daily more unsatisfactory, in consequence of want of funds for their support and repair; and we beg respectfully to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that unless some arrangement be made by which such funds can be procured, the Diocesan School-houses, with one or two exceptions, will speedily become totally dilapidated and useless.

The periodical Returns furnished to us by the Masters of the respective Schools show that a more general and extended course of instruction has been adopted by many of them. And we beg to report to your Excellency, that in the course prescribed by us to be read by Candidates for Royal Scholarships (which are attainable solely as the results of Competitive Examinations, and can only be retained by continuous merit and success during the entire of the undergraduate course in College), we have made such alterations as to the mode of examination, and also by the introduction of a critical examination in the works of some

of the best English authors, as well as in the French language, as will, we believe, be attended with future benefit. The late Report of the Examiners of the Candidates for these Scholarships, which forms a very important element in guiding us to the selection of the successful Candidates, stated, that the answering of some was deserving of "special commendation," and that the result of the examination in French, then for the first time introduced, had been satisfactory.

And we beg to submit to your Excellency a list of the names of the Scholars, and the amounts payable to them respectively:

On the Armagh Royal School Foundation—

S. Anderson	£.35	per annum.
W. C. Eades	25	,,
T. B. Tracey	50	,,
W. P. Robinson	20	,,
J. Boxwell	50	,,
W. H. Rice	30	,,
T. J. Jones	20	,,
W. M'Kean	20	,,

On the Dungannon Royal School Foundation—

W. E. Foy	£. 50	per annum.
J. W. Chambers	50	,,
J. Rowley	50	,,
C. Twigg	50	,,
J. Cluff	50	,,

On the Enniskillen Royal School Foundation—

J. W. Quintin	£. 50	per annum.
T. W. Carson	50	,,
F. F. Flynn	50	,,
R. Irvine	50	,,
J. Read	30	,,
S. Armstrong	50	,,
T. Allingham	50	,,
H. L. Smith	30	,,
D. E. C. Dickson	20	,,

Foundation Scholars—

W. Quintin	£. 20	per annum.
T. Bradford	20	,,
J. J. Beatty	20	,,
D. Murphy	20	,,

As regards the various Royal and other Endowed Schools connected with this Board, no very material alteration has been reported to us in the numbers of pupils in any of the Schools, with the exception of the Royal School of Raphoe, which, from having been for a long series of years almost wholly unattended, has now, notwithstanding its very remote locality, attained, under the charge of its present master, such a degree of popularity, that, notwithstanding the expenditure of all the means available for that purpose by this Board, and of a very large personal outlay by the master on the buildings, he has been compelled to decline receiving several pupils.

Beyond the subjects already herein set forth, we do not feel that any particular circumstances call for notice to your Excellency.

And

And we beg to state, that our Secretary has notified to us that he has prepared and furnished from time to time to the Royal Commission on Endowed Schools all such Schedules, Tables, Reports, Copies of Documents, and other information, as has been required of him; and has also given his personal attendance before the Commissioners on several occasions, independently of the examinations in their public Courts.

All which we respectfully submit to your Excellency as our Report.

(signed) MAZIERE BRADY, C. (L.S.)
F. BLACKBURNE. (L.S.)
ROBERT SHAW. (L.S.)
ACHESON LYLE. (L.S.)
RICHARD MACDONNELL. (L.S.)
J. G. PORTER. (L.S.)

Clare-street,
28 April 1857.

Wm. Cotter Kyle, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
Secretary.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in *Ireland*, for the Year 1856–7.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1857.

204—Sess. 2.

Under 1 *oz.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,

IRELAND,

FOR

1856,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 5TH AND 6TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 106.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

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REPORT

OF THE

FISHERY COMMISSIONERS, IRELAND,

FOR 1856.

To His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

The Commissioners for administering the Fishery Laws for Ireland beg to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Inspecting Commissioners for the year 1856, which gives in detail much general and useful information.

The Sea Fishery still continues, as noticed in our last Report, in a languid and depressed state; and except where railways and steam vessels afford facilities for the safe and speedy transmission of fish to market, the Coast Fisheries are not worked with that energy and vigour which might be expected from the amply remunerative prices afforded by the Dublin and other markets. The Salmon Fisheries are steadily increasing in value; and in most cases are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The Reports from the Boards of Conservators will be found in the Appendix, by which it will be perceived that the working of the Fishery Laws has occupied considerable care and attention. But we would here recommend, as we did in our last, a consolidation of the six Fishery Acts into one; not with a view of affecting or altering the principle contained in the Acts; but for the purpose of rendering that plain and palpable which is at present couched in obscure and ambiguous terms; and also to obviate the necessity of referring to six Acts, through which the legislation on fisheries has scattered that which might, with great convenience, be condensed and simplified into one.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

R. GRIFFITH.
J. RADCLIFF.
J. G. M'KERLIE.
J. REDMOND BARRY, } *Inspecting Commissioners of*
W. J. FFENNELL, } *Fisheries in Ireland.*

Edward Hornsby, *Secretary.*

Department of Fisheries, Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 31st March, 1857.

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners for 1856.

Sea Fisheries.—We are unable to extract from the Returns of thirty-eight officers of the Coast Guard department, for the present year, much more than a confirmation of those opinions expressed in our Reports for the last three years: that, as the revision of the registry of boats and men progressed, the extraordinary diminution of numbers would be exhibited more clearly.

The general growth of prosperity in the agricultural districts, and the increasing demand for farm labourers, at remunerative wages, easily accounts for the indisposition which prevails, even upon the most favourable parts of the coast, to continue an uncertain pursuit, which, to the class of half fishermen, yielded but a precarious livelihood in the best of times, so that in a very short time we may expect to see a fishery only from some of the important towns upon the coast; and, even there, upon a very reduced scale.

We have seldom noticed a more desponding tone than prevails through the Coast Guard Reports. It would appear that, in most places, the season has been extremely unproductive, and the fishery establishment on the decline.

The great demand for fish in the metropolis has, in addition to the fact that the boats in its vicinity are generally owned by persons of good means, enabled the officer in the district of Dublin to furnish more cheering answers to the first three queries, as to the condition and success of the fishery establishment; but, *even there*, the number of boats of all classes has been reduced from 399 to 215, and the number of men from 1,613 to 705, and of boys from 182 to 83. On the north shore of Dublin bay, including Howth, Malahide, and Dundalk, the diminution is even greater, and the prospects less prosperous. At Newcastle there is some indication of slight improvement, but the boats and gear are said to be in bad condition, and the season unproductive. In the district of Killala the number of boats has been reduced from 787, with 4,749 men and 64 boys, to 146 boats, with 1,022 men and 9 boys.

The Schedule of Coast Guard Returns through the coast will, if referred to, be found, in most cases, to exhibit a depression to such an extent, that we can only account for the fair supply of fish in the Dublin markets by the increased facilities for transport by rail to that city. From Galway we are furnished with the first hopeful statements. The intelligent officer of that district tells us that the condition of the fishery establishment is good, and greatly superior to 1844 in almost every respect. The increase of vessels is more than apparent; and that, although the herring fishery had failed last year, there never has been a larger quantity of round fish taken. He strongly urges the necessity for enforcing the bye-law interdicting the interference of the trawler while the herrings are being taken.

Galway has been the head-quarters of the two fishing companies—the London and West of Ireland, and the Royal Irish. We have had much satisfaction recently in examining both establishments. The very capacious stores of the London and West of Ireland Company were supplied with an abundant stock of every material for carrying on a most extensive fishery. With a staff of most intelligent gentlemen, there appeared no deficiency of every requisite for an extensive trade. On the 27th January they had six boats, of which five were well vessels; they were expecting the arrival of a steamer and five sailing vessels. The trawl net has heretofore been their chief source of supply; but they have provided every other modern means of fishing by lines and nets. Their nets, upon a very large scale, were being manufactured at the "Claddagh Piscatorial Schools;" and it was gratifying to see that the quality could not be surpassed anywhere.

Notwithstanding the character that the fishermen of the Claddagh have formerly had, it is impossible to imagine any thing more creditable or praiseworthy than their general conduct has been.

Since the establishment of the two companies several men and boys have been employed in the vessels of both, and their general conduct and demeanour have been most unexceptionable. They have the good sense to see the great advantage of having wealthy employers, able to furnish them with all the necessary appliances for fishing; and while some of the imported crews from England were neither remarkable for their habits of temperance or subordination, the conduct of the native fishermen was admitted to have been most industrious and exemplary. The London Company were, at that time, confined exclusively to the supply of the Dublin market. The train prices for conveyance by the Midland Great Western line were 30*s.* per ton, for coarse, and 70*s.* per ton, for finer fish, such as soles, brit, turbot, and doreys, if under 5 cwt.; if over that quantity, 50*s.* per ton.

The company had adopted every ingenious contrivance, such as boxes, perforated for transporting the fish alive, which, however, they found too heavy, and returned to wicker baskets.

The Royal Irish Company have also a commodious concern, upon a less expensive scale. Eight out of eleven of their vessels were at full work in January; and they have since then furnished us with a detailed report of their proceedings, which will be found in the Appendix.

Galway, as a place of general trade, is said to have fallen back very much, if one may judge of its exports, for the last year, contrasted with those of 1846.

	1846.		1856.
Oats,	31,200 quarters.	Oats,	24,490 quarters.
Barley,	2,600 ,,	Barley,	840 ,,
Wheat,	3,402 ,,	Wheat,	nil
Flour,	2,200 cwt.	Flour,	nil
Oatmeal,	18,993 cwt.	Oatmeal,	1,820 ,,

The Claddagh fleet is deplorably diminished, sunk very low in numbers, but in fair condition.

Bantry District.—From the officer of this district we receive very unfavourable accounts of the state of the fishery:—

"The condition of the fishery establishment very unfavourable. Boats and gear in bad condition, and no sign whatever of improvement. No regular fishermen in the district, only the peasants, who take fish for their own use. The bay, at about the fall of the year, abounds in fish, generally, but not the slightest energy or exertion is used to take them by any person."

The same gentleman states that the salmon fisheries in his district have not improved; and that there are no bag nets, or any other new mode of taking salmon.

Another gentleman, from whom we have more than once received correct accounts of the fishery in this important locality, and who resides in Bantry, states:—

"There are four seines, all in fine order, and amply serviceable for all ordinary draughts; they belong to men of moderate means; and I learn from a seine owner, that the past season is deemed to have given a satisfactory return to all engaged in it—owners as well as men.

"The herrings taken, though small, and therefore of less value, realized very high prices, owing to the active demand for all kinds of fish.

"I need hardly tell you that seine fishing, at Bantry, is much narrowed to what it used to be, as much from shortness of hands, as from its being deemed an unprofitable business, being so very precarious.

"No sprats have been taken, nor has there been much done in line fishing.

"Trammels have had but ill success, owing, it is said, to the

absence of sprats, and the fry on which hake subsist; but as this fishery is followed here by men who make it secondary to their farm business, it is a less subject of regret.

"Trawling has been rather profitably pursued here up to, and for a week or two after, Christmas. The chief produce, sole, finds a good market at Cork.

"Scallops are being taken so near as the basin within Whiddy, by dredging, and bring 9s. the hundred here, for sale at Cork or elsewhere.

"In short, fish shares in the advance that attends every product of hand labour.

"You can hardly have failed to note the improved habits in their calling of the fishing people that remain, a disposition gaining on them of finding something in their way to do continuously through the year, instead of lounging idly during the winter, full half the year."

Kinsale District.—The officer of this district states that the number of boats employed, as well as of men, are diminished, and are in much the same condition regarding gear; but that there is a sign of improvement in the hookers only: that the year has been better in small fish, and that it is very difficult to have the Registry perfect, being disliked by the fishermen, who avoid it as much as possible.

From other sources we have ascertained that nearly 2,000 tons of sprats were taken this year at Kinsale, and far up the Bandon river. It is rather a remarkable fact that a large portion of this valuable fish was taken in that immediate locality, where the parties interested in the salmon fishery of the river Bandon would have restrained altogether the use of any nets during the close season; but where, after a deliberate inquiry, the Commissioners refused to sanction the restraint.

Mr. Dawson, extensively engaged in the fishery, states that last year's fishing did not exceed an average take, but they got better prices. Owing to bad weather during the first three months of this year, the herring season was not productive. In 1856 the mackerel season commenced early in April, and continued to the second week in July, *a long and productive season.* One of his boats, having an extra number of nets, took 9,000 in one night, the greatest number ever heard of being taken in drift nets.

The hake season, on the whole, was poor.

14th February last, he states—

"We are now at the herrings again; two of my boats brought in yesterday 12,000 for one, and 10,000 for the other. If the weather be at all moderate I think we could load a few of your Dublin boats. About 80,000 of our herrings are in your market (Dublin) to-day, bought here at 40s. per thousand. I am now planking the largest hooker I know of; she is 47 feet keel, 16 beam, and 11½ deep, intended for the mackerel fishery: she will be hooker rigged and open, using a train of nets reaching *three Irish miles.*"

Dungarvan:—

"Here there are not more than twenty occasionally sea-going boats, very badly found. No fishermen, but some old men who are with their families mostly in the poorhouse while the boats are ashore, that is always except in very fine weather. They are all old and badly clad, and the boats scarcely seaworthy. The famine years destroyed our boats, the owners, the fishermen, and the consumers of the fish. There are, in Abbeyside, eleven boats, sea-going, but not well found. Those men are old, but do not resort to the workhouse, though they can only go to sea in fine weather. Out of Ring and Ballinagaul there are eleven sea-going boats. Men, young and able, better off than either Dungarvan or Abbeyside men. Boats not well found, and never were.

"If we get the railroad through Dungarvan to Waterford, the fishery here will be well worth looking after for the Welsh markets."

This information comes from a most respectable resident of Dungarvan.

Oyster Fisheries.—The increasing demand for oysters, and the difficulty of procuring supplies from the public beds within harbours or estuaries, still exist, and the complaints of great exhaustion are still general. It must continue to be felt unless some decided measures are taken to prevent overworking, and the destruction of the brood and young fish. We have, upon every occasion where an opportunity was afforded, explained to complaining parties, or at public meetings, the perfect sufficiency of the existing laws to afford a remedy, and our readiness to attend to any communications formally made by parties interested; but, unfortunately, what is everybody's business is generally neglected, and parties suppose that those desultory communications, unaccompanied by any specific proposition, should be immediately attended to. We have frequently pointed out the ample powers which exist under the statutes to renovate our exhausted oyster fisheries; and we now refer to the several sections of the Acts bearing on the question:—5th & 6th Vic., cap. 106, secs. 11, 12, 32, 36; 7th & 8th Vic., cap. 108; secs. 5 & 6, power to Commissioners to suspend fishing; 8th & 9th Vic, cap. 108, secs. 16, 17, & 18, power to make beds; sec. 19, power to dredge during part of close season; sec. 20, Commissioners to make bye-laws; sec. 21, proprietors of beds may appoint water-bailiffs; 13th & 14th Vic., cap. 88, sec. 41, further power to make oyster beds, either above or below level of low-water mark of spring tides; sec. 42, penalty for stealing oysters.

It is hardly reasonable to expect that a public department, very limited in its extent, can do more than give immediate attention to suggestions from parties locally interested. It is quite true, however, that such parties have, in many instances, been found, from a mistaken notion of good feeling, unwilling to curtail, temporarily, the very poor sources of occupation in those places where the work of destruction progresses; and they will neither seek for, or sanction, the only remedy that can be applied. We have found this to be the case in Lough Swilly, and Lough Foyle, where at present there is scarcely an oyster worth taking to be found.

The most important, and most perfectly legitimate, oyster fishery which has existed upon our shores, is from the port of Arklow. It is the nearest point to those great and nearly inexhaustible sources of supply, furnished by the great sea banks between Wicklow Head and Wexford. The oyster fishery has, for many years back, been, for a portion of the year, the chief support of the fishermen at Arklow. In 1836, on an inquiry held by the Commissioners of Inquiry, it was stated by several witnesses, that they generally followed the oysters, when not more profitably engaged, after the herrings; they were at that time quite regardless of the close time, and worked away from January till September, making for themselves a close season of four months, from September to January, during which time they never dredged on *the home banks.* It was stated that thirty years before that time, that is, in 1806, it was thought the beds would be exhausted, and further restrictions were recommended but not adopted; and yet the quantity was stated to have rather increased.

The period of rest was fixed by the people, by common consent; and it was then stated that "nobody desired for more, or ever broke the regulation." Their principal trade was with Beaumaris, in Anglesea, where they laid the oysters on banks, from whence they drew supplies, for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, at those periods when they are in good season, and most in demand.

This, in some degree, accounts for the extraordinary time fixed by them for close season; the old four months, established by law, being from the 1st May to 1st September, which period they had included in their open season, probably because the weather was then more favourable for dredging; and the object being to form layings at Beaumaris, the mischief done to the brood by dredging, during the summer months, was, as they believed, more than countervailed by the prices which they obtained for the fish in the English markets, where the habit of exposing oysters for sale during the summer, and for consumption, has, for a long time, prevailed.

The trade to Beaumaris was greatly checked by a severe frost in the winter of 1840, and very soon after a new traffic sprung up, by the arrival, annually, of cutters from the great oyster fisheries on the coasts of Kent and Essex, for the purchase of stock to supply these beds.

In the spring of 1843 not less than £8,000 was paid by those new customers; but between that and 1846 it was found that the severe gales of east wind, in the month of April, very much affected the trade, by preventing either dredging or transhipment; and the parties accordingly called upon the Board to exercise the powers given to them by the 8th & 9th Vic., cap. 108, sec. 19, by extending the permission to take oysters for brood to the whole of the month of May; and a

meeting was accordingly held on the 27th March, 1846, at Arklow, when evidence, very important and interesting, was given as to the expediency of extending the open time for *stocking only*.

We beg to refer, especially, to this evidence, which will be found in the Appendix to the Seventeenth Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, page 268, containing not only ample reasons for the extension, but much valuable matter relating to the oyster fisheries, from very experienced persons.

This traffic continued for several years without interruption, the Board having assented to the extension, by an order, bearing date, 6th May, 1846; but the people of Arklow, not satisfied with the prices which they received from the English buyers, and finding that it would be more profitable to return to the old trade of layings at Beaumaris, have, for some years, followed that course, till 1856, when, unfortunately, they came within the pale of a new and stringent regulation, then recently established, under an Act passed 18th & 19th Vic., cap. 101, for the more effectual enforcement of the law commonly called the French Convention Act, 6th & 7th Vic., cap. 79, from the operation of which Ireland was especially excepted, by an order in Council, of the 23rd August, 1843. In the month of May, 1856, several cargoes of oysters were sent to Beaumaris for layings, under the authority given by the Commissioners in 1846; but towards the close of that month three cargoes arrived, which were sent by persons of the name of Doyle, Colvin, and Kearney, from Arklow, and immediately seized by the officer of customs, and destroyed, to the great loss of these persons; who, having been for several years acting under the authority of our Board, which, in this instance, was wholly disregarded by the authorities at Beaumaris, have applied to us for redress, by a memorial, dated 18th June, 1856; which, after having received the Report of the Inspecting Commander of Arklow, 20th June, 1856, we transmitted to the Board of Trade, on the 14th of August following; but we have reason to believe that the parties have had no redress; and having received no instructions for the future, we judged it prudent to recommend the people of Arklow to discontinue the practice of sending oysters to Beaumaris in May, which has been a very great loss to them, as well as to the country in general.

Cultivation of Oysters.—There is no subject connected with our department which we consider more important, or more under the control of the authorities, than the oyster fisheries; and we have directed our attention especially to the question, with a view to the concentration of such information as may aid us in recommending either restrictive regulations, where oysters do exist, or a judicious system of culture in those places where it is necessary to produce a stock by artificial layings.

The best information which we have been enabled to procure, is to be found in the 4th vol. of "Pennant's Zoology," from which we extract as follows, page 104:

"Stews, or layers of oysters, are formed in places which nature never allotted as habitations for them. Those near Colchester have been long famous; at present there are others, that at least rival the former, near the mouth of the Thames. The oysters, or their spats, are brought to convenient places, where they improve in taste or size. It is an error to suppose that the fine green observed in oysters taken from artificial beds is owing to copperas, it being notorious how destructive the substance, or the solution of it, is to all fish. I cannot give a better account of the cause, or of the whole treatment of oysters, than what is preserved in the learned Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society, from page 307 to 309.

"'In the month of May the oysters cast their spawn, which the dredgers call their spats. It is like to a drop of candle, and about the bigness of a halfpenny.

"'The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster shells, pieces of wood, and such like things, at the bottom of the sea, which they call clutch. It is probably conjectured that the spat, in twenty-four hours, begins to have a shell.

"'In the month of May, the dredgers, by the law of the Admiralty Court, have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever; when they have taken them, they quietly raise the male brood from the clutch with a knife, and then throw the clutch in again to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly spat that they cannot be safely severed from the clutch; in that case they are permitted to take the stone, or shell, &c., that the spat is upon, one shell having, many times, twenty spats.

"'After the month of May it is felony to carry away the clutch, and punishable to take any other oysters, unless it be those of size, that is to say, about the bigness of an half crown piece, or when the two shells, being shut, a fair shilling shall rattle between them.

"'The places where these oysters are chiefly taken, are Burnham, Malden, and Colchester, in Essex. This brood, and other oysters, they carry to the creeks of the sea, and then throw them into the channel, which they call their beds or layers, where they grow and fatten, and in two or three years the smallest brood will be good oysters.

"'The oysters, when the tide comes in, lie with their hollow shell downwards, when it goes out they turn on the other side; they remove not from their place, unless in cold weather, to cover themselves in the ouse.

"'There are great penalties, by the Admiralty Court, laid on those that fish out of those grounds which the Court appoints; or that destroy the clutch; or that take any oysters that are not of size; or that do not tread under feet, or throw upon the shore, a fish which they call a five-finger, resembling a spur rowel, because that fish gets into the oysters when they gape, and sucks them out. This fish is known as the "artereas graciales," or common sea star.

"'The oysters are sick after they have spat; but in June and July they begin to mend, and in August they are perfectly well. The male oyster is black sick, having a black substance in the fin; the female, white sick, as they term it, having a milky substance in the fin.'"

We add the following extract from the History of Rochester:—

"Great part of the inhabitants of Stroud, near Rochester, are supported by the fisheries, of which the oyster is most considerable. This is conducted by a company of free dredgers, established by prescription, but subject to the authority and government of the mayor and citizens of Rochester. In 1729 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the better management of this fishery, and for confirming the jurisdiction of the said mayor and citizens, and free dredgers.

"The mayor holds a Court of Admiralty every year, to make such regulations as shall be necessary for the well conducting this valuable branch of fishery. Seven years' apprenticeship entitles a person to the freedom of this company.

"The company frequently bring brood or spat from other parts, which they lay in this river, where they soon grow to maturity."

The trade in oysters may be made of vast importance to Ireland if judiciously conducted. £1,500 to £2,000 are sometimes paid for oyster spat, at Granville, on the French coast, by the fishers of Queensborough, on the Thames; and between £20,000 and £30,000 are annually returned to the small town of Gorey, in Jersey, for small oysters for stock and brood. We receive the most favourable accounts of the progress of the several layings for which the Commissioners have granted licences; and there is a very general disposition evinced to increase those establishments.

Many persons who have heretofore claimed a several right in oyster beds, but which they have so far neglected to preserve, as not only to have left their rights, as against the public, very questionable, and the grounds very bare of oysters, have applied for licences to the Commissioners, under the 17th section of the 8th & 9th Vic., cap. 108, as owners or occupiers of the land bordering on the sea or estuary, alleging that there is nothing in that section to prevent them from obtaining such licence, if there be no claim of a public right made. We have, in some such cases, held preliminary meetings of inquiry; and wherever we have seen any grounds for the claim of a public right, we have recommended the refusal of the licence, notwithstanding the nearly total exhaustion of the place.

Lobster Fisheries.—Among the advantages derived from the facility of transit by railway communication, has been a most unusually abundant supply of lobsters from Galway into the Dublin market. They are brought chiefly by Bianconi's cars, from Connemara to Galway, and thence by rail. They are generally sold alive, and in excellent condition. Complaints have been made that lobsters, much too small in size, are taken, and that there should be some limit. We observe, however, in "Pennant's Brit. Zoology," a letter from Scarborough, which we give, states "that lobsters only grow in size while their shells are in their soft state."

Pennant states, vol. iv., page 10:—

"The habitation of this species is in the clearest water, at the foot of rocks that impend over the sea.

"They begin to breed in the spring, and continue breeding most part of the summer. They propagate '*more humano*,' and are extremely prolific. Dr. Baxter says he counted 12,444 eggs under the tail, besides those that remained in the body unprotruded. They deposit their eggs in the sand, where they

are soon hatched. Lobsters change their crust annually. Previous to their putting off their old one they appear sick, languid, and restless. They totally acquire a new coat in a few days, but during the time that they remain defenceless they seek some very lonely place.

"It is also remarkable that lobsters and crabs will renew their claws, if by accident they are torn off; and it is certain they will grow again in a few weeks.

"They are very voracious animals, and feed on sea weeds, on garbage, and on all sorts of dead bodies."

Registry of Fishing Vessels and Men employed.—This important object is not yet so effectually attained through the whole coast as to enable us to furnish a summary which can be relied upon.

In the Appendix to our last Report, page 13, will be found the copy of a letter from Captain Lockyer, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Queenstown district, offering very judicious suggestions on the subject.

This gentleman, determined to follow up his views, and, if possible, to furnish accurate returns, issued, on the 10th of January last, a circular to all the officers of his district, of which the following is a copy:—

"The officers and chief boatmen in command of stations are requested to fill up, *correctly*, a form, similar to the one enclosed; and as the Inspecting Commander is anxious to furnish a *correct* and *faithful* report, showing the *actual* number of vessels registered, and the *actual* number of men and boys, *bonâ fide* fishermen, employed, and not an approximate or average; he requests that care may be taken on this occasion. The Reports hitherto furnished have not only been incorrect, but injurious, because they are laid before Parliament, and convey a wrong and untruthful impression. The Inspecting Commander, therefore, does not wish to send in a form filled up for form's sake, but desires, as nearly as possible, to send in a *correct account* of the vessels, boats, men, and boys; and he will feel obliged if the officers and chief boatmen will report their proceedings in detail, the steps they have taken to obtain this information, and any observations they may think desirable.

First Class.				Second Class.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.

"(Signed) W. N. Lockyer, I. C.

"January 10, 1857."

Captain Lockyer's answer to the eighth query, in reference to the Registry, is,—"Unavoidably imperfect, under existing circumstances."

No other answer could have been expected, inasmuch as no authority had been given to him to carry out the propositions contained in his letter of March 24, 1856.

It will be seen, however, that his last circular was attended to, at least in one instance.

Mr Stovin, the chief officer of the Crosshaven station of the Queenstown district, has kindly furnished us with the very interesting detailed return, which he sent in to the head of his district, which we now subjoin:—

A Return of Vessels, Boats, that get their living "*bonâ fide*" by Fishing, belonging to the "Crosshaven" Guard.

Registered Number. 1st Class, or Sail Boats.	Registered Number. 2nd Class, or Row Boats.	Name of Vessel or Boat.	Port or Place to which belonging.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner.	Description. Of Vessel, Boat; how Rigged.	Description. Mode of Fishing.	Number of Crew actually employed. Men.	Number of Crew actually employed. Boys.	Date of Registry.	No. of Certificate.
–	2nd,	Morning Star, .	Ring, .	2½	William Regan, .	Whale-boat, lug-sail,	Hand and long lines,	2	2	Feb. 22/54,	1015
–	Do.,	Brothers, . .	Do., .	2½	D. M'Donald, .	Yawl, lug-sail, .	Do., .	1	3	—	–

A Return of Vessels, Boats, that are used for Fishing occasionally (but do not get their living by it); at other times their Boats used for getting Sea-weed, Ferry-boats, &c.—"Crosshaven" Guard.

–	2nd,	Eliza,* . .	Ring, .	2	W. B. Warren, .	Whale-boat,	Hand and long lines,†			May 30/43,	381
–	Do.,	Mountain Maid,	Do., .	2	William Flynn, .	Yawl, .	Do., .			May 28/50,	974
–	Do.,	Mary, . .	Lough Beg,	2½	Patrick Sisk, .	Do., .	Do., .			May 8/43,	351
–	Do.,	Catherine, . .	Do., .	2½	Michael Neil, .	Do., .	Do., .			Do., .	352
–	Do.,	Mary, . .	Do., .	2½	Simon Murphy, .	Do., .	Do., .			Do., .	353
–	Do.,	Margaret, . .	Do., .	2½	C. Sisk, . .	Do., .	Do., .			Do., .	354
–	Do.,	Hanna, . .	Do., .	2½	Edward Slane, .	Do., .	Do., .			April 17/45,	672
–	Do.,	Linnet, . .	Do., .	2½	Dennis Nevil, .	Do., .	Do., .			May 8/43,	357
–	Do.,	Mary, . .	Seamount, .	2½	David Conway, .	Do., .	Do., .			May 1/43,	252
–	Do.,	Thomas, . .	Do., .	2¾	Dennis Daly, .	Do., .	Do., .			Do., .	253
–	Do.,	Ellen, . .	Do., .	2¾	Owen Murphy, .	Do., .	Do., .			Do , .	263
–	Do.,	Speedwell, . .	Do , .	2¾	William Flynn, .	Do., .	Do., .			Do., .	266
–	Do.,	Independent, .	Do , .	2½	Edward Keeley, .	Do., .	Do., .			August 8/44,	633
–	Do.,	Mary, . .	Do., .	2½	Maurice Power, .	Do., .	Do., .			March 31/51,	1039
–	Do.,	John, . .	Do., .	2	John Scannell, .	Do., .	Do., .			March 9/52,	1066
–	Do.,	Mary, . .	Do., .	2½	B. Dohany, .	Do., .	Do., .			Feb. 15/56,	1016
–	Do.,	Kate, . .	Do., .	2½	John Kieffe. .	Do., .	Do., .			May 3/51,	1049
–	Do.,	May Flower, .	Do., .	2½	Frederick Kielley,	Do., .	Do., .			Jan. 20/57,	1047
–	[illegible]	[illegible]	Crosshaven.	2½	[illegible]	Whale-boat.	Do., .			May [illegible]	[illegible]
–	Do.,	John, . .	Do., .	2	JeremiahQuinland,	Yawl, .	Do., .			Do., .	257
–	Do.,	Patrick, . .	Do., .	2½	James Keating, .	Do., .	Do., .			Sept. 12/46,	771
–	Do.,	Grampus,* . .	Do., .	2½	N. H. Hedder, .	Do., .	Do., .			July 22/47,	921
–	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do., .	2½	Edward Sisk. .	Do., .	Do., .			July 28/46,	[illegible]
–	Do.,	St. Patrick, .	Do., .	2½	Patrick Sweeney,	Do., .	Do., .			July 22/49,	963
–	Do.,	Success, . .	Do., .	2½	M. Fitzgerald, .	Do., .	Do., .			March 4/51,	865
–	Do.,	John, . .	Do., .	2	Patrick Payne, .	Do., .	Do., .			April 10/51,	1043
1st,	–	Jane, . .	Do., .	12	Thomas Drinan,	Hooker, gib, foresail & mainsail,	Do., .			Dec. 10/51,	1064
1st,	–	Ellen, . .	Do., .	6	Andrew Hart, .	Do , .	Do., .			May 1/43,	268
1st,	–	Sir William, .	Do., .	14	T. Caton, . .	Do., .	Do., .			Nov. 13/46,	900
1st,	–	St. Michael, .	Do., .	6	William Best, .	Do , .	Do., .			May 1/43,	267
–	2nd,	Star, . .	Do., .	2	T. Horigan, .	Whale-boat, lug, .	Do , .			July 26/52,	1078
–	Do.,	Mary Ann, .	Do., .	2	A. Hart, . .	Gig, lug, .	Do., .			Dec. 29/52,	1068
–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			March [illegible]	[illegible]
–	Do.,	Mary Ann, .	Do., .	2	Patrick Barry, .	Do , .	Do., .			Oct. 21/56,	1029
–	Do.,	Princess, . .	Ring, .	2½	William Regan, .	Whale-boat, lug, .	Do., .			Feb. 22/54,	1016

No established number; from three to five, as opportunities offer, from their neighbours.

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* Used for fishing for pleasure.

† Herring nets in the season.

Salmon Fisheries.—By reference to the reports received from the several Boards of Conservators for the year 1856, it will be seen that improvement in the Salmon Fisheries is steadily progressing. The quantity of fish captured has increased, and the value has become much enhanced by the extended accommodation afforded in transit to market through steam communication.

The Salmon Fisheries of Ireland have assumed an importance in the scale of the commercial resources of the country far beyond that which attached to them a few years since. They have become better appreciated, as a more systematic and provident spirit of industry has arisen; their worth has been ascertained; their management is better understood; and their protection more generally attended to. The prices recently obtained for the rights of fishing are evidences of the position which such property now holds in the market for profitable investment of capital. Nine thousand pounds have recently been given for the moiety of a Salmon Fishery in the West of Ireland, subject to a considerable head rent, and a lease of twenty-one years unexpired against the purchaser. This property was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. Two smaller fisheries were also sold in the West of Ireland—one for £5,000, and the other for £2,200. And in the South £10,000 have been paid, though the Fishery is subject to a head rent of £300 per annum. The prices obtained for these several or exclusive fisheries point to the conclusion which arises with regard to those enjoyed by the public in common, and who follow the pursuit as operative fishermen in the waters open to every subject in the realm, that they are commensurately realizing in their calling the benefits which spring from an organized system of protection; and we beg to call attention to the fact, that the latter interest is, in the aggregate, much larger than the former; exclusive fisheries being the exception only to the general rule in this country. And it is important, as well as highly gratifying, to know that the humble fishermen, who depend solely on the produce of the waters for a livelihood, share largely in the successful results of improved legislation.

The laws enacted for the protection of the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, and the government of the varied and conflicting interests involved in this industrial pursuit having now been fairly and practically tested, are admitted to be salutary in principle, requiring little alteration beyond a few matters of detail, which should be corrected to render the intention of the law more clear in expression, and to relieve it from doubt where obscurity of phrase may cause difficulty or contention in its correct interpretation; and, perhaps, some amendment to secure a more unexceptionable and uniform administration of its existing provisions. Further, it does not appear to us that much change is required, neither is it suggested or sought for by the country. However, a strong opinion is generally entertained that the present Six Acts in force should be consolidated, in doing which an opportunity would be afforded to correct the defects referred to, while, at the same time, much superfluous matter would be got rid of, accumulated in five Statutes, which it was found necessary to enact to render the general remedial Act, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, passed in 1842, efficient in its working. We have for some time felt that it would be most desirable thus to simplify and condense the Fishery Laws, and many who entertain the same views have urged us to recommend it: we have done so in a former report, and beg again to call attention to the subject, further experience of another year confirming the opinion then expressed; and we would add another consideration which we think is not unimportant, namely, that the clear understanding of the law should be made accessible to all, whether to those called upon to administer, or those called upon to obey, by removing the superfluous matter accumulated in six Statutes, five being amendments of the first, and which have become tedious to wade through, and difficult to encounter when endeavouring to follow a question through the mazes of repetitions and changes occupying, perhaps, several sections in different Acts, scattered through the whole, and so placed amongst the mass of various provisions, that all order or classification of subject is destroyed, always creating difficulty in comprehending the meaning of the law, and often causing obscurity and doubt.

Close and open Season.—Some changes have been made and come into operation in close and open season since our last report, and some applications are before the Board for inquiry and consideration; and although public opinion is still, to a certain extent, unsettled upon this point, we find, upon the whole, that practical experience has done much towards correcting extreme views, and that less discontent prevails. Perhaps there is no pursuit in which men engage more liable to jealous controversy than that of Salmon Fishing; and the question of close season, the most difficult to deal with of all those connected with the subject. The times varying when fish ascend the different rivers—the condition of the fish in the tideways in particular seasons, as compared with those in the fresh waters—the local position of the persons interested—all, with many other considerations, combine to perpetuate controversy on this point.

The desire to capture a few good fish amongst many bad ones, because they bring a high price, induces some to advocate early fishing, though in doing so they may know that many brood fish will be sacrificed; and on the other hand, persons located high up upon rivers seek to establish late fishing, because the fish will not ascend to them until the autumn floods induce them to move upwards to take possession of the spawning beds; and there are some who think it a hardship to be restrained in the highest sources and in small rivers, though the fish never reach them until the spawning time has set in, and when they are not in a fit condition for use; yet, as the inhabitants never see a fish except in the spawning season, they set up a claim, worthless though the article may be, and destructive to the general interests as their capture would prove. Hence it is that under such circumstances the onerous duty devolving upon the Commissioners of regulating the seasons must always be more or less embarrassing, because it may not always be expedient, while guarding the interests of the community at large, to adhere rigidly to the rule of repudiating such claims as may tend in the abstract to diminish, in some degree, the commercial produce of the fishery, when such a course would entirely overturn all chance of co-operation between upper and lower parties, and, consequently, interfere with the all-important object of winter protection, which, though a matter of police, and enjoined by the authority of the law, cannot, we believe, be effectively accomplished unless the voluntary aid of local influence be enlisted; and under such circumstances as we have referred to we would appeal to the more enlightened to discourage, by example and precept, the capture of spent and unspawned fish within those portions of the season when fishing is permitted, either at the commencement or the end, and for the release of which, uninjured, the law provides; and we are induced thus to call attention to this point, from a knowledge that much mischief arises from the systematic destruction of such fish during the periods of open season referred to, when it might without inconvenience, if there were a willingness to do so, be avoided; and we regret to be obliged to state, that last season there was an unusual quantity of spent fish destroyed during the latter part of February, and throughout the month of March, which, if allowed to return to the sea, would soon have replenished their wasted condition, and again ascended the rivers in prime condition and increased value.

We referred in our report for 1854, to the state of many rivers, though small comparatively, yet capable of producing much value, if individual interest were created in them sufficient to induce their protection and cultivation. Legislation would be necessary to accomplish this; and having before made the suggestion, we beg again to call attention to it, as we believe it to be a subject well worthy of attentive consideration, these rivers being at present a waste, capable of being converted into valuable sources of food and wealth, and of employment to many, and only requiring the enabling power through the medium of the Legislature to become so. Within the last two years France has for the first time, permitted the introduction of salmon from Great

Britain and Ireland into her markets, free of duty, thus increasing the demand for that article, in the production of which nature has secured to these countries a pre-eminence in this quarter of the globe, which it cannot be expected will be superseded by artificial means, however largely or successfully undertaken; and this consideration of increased demand for a natural production of the country should, we submit, be an additional inducement to turn such resources to the best account.

J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. J. Fennell,
Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries.

Dated at Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries, 31st March, 1857.

Report of a Tour in Scotland, between the 22nd August, and the 13th September, 1856, by J. Redmond Barry.

Sir,—The Board having approved of a proposition that I should visit some of the principal fishing stations and rivers of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining such general information in regard to the sea and river fisheries as may hereafter be useful in the performance of our duties as Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries, I proceeded to Glasgow on the 28th of August. I lost no time in seeking an interview with Mr. Thomas Anderson, of the Glasgow Fish Hall, having had an opportunity, on some occasions when he visited this country, of observing his great intelligence and experience in these subjects which constituted the great object of my visit. Mr. Anderson is an extensive fish merchant, whose opinion upon the use of the trawl-net has been quoted in my Report on the Devon Fisheries in 1852, pp. 16 and 17; he is the renter of a great salmon fishery in Ireland, and a member of a family extensively engaged in fisheries in several parts of Scotland.

I found him deeply engaged in the organization of a project for the establishment of "A Great West of Scotland Fishery Company," under the Limited Liabilities Act; and he kindly introduced me to the solicitors, and some other persons prominent in promoting the object, with whom I had some very instructive discussions, which greatly excited my surprise.

It is asserted as an inducement to the formation of this Company, that the condition of the western highlands and islands is any thing but prosperous, and continues to be "one of deep and painful interest to the gene-"ral public, not only from the rapid decrease of the for-"merly numerous and hardy population, but from the "increasing wretchedness of those who remain."

The cause of this is said to be the want of employment for the population, arising chiefly from the absence or imperfect application of capital; while it is stated, on the other hand, that the seas on the west coast of Scotland, are known to possess an "inexhaustible mine of wealth." Not only are they said to contain greater shoals of fish than those of any other country on the globe, but now to afford peculiar facilities for making them available.

This picture was so very like what I have for some time been familiar with nearer home, that it furnished me with a subject for deep reflection and close inquiry during my tour; and before I venture to offer any opinion upon the correctness of those most unaccountable statements, in a land of enterprise, I must be permitted to state the results of my inquiries in other places. It was, however, gratifying to learn that this effort at regeneration was warmly taken up by some of the leading nobility and gentry of the west coast, and that there existed the strongest reason to hope that so far as this project was concerned, the question of an effectual remedy would be fairly tested; and as the project includes all descriptions of fish and fishing, conveyance by steamers, the use of well vessels, and all other improved appliances, the preparation of cod-liver oil and of artificial manure, the supply of the fresh markets and the cure of surplus quantities, and is undertaken by practical men of business, whose avowed object is profit, it is earnestly to be hoped that the scheme may prove to be successful; and I have, since my return home, had much pleasure in furnishing Mr. Anderson with all the information possessed by our department, in return for his kind and useful aid while I was in Glasgow.

I endeavoured, in vain, to ascertain why, notwithstanding the enormous supplies of fish, not excepting herrings, that were to be found in the loughs and bays of the west coast, the great gathering of fishers should be found upon the shores of the North Sea, and I hesitated some time before I should determine whether to proceed east or west; but having recourse to the unerring guide furnished by the statistics in the last Report of the Commissioners of British Herring Fisheries, I found that while the quantity of fish taken and cured on the east coast, from the Orkneys to the Tweed, amounted to 625,056 barrels, the whole west coast, with all its bays, loughs, and islands, produced only 88,316 barrels. [See Schedule 3, p. 14, Report for Fishery, of 1855.]

I felt also that it was only proper, before I attempted any minute inquiry into the working of the Scotch system, that I should wait upon the official authorities at Edinburgh; and I accordingly proceeded there: and I am bound to declare that nothing could have been more kind or cordial than the reception which I met with from the Secretary, who readily furnished me with all the information I required, and placed me in communication with the principal executive officer, Mr Millar, the Inspector-General, the same gentleman to whom we are so much indebted for his co-operation in the formation of our fishery stations in 1847. It is but fair to state, that to the period of my colleague's visit to Scotland, in 1847, may be traced the foundation of a cordial intercourse between the superintending departments of both countries. The friendly demonstrations made by him were most kindly responded to by Sir Thomas Dick Lawder; and his successor, the Hon Mr. Primrose, has upon all occasions evinced dispositions not less friendly, and seems to appreciate fully the advantages to our common country of a continued friendly intercourse between the two departments.

The practical benefits of those feelings have been fully illustrated in events which I shall have occasion to refer to hereafter, and I do earnestly hope that very important results to our countrymen will arise from this *holy league*, so different from what I can remember.

Having learned at the Office of Fisheries that communications had been received from Dunbar, near the entrance of the Forth, announcing that a prosperous herring fishery was then going on, and that some complaints had been made of outrages committed on the nets and persons of some Irish fishers, I lost no time in going there, on the 30th August, and to my great surprise and gratification, I found that not less than thirty-two Arklow vessels, viz., twenty-six fishing boats, and six trading purchasing vessels, had exhibited that spirit of enterprise so desirable, by following the herrings to the east coast of Scotland, nothing daunted by the failure of the East of Ireland Herring Fishery, in the preceding summer. There were also ten Skerries vessels buying and curing in bulk. Some of the Arklow boats had returned home, in consequence of injuries sustained in their nets and buoys, which they attributed chiefly to the fishers from the Fife Coast. They admitted that the Dunbar people were most friendly, and that the authorities of the place had done every thing that was possible to afford them protection and redress.

The number of boats fishing from Dunbar, North Berwick, and Eymouth, was not less than 500; and, considering that the fishing is all at night, it may be well imagined, with miles upon miles of netting, how hard it is to preserve order and to prevent collision. I was rather surprised to find that none of the Cornish or Manx boats, that had been equally unsuccessful upon our coast in the summer fishery, were to be found at Dunbar, and one foreign vessel only, from Ostend, came to purchase and cure in bulk. I had several interviews with Mr. Robert M'Intosh, the harbour master, and Mr. Ritchie, the town clerk: both admitted that the general conduct and demeanour of the Irish fishers was most unexceptionable, and that the aggressions were generally committed by Fife men. The harbour affairs of Dunbar are managed under a local Act, 11th and

12th Vic., cap 122, and tolls are levied amounting to 12*s.* 10*d.* per boat, for what is termed tithe. A considerable addition was made to the harbour by the Fishery Board, but it seems to be quite insufficient to accommodate the vast fleet of fishing boats occasionally resorting to it. The importance of the trade may be judged from the facts, that within the three days preceding my visit not less than 1,200 tons of fresh herrings, equal to 8,400 barrels, and not worth less than as many pounds, had been conveyed by the railway to Edinburgh.

Dunbar is under the superintendence of the officer of the Eymouth station, who frequently visits it; and on a representation of the facts, the "Locust" steamer, in the service of the Fishery Board, was immediately sent there to afford her assistance in the preservation of order. Upon the whole, the Irish fishers had reason to be satisfied with the result of their trip; and the move which has upon this occasion been made in their behalf is, I trust, likely to insure them a more peaceable reception next year. They have found their way through the Forth and Clyde canal, which is sufficiently deep to admit of vessels drawing 8½ feet of water.

The distance from Frith to Frith is thirty-five miles, the time occupied is about two days, and the tolls and cost of horse for each of the boats is about £4. The tolls charged on herrings brought through either way are reduced lately to 2*s.* 11*d.* per ton; but our people generally find it their interest to sell on the spot, and thus does fish captured by Irish adventurers swell the columns of the Scotch reports. I consider this canal of infinite value to our Irish fishers who have the enterprise to follow their game: without it they should either go through the Caledonian canal, or round through the Pentland Frith, which was the course taken by the first boats that attempted this fishery. I could not help deploring the great difference in appearance between the Scotch boats and those of our poor countrymen, the great superiority both in construction and outfit is quite obvious. The best that I saw were the Newhaven boats, and with a view to obtaining information on that very important point, I visited the place; there I saw them of all sizes, completed and at work, as well as in progress in the shipwright's yard. Having found out Mr. Robert Bernardo, a respectable boat builder, I ascertained the following particulars: the boats vary in size from 19 to 21 feet keel, about 25 feet aloft, 9 to 10 feet beam, and 4 to 5 feet deep; they are all what is termed clinker-built, and sharp both at stem and stern; they are light, and planked with ½-inch larch; the cost of the hull is from £18 to £20, if copper-fastened, about £2 more; with materials, they are under £30. They have two masts and lug sails. (*See accompanying drawing and estimate.*)

At Newhaven, where there are about 200 such boats, they are generally hauled up on the beach, when not at sea. It takes ten men to move them up or down. The crews generally consist of four men. The herring fishery is their great harvest, but they also fish with spilliards and long lines; and it is quite cheering to see the Newhaven fishwives at their doors either baiting the hooks or mending nets. The only fixed engines which they use are turbot nets of fine twine, seven inches from knot to knot, or fourteen inch mesh. They are generally seven meshes deep, about sixty fathoms long, with corks at top, and heavy stones fixed by loops about two fathoms asunder.

Such a thing as a trawling vessel is scarcely known in the Frith. This seems to me to be about the most prosperous fishing community I have ever seen. In their contiguity to Edinburgh, their orderly habits, great persevering industry, and the indefatigable co-operation of their women, all combined, one can easily find the causes of their success.

The shipwright whom I have before referred to, Mr. Robert Bernardo, would willingly take orders for the construction of any number of boats such as I have described; and I question very much whether any parties about to undertake the fishing trade could do better in this country. He is well supplied with seasoned materials, and the same scarcity of hands in the boat-building trade does not exist as upon the Irish coast.

After having visited the principal curing and herring smoking houses at Leith, in company with Mr. Millar, I determined to proceed northward, and reached Aberdeen on the 4th of September, having visited Montrose and Stonehaven. My intention was to have endeavoured to catch the Wick Fishery before it broke up, but the weather became very tempestuous; and finding that the several fleets of fishing boats to the southward of Aberdeen had nearly all closed their season, I went no farther north. The fishery was, generally considered, notwithstanding a great deficiency at Orkney, to have exceeded that of 1855, by fully 10,000 crans.

The agreements with the fishery crews generally terminate with the first week in September, and I was afforded an opportunity on the night of Friday, the 5th, of witnessing, at Stonehaven, a very joyous scene, when the several crews whose boats had gone away, were parting for their respective homes. I saw quite enough to impress me with the vast importance, the great magnitude of the herring fishery on the east coast of Scotland. It is quite evident that a great deal of excitement and anxiety prevails among persons interested in the trade, on the subject of the proposed abolition of the branding system, and consequent reduction of the Fishery Establishment. The subject being at present under the consideration of a Commission appointed by the Government, it would not be becoming in me to venture any opinion upon the expediency of relinquishing altogether the practice of branding; but I should not only fear that the absence of all superintendence would be highly prejudicial to the British fisheries, but would tend to diminish materially the hopes which I have formed of seeing the growing germ of an enterprising spirit on the part of our own east coast fishermen not checked in its bud. Notwithstanding the high standard of moral conduct which I am willing to recognise in our North British neighbours, I should be very unwilling to advise Irish fishermen to resort to many parts of the coast of Scotland, if the present establishment be extinguished.

The steady periodical resort of the great shoals of herrings to the east coast of Scotland, for the last fifteen years, goes far to contradict the general belief in the capricious migratory habits of that fish; but although they keep their ground upon the shores of the North Sea, they frequently vary their position, sometimes abounding on the shores of Caithness, and as far north as the Orkneys, and sometimes on the shores of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, and Haddington, and as far south as the Tweed. It is an object of great importance to the fishers to be made acquainted speedily with the most favourable localities. Along the whole east coast there are stationed intelligent officers, whose duty it is to communicate constantly with the head quarters at Edinburgh; and the facilities afforded by telegraph would enable the authorities there to inform us of the movements of the fish. That there is a cordial disposition to afford us every possible aid, I entertain no doubt; and I am sanguine in the hope that the example of last season would under such circumstances, and with confidence in due protection, induce many adventurers from our shores, notwithstanding the charge of "*indomitable indolence*," to participate in the great harvest of the Scotch herring fishery, and finally teach them habits which nothing but example and success can produce. Since my return from Scotland, I have learned that the Arklow men having brought home, clear of all expenses, not less than £8 a man, had resolved upon making a similar trial next season, and were already making preparations for improving their boats and gear; but even our poor fishermen can appreciate the advantages of the existence of a well-organized department, whose officers are instructed to do equal justice, and afford to them assistance, advice, and protection.

Cod and Ling Fishery.

This important branch of the trade is chiefly confined to the Orkneys, the Western, and the Shetland Isles; the quantity cured and dried in these places being 4,464 tons, while on all the other parts of Scotland it amounted only to 1,190 tons. The Shetland islands cure of the above quantity, 2,373 tons. No cod or ling appears to have been barrelled or cured in pickle on any part of the west coast or the islands, only upon the east coast, south of

Wick, and the whole quantity is only 6,316 barrels. The total export to Ireland last year of cod and ling was only 659 tons and 25 barrels; while the total export to Ireland of herrings was 93,569 barrels, and 2,746 crans in bulk, and the foreign export, for the same time, was—344,887 barrels of herrings, and 793 tons of dried cod and ling.

The comparatively small import of Scotch cod and ling into Ireland may be considered to indicate that our native production of that article was not inconsiderable; and it is a gratifying fact that we have produced the article largely, and, of late years, of a greatly improved quality; but prime fish of that sort is only used by the more independent classes, and there is a large import of Newfoundland fish, to the flavour of which our working classes appear to have become familiarized, though it is said to be only the refuse fish from that colony, after the prime stuff was selected for the continental markets. I much regretted having been obliged to close my tour without visiting some of the islands on the west and north coast; but having had to see some of the principal rivers before the salmon fishing season closed, I was obliged to defer to another time, or probably to leave to other hands, the further prosecution of those interesting inquiries.

Salmon Fisheries.

My first visit in connexion with this important object was to the establishment of Mr. John Anderson, Royal Fish Emporium, No. 106, George-street, Edinburgh. He is the brother of our Glasgow friend, very extensively engaged in the trade, and the renter of several large salmon fisheries. From him, as indeed from every person to whom I applied for information while in Scotland, I experienced the most courteous reception, and received the most candid and straightforward information. It is a fact deserving of being recorded, that without a single introduction, I found my official card a passport quite sufficient to secure for me everywhere the most correct information in reference to the object of my visit.

At the suggestion of Mr. Anderson, I first proceeded to Stirling, on the Forth, near which he rents a fishery from the Corporation of Stirling. He fishes it with draught nets, and with a cruive weir, evidently of great antiquity, about two miles above Stirling. I have seldom seen a more rude or primitive structure of its kind; the wall stretches across the whole breadth of the river, having but one taking aperture, and no free gap: however, high floods generally pass over it, and often make breaches; these casual occurrences, and the weekly open from sunset on Saturday to sunrise on Monday, furnish the only means during the fishing season for the passage of the fish. The quantity taken is small for so fine a river, but the quality uncommonly fine, and the size large, running as high in weight as 20 to 30 lbs. Mr. Anderson has about five miles of river, for which he pays a rent of £1,100 a-year, on lease for five years. He is bound to keep the weir in order.

The Forth is considered the third river in Scotland, in extent inferior only to the Tay and Clyde; it is said to be ninety miles from source to sea, and is supplied by some magnificent lakes in the West Highlands, and by several tributaries, especially the Allan and Teith. In Stirling the belief is that it is too closely fished. The fence months are from the 15th September, to the 1st February, which is the uniform time for all rivers north of the Tweed and Solway.

The net fishing is much more productive than the cruive. The Teith is the most important tributary of the Forth, and being the river upon which the celebrated Mr. Smith has furnished a model for salmon passes, at Deanston, I had great cause to regret my inability to visit that very interesting object. The Teith is said to be an unusually early river, and used formerly to open on the 10th December, but is now subject to the uniform season with the parent river. Most persons complain greatly of this, and would open earlier, and close not later than the 15th August, giving the remainder of the mouth to anglers in the upper waters, as an inducement to exercise their influence in preservation. The principle seems to be universally recognised in Scotland, that no quantum of stipendiary superintendence can equal the moral influence and united cordial exertions of the upper proprietors; and that if their valuable aid could be secured, the increased supply would, more than tenfold, compensate for the extension of time in the close of the season for rod fishing. The importance of this system of moral police is so fully appreciated, that several persons commercially interested in fishing with productive engines, talk very calmly of the expediency to permit angling all the year round, under certain restraints, using the artificial fly only, and, above all things, interdicting cross-lines or bait fishing, and increasing the penalties and precautions against having foul fish in possession.

From Stirling I proceeded to Perth; and if the beauties of the splendid Tay were not sufficient inducement, I was amply rewarded in the society of that intelligent and excellent gentleman, Mr. Robert Buist, who may almost be styled at present the father of the Scotch salmon fisheries, and from whose correspondence my colleague and I have derived so much pleasure and instruction. Mr. Buist and his son accompanied me to the breeding ponds at Stormonfield, about three miles above Perth, near the celebrated palace of Scone, on the Tay. This river, from its source in Argyleshire to the sea, is said to be over 100 miles in length, supplied by numerous lakes and tributaries, and is considered the queen of Scotch rivers. The very interesting object of artificial propagation, which has here been conducted in the utmost perfection, under the able direction of Mr. Buist, and of the resident manager, Mr. Marshall, occupied much of the time that I was enabled to afford to this locality.

The breeding ponds are about twenty miles from the estuary of the Tay, on the east side of the river, and thirty miles from the sea; they cover above two imperial acres of a flat inch or link, a few feet removed from the river, and supplied with water from the mill-lade of Stormonfield mills. Three hundred boxes were laid down in twenty-five parallel rows, each box partly filled with clean gravel and pebbles, and protected at both ends with zinc grating, to exclude trout and insects; filtering beds were formed at the head and foot of the rows, and a pond for the reception of the fry was constructed immediately below the hatching ground. The ground should be a tenacious soil, or if it be gravelly, it should be well puddled, which is expensive. In the close of November, 1853, and before Christmas, over 280,000 ova were deposited in the boxes taken from the spawning beds in the river. In the following April and May, the greater portion of the ova exhibited clear signs of life; in June they were transferred to the pond, the average size being about an inch and a-half in length; and then commenced the necessary process of feeding them with bruised or powdered boiled liver either of oxen or sheep, but on no account of pigs. They very soon become capable of deriving sustenance, and apparently great pleasure from food, which is regularly provided for them twice a day, and consumed voraciously. During the winter of 1854 they progressed favourably, though the weather was extremely severe, and their size increased to an average of three to four inches. In the close of May, the sluices were opened, and a large body of the fish, then evidently smolts or fry, took their departure for the Tay; a certain portion, amounting to over 1,000, having been previously marked, cutting off the lower dorsal fin; and between that and the following August, twenty-two only of the fish so marked have been captured, varying in weight as the time advanced, from 5 to 9 lbs. Great care must be taken to prevent the effects of frost; iron chafing grates with coals are used for the purpose during severe frost, and it becomes necessary sometimes to break holes in the ice to give air, and to allow for feeding.

This migration of smolts was in May, 1855, fish that had come to life in April, 1854; and in May, of 1856, some returned as salmon, 12 to 14½ lbs. It is however an extraordinary fact, that while this fish were returning of this weight, others of the same brood were going off as smolts of not an ounce weight, from six to eight inches long, having remained in the ponds as pars till the following Spring, when they first exhibited their changed coats and went off.

The migration of 1856 began early in May of this year: about 200 were marked with rings, and 500 were cut in the tail; the rings, of silver wire, were inserted in the fishy part of the tail, above the caudal fin, and must have caused great torture continuously to the animal: the smolts went off at about six inches long, two years old. The par were allowed to go out at fourteen months. About a score of those whose tails were cut, returned as grilse, but none of those that had been marked with rings. It is believed that they lose the rings as they increase in size, that supuration had been produced, and the fish injured. There were two instances only of marked fish of the Tay, having been taken in the Forth. This result has not been very encouraging, but the parties interested in the experiment are in no degree disheartened, they still persevere; and considering the great care bestowed on the undertaking, there is no doubt that although the very important practical results anticipated in the increase of the stock in rivers may not be fully realized, some very obscure and hitherto unaccountable features in the natural history of the fish are likely to be rendered more intelligible. No care or pains have been spared to give the experiment fair play; the only thing that seemed defective was the mode of marking the fish, which with rings I thought cruel, and by cutting the tail not likely to be distinguishable when the fish increased in size.

The gravel in the canals and boxes is frequently taken out and cleansed, in order to destroy the larvæ of the May-fly, which is very destructive.

The appetite of the little creatures greatly increases with their growth: they sometimes consume as much as a bullock's liver a day. Some remarkable facts have been proved which thoroughly reconcile the apparently conflicting theories of Shaw, of Drumlanrig, and Young, of Invershin, as to the periods when the smolts descend. It having been proved that, of the same brood some will appear to have attained the migratory maturity a full year earlier than others, and that there is, without any known cause, a marked difference in the sizes of fish of the same age. Mr. Peter Marshall, the superintendent of the Stormonfield ponds, is a most intelligent person; he would willingly undertake to train persons intended for a similar pursuit. After the emigration of the smolts in May last, it was determined to clear out and cleanse the ponds, when a large river trout was found absolutely gorged with young fry. I have met nobody who dissented from the opinion that they were among the most voracious destroyers of the young salmon.

The very interesting experiments at Stormonfield, though conducted on a scale of strict economy, have cost not less than £500, a very small sum indeed, when compared with the great national benefits likely to arise even from the solution of some mysterious points.

The fishings both in the Tay and Earn were greatly complained of while I was at Perth. Notwithstanding the removal of the fixed engines, the stock of fish does not seem to increase. The price on the 4th September, was 1*s.* 3*d.* for salmon, and 1*s.* 2*d.* for grilse.

In the Spey also the take was complained of, and the Duke of Richmond had wisely determined to close the river a fortnight before the termination of the season. Fishing terminated on the 1st September. Here is the benefit of concentrated control in an individual proprietor. It is true that although there are several proprietors upon the Tay, they generally act conjointly, and the affairs of the river are well managed. By a decision of the House of Lords, in 1817, stake nets were abolished within the bar of the river, and within two years the rental of the fishings increased from £5,000 to nearly £15,000, which they reached in 1820; but as other ingenious appliances for capture were introduced, they progressively declined, and in 1842, they were as low as £9,000; there is still a general feeling in favour of a curtailment for the first fifteen days in September, which many would add to the early part of the season. The fish is admitted to be not in prime condition in September. I left Perth, or rather Mr. Buist, with regret, having learnt more from him in a few hours than I ever did before in as many months.

Passing over my hurried visits to the North and South Esk, and the Dee, where I might, if time had permitted, have obtained much information, I come at once to the Tweed, said to be one of the most carefully managed, and yet the most rapidly declining rivers in Great Britain.

I arrived in Berwick on the 10th of September. My first visit was to Mr. William Paulen, forty-three years manager of the fisheries for the Berwick Shipping Company; from this intelligent gentleman I experienced the same ready disposition to afford me every information. He is a man of great experience, and his communications were deeply interesting.

I have for a long time very diffidently ventured to doubt the correctness of the theory which generally prevails, that smolts return the same year as grilse, having attained a most incredible increase in size and weight in a few months. The question was the first which I discussed with Mr. Paulen, and with Mr. Lillie, superintendent of the fisheries for the Corporation, and his statement was as follows:

In May, 1850, he marked several hundred smolts, averaging about four inches, and weighing about an ounce, before their departure to the sea. None returned that he could find that year. In July, 1851, two of the marked fish, which he could identify from the wires, returned, weighing respectively 4 lbs. and 4¼ lbs.; the wires had in this case been inserted in the tail, close to the fishy part. In 1855, he marked another batch of several hundred; none returned that year, but in the month of July of this year (1856), he got ONE only weighing 6½ lbs. He believes the smolts are always two years old before they migrate to the sea.

The season of the Tweed is from 14th February to 14th October, but fishing seldom commences before July, and the fish are quite good till middle of October.

Rod fishing is permitted to 7th of November. The salmon of the Tweed average through the season about 13 lbs.: in the commencement they are 8 lbs., in the end, 16 to 17. The price on the 11th September, was—salmon 15½*d.*; grilse, 14½*d.*; trout, 10*d.*

The grilse stated by Mr. Lillie to have returned in July, 1856, (22nd), weighing 6½ lbs. was produced to me by Mr. George Young, preserved in spirits; in this case the mark or ring had been inserted in the cover of the gills for the first time. No fish was marked in 1856. This fish came from the Duke of Roxborough's fishery.

The average take of fish for seven years, from 1845 to 1851, was in the following proportions for each thousand fish:—

February, half month,	22	July,	233
March,	56	August,	151
April,	88	September,	113
May,	128	October,	71
June,	138		1,000

Grilse, proportion of 1,000 fish—

May,	1	September,	154
June,	13	October,	53
July,	371		100
August,	408		

Average weight of salmon, for seven years—

	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
February,	8	1½	July,	12	10
March,	8	3½	August,	14	2½
April,	8	11½	September,	14	1½
May,	9	9	October,	15	11
June,	10	12½			

	lbs.	oz.
Average to end of June,	9	1½
July to October,	14	6

Average weight of grilse for seven years—

	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
May,	—		August,	5	2½
June,	3	7	September,	5	10½
July,	4	7½	October,	6	11

	lbs.	oz.
Average to end of June,	3	0
July to October,	5	8

In produce the fishery has fallen off considerably since 1846.

	Salmon.	Grilse.	Trout.
That year it was	17,877	39,506	38,679
In 1852,	5,808	28,902	—
In 1854,	15,299	16,739	32,645
In 1855,	6,329	13,952	23,786

In former years the fisheries of the Tweed used to produce an average of £20,000 a-year, and notwithstanding the high price of fish it is now scarcely worth £6,000. One-fifth of the gross rents is applied to upholding a police force for protection, but it is insufficient; the slaughter during the nights of the close season is dreadful; the breeding fish run up very far on the river to spawn. The Tweed is said to exceed 100 miles from source to sea, and to unwater nearly 1,700 miles of country. Its breadth for over twenty miles, as far as Kelso, is seldom under 400 feet; and it is very remarkable as a beautiful angling river, in the upper waters; but every means are resorted to, to destroy the fish on the spawning grounds—nets, rods, and leisters are all put in requisition for this purpose. A deadly feud seems to subsist between the upper and lower heritors; and the poachers, availing themselves of the want of union between those parties, and angry with the proprietors for exclusiveness, omit no opportunity of doing mischief.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell, superintendent of water-bailiffs, on the river, to whom I am indebted for much information, assured me that such was the state of warfare on the part of the poachers in the remote districts of the river, that it is not possible to procure lodgings for the water-bailiffs, and that they have been driven to the necessity of providing portable iron houses. Although this river is the subject of distinct regulation, 11th Geo. IV., cap. 34; and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 65, it appears to be in a more disjointed state than any of the rivers governed by the general laws.

Each of the two opposing parties contemplates the introduction of a new fishery bill next session. It is much to be hoped that some measure may be adopted calculated to produce a more harmonious state of things than at present exists, for on that every thing depends. The disunion and jealous feeling which subsists too often among the different classes of persons interested in a river, and not less the too stringent spirit of exclusiveness which sometimes prevails, will surely be found to generate a spirit of destructiveness fatal to the interests of all; this evil is felt most severely where individual or several rights are not clearly defined, nor distinguishable from those of the public.

In our Report of 1855, Appendix, p. 10, under the head of "Cultivation of Unproductive Fisheries," the Inspecting Commissioners expressed an opinion that new sources of wealth and amusement may be produced by the adoption of some plan for the concentration of scattered and undefined rights on small rivers, so as to give to some enterprising individual or collective body, an interest in doing that which no single individual concerned could effect. I did not omit to bear this subject in mind in my progress through Scotland, or to discuss the question with several of those very intelligent persons whom it was my good fortune to have met; and I rejoice to say that the idea met very general approval, and seems to some experienced persons to be very practicable; the great question is, how is it to be effected? The first step should be the clear ascertainment of the several rights of individuals and of the public in each of those rivers; the ascertainment, by means the most searching, of the value of each division, and a summary power either to sell the whole and to distribute the produce, or to form the whole body of owners into a joint-stock company, to manage the river as if owned by one person. No doubt there would be great opposition to such a measure from persons who have been heretofore encroaching upon their neighbours, and enjoying usurped rights, though of little value; there are many small rivers not at present yielding in the aggregate £50 a-year, which would, if judiciously managed by one hand, be worth ten times that sum; this is fully exemplified in some of the small rivers in the North of Scotland, owned by a single proprietor.

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

J. Redmond Barry.

E. Hornsby, Esq.,

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries,
29th September, 1856.

Appendix, No. 1.

Great Southern and Western Railway.

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

Salmon, 314 tons. Other kinds, 537 tons. Total, 851 tons.

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.

Return of quantity and description of Fish conveyed to Dublin from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1856, inclusive.

Description of Fish.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Salmon and turbot,	68	15	1
Lobsters,	121	0	0
Oysters,	206	0	0
Cod, hake, herrings, &c.,	487	15	0
Total,	883	10	1

Rates of Carriage of Fish.

Salmon and turbot,	3s. per cwt.
Lobsters,	1s. 8d. do.
Oysters,	29s. per ton.
Cod, hake, herrings, &c.,	1s. 6d. per cwt.

Great Southern and Western Railway.

Rates of Carriage of Fish between Dublin and the undermentioned Stations:—

Description of Fish.	Bagnalstown.	Wexford.	Waterford *via* Kilkenny.	Limerick Junction.	Limerick	Cork.	Killarney.	Cahir.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Salmon, packages up to 21 lbs.,	The ordinary parcel rates.							
Do. do. 22 lbs. to 56 lbs., each,	1 6	2 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 6	2 0
Do. do. 57 lbs. to 84 lbs., „	2 0	3 3	2 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	3 3	2 6
Do. do. 85 lbs. to 112 lbs., „	2 6	4 0	3 0	2 6	3 0	3 0	4 0	3 0
Do. quantities above 1 cwt., per cwt.,	2 6	4 0	3 0	2 6	3 0	3 0	4 0	3 0
Turbot, John dorey, soles, plaice, whiting, eels, shrimps, prawns, „	–	3 0	2 0	–	2 0	2 0	3 0	–
Lobsters, crabs, oysters, „	–	2 6	1 6	–	1 6	1 6	2 6	–
Herrings and inferior fish.	–	–	1 0	–	1 0	1 0	–	–

When the Rates per cwt. are applied, any portion of a quarter to be charged as one quarter.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

APPLICATIONS for BY-LAWS, RULES, &c., received by COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place.	Nature of Application.	Observations.
Coleraine District,	Change of season for pollen,	Not granted.
Ditto,	Change of season for salmon and trout,	Granted.
Ditto,	To fix a licence duty of £1 10s. on trammel set nets for trout,	Not granted.
Ballina District,	To reduce the size of meshes of nets,	Not granted.
Ballycastle District,	Change of season,	Granted.
Drogheda District,	Ditto,	Granted.
Letterkenny District,	Ditto,	Under consideration.
Lismore District,	Ditto,	Under consideration.
Drogheda District,	Increase of licence duties,	Not granted.
Ditto,	Division of district,	Ditto.
Belfast Lough,	To alter by-law of 25th October, 1854,	Granted.
Limerick District,	Extension of season for eel fishing,	Not granted.
Waterford Harbour,	To alter the by-law of 2nd March, 1852,	Not granted.
Kenmare River,	To prohibit trawling,	Not granted.
Donegal Bay,	Ditto,	Granted.
Waterford District,	Raising licence duties,	Granted.
Killarney District,	Ditto,	Granted.
Sligo District,	Raising licence duties on roads to £1,	Not granted.
Cork District,	Raising licence duties on cross-lines to £2, and on draft nets used in fresh water to £3,	Not granted.
Ditto,	To stop cross fishing until 1st May in each year,	Under consideration.
Ouvane River,	To reduce size of meshes of nets,	Application withdrawn.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LICENCES to form or plant OYSTER BEDS.

Licence granted to	Place.	Date.
William Foreman,	Ardbear Bay,	21st August, 1856.
Lord C. Clinton,	Berehaven, County Cork,	30th July, 1856.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1855. 1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Draft Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Rye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coptells.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	1855. Amount of Licence Duty. £ s. d.	1855. Per centage on Poor Law Valuation. £ s. d.	1856. Total Amount received for Licence Duties. £ s. d.	1855. Average No. employed.
1. Dublin,	179	1	–	8	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132 10 0	—	132 10 0	244
2. Wexford,	46	–	–	39	–	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	124 15 0	—	124 15 0	350
3. Waterford,	60	71	135	11	18	–	–	1	–	9	27	7	23	–	–	–	–	377 15 0	—	377 15 0	990
4. Lismore,	81	61	23	2	–	–	–	12	3	24	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	366 5 0	40 0 0	406 5 0	481
5. Cork,	135	18	–	45	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	223 0 0	—	223 0 0	476
6[1]. Skibbereen,	16	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	74
6[2]. Bantry,	3	–	–	10	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 10 0	—	28 10 0	83
6[3]. Kenmare,	37	–	–	11	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	75 10 0	—	75 10 0	175
7. Killarney,	64	8	2	48	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	171 10 0	—	171 10 0	408
8. Limerick,	196	42	25	63	–	–	10	44	41	27	–	13	199	–	–	–	–	817 15 0	—	817 15 0	1,650
9. Galway,	30	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	80
10[1]. Ballynakill,	22	–	–	12	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	61 0 0	—	61 0 0	101
10[2]. Bangor,	5	–	–	13	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	124
11. Ballina,	55	1	–	9	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	157 10 0	—	157 10 0	178
12. Sligo,	31	1	–	12	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	51 10 0	9 0 0	60 10 0	131
13. Ballyshannon,	50	1	–	9	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	6	–	–	21	–	–	190 0 0	72 0 0	262 0 0	177
14. Letterkenny,	19	–	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	6	–	54 0 0	—	54 0 0	105
15[1]. Londonderry,	31	19	–	46	32	–	3	17	–	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	394 10 0	4 5 7	398 15 7	668
15[2]. Coleraine,	26	5	–	30	–	221	–	10	–	–	–	4	–	–	21	–	–	244 0 0	84 17 0	328 17 0	605
16. Ballycastle,	12	–	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	160 15 0	—	160 15 0	150
17. Drogheda,	52	14	7	40	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	13	–	–	–	–	144 5 0	—	144 5 0	440

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Rods, . . 1 man.	Draft Nets, . . 6 men.	Bag Nets, . . 3 men.
Cross Lines, . . 2 men.	Draft Nets, . . 5 do.	Bag Nets, . . 4 do.
Snap Nets, . . 4 do.	Trammel Nets, . 2 do.	Fly Nets, . . 4 do.

APPENDIX, No. 3—*continued.*

APPLICATION to form or plant OYSTER BEDS.

Name.	Place.	Observations.
Lord Charles Clinton.	Berehaven, County Cork,	Granted.
Thomas Eccles,	Glengariffe Harbour,	Under consideration.
A. C. Lambert,	Killary Harbour,	Ditto.
Samuel Hodder,	Cork Harbour,	Ditto.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place affected by By-law, &c.	Nature of By-Law, Order, &c.	Date.
Limerick District, between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head,	Change of season,	30th July, 1856.
Belfast Lough,	Trawling not to commence before the 1st April, and to cease on 1st December; and trawl nets prohibited at all times within a straight line, drawn from Castle of Carrickfergus to Rockport,	16th February, 1857.
Donegal Bay,	Trawling prohibited, with certain limits,	Ditto.
Drogheda District,	Change of season,	15th December, 1856.
Coleraine District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Ballycastle District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Killarney District,	Raising of licence duties,	Ditto.
Waterford District,	Ditto,	Ditto.

MOUTHS of RIVERS defined.

Caragh. Spiddle.

No. 5.

CONSERVATORS in Ireland for the Years 1855 and 1856.

Number and Description of Licences sold in 1856.																	1856. Amount of Licence Duty.	1856. Per centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1856. Total Amount received for Licence Duties in 1856.	1856. Average Number employed.	Increase or Decrease between 1855 and 1856.			
1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5					Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	1	–	15	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	152 0 0	—	152 0 0	295	13 10 0	—	51	–
37	–	–	18	–	5	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125 5 0	—	125 5 0	224	0 10 0	—	1	–
6	75	15	11	15	1	–	1	–	9	20	6	22	–	–	–	–	378 0 0	—	378 0 0	595	0 5 0	—	5	–
38	82	17	1	–	–	–	13	–	23	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	378 15 0	20 0 0	418 15 0	498	19 10 0	—	15	–
182	21	–	20	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	251 0 0	—	251 0 0	502	28 0 0	—	26	–
18	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 10 0	—	28 10 0	82	2 16 0	—	8	
5	–	–	15	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 10 0	—	39 10 0	111	11 0 0	—	27	–
4	–	–	6	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	73 10 0	—	73 10 0	167	—	2 2 0	6	8
88	–	5	17	–	–	–	3	–	5	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	183 15 0	—	183 15 0	453	12 5 0	—	75	–
193	45	2	7	–	–	15	37	1	32	–	1	180	–	–	–	–	926 6 8	—	926 6 8	1 653	158 11 8	—	–	177
44	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	44 0 0	—	44 0 0	80	—	8 3 6	15	1
7	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71 10 0	—	71 10 0	132	10 10 0	—	22	
9	1	–	17	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	130 10 0	—	130 10 0	186	73 10 0	—	33	–
61	–	–	8	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	175 10 0	—	156 10 0	175	—	–	–	3
37	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	72 10 0	—	72 10 0	136	12 0 0	—	–	30
24	1	–	8	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	220 0 0	70 0 0	290 0 0	524	97 6 0	—	27	–
29	1	–	11	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	71 5 0	—	71 5 0	132	15 15 0	–	25	–
80	21	–	31	–	–	5	23	–	15	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	231 18 0	—	43 18 0	551	11 14 5	—	–	142
41	8	–	14	–	20	–	11	–	–	–	4	60	–	13	–	–	291 10 0	21 7 0	338 17 0	851	31 0 0	—	278	–
24	–	–	8	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	5	8	–	1	–	–	100 10 0	—	100 10 0	151	5 15 0	—	1	–
40	11	20	34	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	7	40	–	–	–	–	170 10 0	—	170 10 0	300	42 5 0	—	40	–

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets, . . 4 men.
Head-weirs, . . 1 man.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.
Gap, Eye, &c. . . 1 man.
Sweepers, . . 1 man.
Coghills, 1 man.
1 [illegible] Nets, 1 man.
[illegible] Nets, 1 [illegible]

Appendix,

Abstract of Statements from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries.	Whether the Take of Salmon in 1856 was more or less productive than in 1855.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the Captors.
1.—Dublin, . . .	A great improvement is visible. The salmon fisheries very much improved.	More productive.	1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb.
2.—Wexford, . . .	Satisfactory. The salmon fisheries have improved, and a good prospect.	The take of 1856 has been more productive than preceding year.	About 6d. per lb.
3.—Waterford, . . .	The upper waters well stocked with breeding salmon; the take of new fish in the harbour and tideway, moderate; in the fresh waters, great destruction of breeding fish before and since the season opened.	More productive.	From 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1d.
4.—Lismore, . . .	General state of the salmon fisheries is very good, and improving every season.	More productive.	About 1s. per lb.
5.—Cork, ...	A great improvement, and a further prospect; the run of spawning fish was much greater than any former year.	About the same.	About 1s. per lb.
6[1].—Skibbereen, . .	Improving; a little improvement.	More productive.	About 5d. per lb.
6[2].—Bantry, . . .	Good; the salmon fisheries have improved, and greater interest is taken in their protection and propagation.	The year 1856 was twice as much as preceding years, for the last ten.	4½d. to 5d. per lb.
6[3].—Kenmare, . . .	Much improved; progressively improving.	The take of fish much greater in 1856 than the preceding year.	About 6d. per lb.
7.—Killarney, . . .	About the same as last year; as far as the spring months are concerned, not improved; summer fishing very fair.	Not so good as the preceding year.	From 6d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
8.—Limerick, . . .	Very satisfactory; they have considerably improved, and exhibit unmistakeable indication of still further improvement.	Rather less productive in the take of spring fish, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, but considerably more productive in the take of summer fish; the summer fishing far surpassed the most sanguine expectations.	Not certain.
9.—Galway, . . .	In a most promising state; a great improvement, and every prospect of further improvement.	Last year has far exceeded many former years.	About 8d. per lb.
10[1].—Ballynakill, . .	A perceptible improvement since 1849, and every prospect of further improvement.	Considerably more productive.	About 6d. per lb.
10[2].—Bangor, . . .	Much improved, and very good prospect.	Much more.	From 4d. to 6d. per lb.
11.—Ballina, . . .	Last year's catch having been only very little better than preceding year, which was much under the average, could not say that there has been any improvement.	The take of fish in 1856, a little more productive.	About 4d. per lb.

No. 6.

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.	The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1856, as compared with preceding year of 1855.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Suggestions from Conservators.	Number of Water Bailiffs on an average employed.
Chiefly home consumption.	Considerable.	Greater.	Net fishing in upper waters to be prohibited by by-law, and to stop in tideway, on 1st July; a clause to be introduced into present Petty Sessions' Bill to award fines and penalties as provided by Fishery Acts.	—
Principally for exportation, ten to one exported.	Much greater.	Much greater.	Change in the close season, and prohibition of fine nets through the whole year, above certain points in the river.	About 11.
Principally for exportation.	Much the same.	Very considerable.	—	—
Almost exclusively for exportation.	About the same.	Never had so many breeding fish; the number in the rivers at present exceeds that known for years.	Extending the season for angling, and appropriating fines as directed by Fishery Acts.	34.
Chiefly for exportation.	Protection has been carried out as well as former years, but the payment of the expenses of fish passes has prevented as many bailiffs being employed as on former year.	Much greater.	Increase of licence duties on all engines to the maximum; and extend the season for angling.	8 to 10.
None for exportation.	The same.	Greater.	Further extension of season.	2.
Principally for exportation; not one in a hundred for home consumption.	Much greater.	Very large, and is thought much greater.	Fines and penalties should go to their original source, the protection of the fisheries.	4 in close season; 3 in open season.
Chiefly for exportation.	Much the same.	Much greater.	Alteration of season as regards rod fishing; the person using a rod should be licensed, and not the engine itself; and any person found fishing without licence in a river frequented by salmon should be liable to penalty.	13.
Almost exclusively for exportation.	Amount of protection about the same.	Greater.	—	41.
Chiefly for exportation; owing to the high price of spring fish very little is purchased for home consumption.	Much greater; the amount paid to water bailiffs in 1855, was £526 11s., and in 1856, £631 6s. 8d.	Considerably greater.	—	About 70 in the close season, and 50 in the open season.
Chiefly for exportation.	Much on the same average.	Much greater.	—	From 60 to 100.
About one half for exportation.	Protection equal to former year.	Much greater.	Fines and penalties to go to their original source, the protection of the fisheries.	51.
Nearly all for exportation.	More protection during last season than on any preceding season.	Much greater.	—	From 40 to 50.
Chiefly for exportation.	Much the same.	Much the same.	The Conservators refer to the various resolutions on the subject of required change in the meshes of nets.	About 250.

APPENDIX,

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries.	Whether the Take of Salmon in 1856 was more or less productive than in 1855.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the Captors.
12.—Sligo,	The inland fisheries improving to a great extent.	The take of fish in 1856, not so good.	Cannot say.
13.—Ballyshannon,	Appearance good; they have improved, and are likely to improve.	The year of 1856 was less productive.	About 5*d.* per lb.
14.—Letterkenny,	Rather improving; a good prospect.	About the same as preceding year.	About 8*d.* per lb.
15[1].—Londonderry,	Good; they have improved a little.	More.	About 6*d.* per lb.
15[2].—Coleraine,	This district is in good working order; the water bailiffs are attentive, and are well assisted by the Constabulary; the salmon fisheries are improved, and a good prospect of further improvement.	The year 1856 has been more productive than the former year.	From 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.
16.—Ballycastle,	They have improved on the whole, and expected to continue to do so.	More productive.	From 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.
17.—Drogheda,	Further improvement is expected from the increase of breeding fish observed in the spawning beds.	More productive.	About 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District in

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1. Dublin,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wexford,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford,	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
4. Lismore,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
5. Cork,	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	Tidal. 1 10 0 / Up. Waters. 2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[1]. Skibbereen,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[2]. Bantry,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[3]. Kenmare,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killarney,	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick,	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
9. Galway,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
10[1]. Ballynakill,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10[2]. Bangor,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Ballina,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Sligo,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
15[1]. Londonderry,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[2]. Coleraine,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
16. Ballycastle,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17. Drogheda,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0

No. 6—*continued.*

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland—*continued.*

Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.	The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1856, as compared with preceding year of 1855.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Suggestions from Conservators.	Number of Water Bailiffs on an average employed.
None purchased for exportation.	Good protection by the proprietors.	Much greater.	—	From 6 to 10.
Chiefly for exportation.	Protection about the same.	Greater.	—	170.
Almost all for exportation.	The same amount of protection.	Greater.	—	About 50.
Principally for exportation.	More.	Greater.	—	25 by Conservators; 140 by Lessee of Foyle.
About two-thirds exported.	Greater.	Greater than for the last eleven years.	It would be of material service to sanction the use of trammel nets for trout, at a licence duty of £1 10*s.* to be used only in Lough Neagh.	About 42 employed by the Conservators, and 20 by private parties.
Two-thirds exported.	Much the same.	Greater.	Change in season; for sea nets to stop fishing on 12th August; and angling to commence on 1st February.	3 permanent, and 15 during close season.
Principally for exportation.	Better.	Rather less.	—	7.

No. 7.

Ireland on Engines used for Fishing, on 1st January, 1857.

8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
3 6 8	3 6 8	10 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 8	0 13 4	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—
3 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
3 6 8	3 6 8	10 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 8	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	0 10 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1857, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1856.			2nd Class employed in 1856.			Total employed in 1856.			1st Class employed in 1857.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Dublin,	From Whip of Water Nth., to the Breaches, South.	J. A. Shears,	55	171	50	152	447	30	207	618	80	59	183	53
Arklow,	From the Breaches, to Sluice River.	J. Bowie,	225	1,309	117	99	395	64	324	1,704	181	223	1,325	115
Wexford,	From Sluice River to Bannow, Co. Wexford.	P. Campbell,	47	230	5	178	689	31	225	919	36	47	5	228
Waterford,	From Bannow to Ballyvoile Bridge, Co. Waterford.	W. G. Mansfield,	47	172	20	253	961	50	300	1,133	70	48	175	19
Youghal,	From Ballyvoile to Ballywilliam Cove.	T. World,	69	481	43	324	1,395	145	393	1,876	188	66	461	41
Queenstown,	From Reddington, Ring Point, to Ballywilliam Flat Head, Horse Head.	W. N. Lockyer,	48	173	10	276	858	73	324	1,031	83	50	180	11
Kinsale,	From Flat Head to Inchy Bridge.	J. A. St. Leger,	78	686	86	510	3,052	50	588	3,738	136	40	247	33
Skibbereen,	From Hollyinchy Bridge to Three Castle Head.	C. K. Jackson,	34	180	34	464	1,401	313	498	1,581	347	25	170	18
Whitehorse,	From Three Castle Head to Glengariff.	W. Townsend,	1	6	2	40	135	15	41	141	17	–	6	2
Castletown,	From Shot Head to Sneem, Co. Kerry.	T. Hungerford,	64	227	4	1,687	7,847	127	1,751	8,074	131	64	227	4
Westcove,	From Sneem to River Eroyknock.	A. Kennedy,	12	40	40	170	720	26	182	760	66	11	33	–
Knightstown,	From Enagh River to Castlemaine.	W. Lyons,	1	3	–	241	1,102	29	242	1,105	29	1	3	–
Dingle,	From Cromane Point (Bull Head) to Blennerville.	A. Hobart,	13	53	3	157	752	6	170	805	9	10	40	–
Ballyheigue,	From Blennerville to Cashen River.	H. L. Lawrence,	22	101	–	33	128	–	55	229	–	22	100	–

No. 8.

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1856.

2nd Class employed in 1857.			Total employed in 1857.			Increase since 1856.			Decrease since 1856.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1857.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
156	522	30	215	705	83	8	87	3	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment improving, and signs of improvement. The fisheries more productive. The salmon fisheries not improved. No new method of taking salmon. No disturbances of any kind. The habits of the fishermen very fair, generally.
102	407	62	325	1,732	177	1	–	–	–	62	4	Somewhat improved in boats and nets. Very little sign of improvement. The take of fish better than preceding year, but not by any means good. Scarcely any salmon in this district. No Curing Establishments. The habits of the fishermen generally orderly, except in cases of wrecks on the coast.
714	31	–	761	36	228	536	–	192	–	883	–	No improvement. The take of fish about the same. The salmon fisheries better than the former year. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
256	960	52	304	1,144	71	4	11	1	–	-	–	No difference in the condition of the Fishing Establishment. A bad take of fish throughout 1856. No particular improvement in the salmon fisheries. No Curing Establishment. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
339	1,437	71	405	1,901	112	12	25	–	–	–	76	The general condition of the Fishing Establishment on the decline No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries improved. No Curing Establishment. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable. The registry is in a very confused state. A new registry is much required.
229	875	85	279	1,055	96	–	24	13	45	–	–	No improvement, The take of fish much the same as hitherto. Salmon fisheries same as before. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable and orderly. The registry is unavoidably imperfect under existing circumstances.
414	2,176	88	454	2,423	121	–	–	–	134	1,315	15	Less number of boats employed, and less men, and is in much the same condition regarding the gear. The take of small fish better. No salmon taken, except in the boundary rivers at Sheppool. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen peaceable and orderly.
637	3,047	301	662	3,217	319	164	1,636	–	–	–	28	On the decline, both as to boats and gear. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive. Salmon fishery not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
37	96	22	37	102	24	–	–	7	4	39	–	Very unfavourable condition of Fishing Establishment. Boats and gear in bad condition. No sign of improvement. The take of fish much less productive. No salmon fisheries in the district. No Curing Establishments. There are no regular fishermen in this district, only the peasants, who take fish occasionally for their own use. This bay at about the fall of the year abounds in fish generally, but not the slightest energy or exertion is used to take them by any person.
1,687	7,847	127	1,751	8,074	131	-	–	–	–	-	–	Not in good condition. There appears to be no sign of improvement. No marked difference in the take of fish, except in mackerel, which was rather abundant. The salmon fisheries in this district are very limited. No new modes of capture have been introduced. No Curing Establishments exist at present. A few trivial disputes in 1856, but no conflicts. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. The registration is imperfect, owing to the great number of boats which have gone to ruin, as well as many which have changed ownership consequent on emigration; on this account it is suggested that a new registration should take place, and that this should be repeated every seventh year.
134	688	4	145	721	4	–	–	–	37	39	62	Fishing not carried on to the same extent as in 1814. Numbers of the fishermen emigrated. No sign of improvement. The take of fish not so productive. Salmon fishing better for the last two years. No Curing Establishments. The fishermen perfectly quiet, orderly, and well conducted.
264	1,176	45	265	1,179	45	23	74	16	–	–	–	Boats and gear much improved. The take of white fish much improved, except herrings. The take of salmon on the coast with bag nets very productive—much more than any of the preceding years. The fishing on the rivers was a fair average. The fishing station at Portmagee cured 4,018 ling, which weighed about 18 tons. No instances of conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable. During month of August the coast abounded with salmon, and had it not been the close season, in all likelihood more would have been taken than in the months of June and July.
101	529	–	110	560	–	–	–	–	60	245	9	Sprit-sailed boats and row boats much worn; but canoes, which are now here, are in good order. Take of fish much less productive. No salmon fishery in this district. Only one Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly.
53	148	–	55	228	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Little attention paid to fishing, except during the salmon season. Salmon fishing has improved, but herring fishing has fallen off very much. The take of fish less, except salmon. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have occurred [illegible] the fishermen are very peaceable.

State of the Registry of Fishing Vessels on the Coast of Ireland to 1st January, 1857, pursuant to the

Name of District.	Boundaries.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1856.			2nd Class employed in 1856.			Total employed in 1856.			1st Class employed in 1857.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Kilrush, .	From Cashen River to Kilbaraha.	H. G. Austen, .	–	–	–	140	430	–	140	430	–	–	–	–
Seafield, .	From Black Head to Farrihie Beach.	E. J. Morriss, .	–	–	–	77	198	1	77	198	1	–	–	–
Galway, .	From Farrihie to Mason Island.	G. Clarke, . .	241	1,800	230	600	1,140	205	841	2,940	435	258	1,290	258
Clifden, .	From Mason Island to Ruana Point.	A. C. May, . .	63	148	20	668	1,251	62	731	1,389	82	49	106	52
Westport. .	From Doobeg to Ruana Point.	R. Wilcox, . .	14	49	–	217	864	-	231	913	–	27	76	6
Keele, . .	From Ballycray Castle to Bony Glen.	J. Adam, . .	13	34	9	245	1,051	10	258	1,085	19	18	52	10
Belmullet, .	From Butter Point to Doona Head.	W. Dawson, .	1	3	–	178	434	54	179	437	54	1	12	3
Dunkeehan,	From Brandy Point to Loch Murrough and Ben Iver, Baldering.	S. Sharp, . .	–	–	–	71	240	–	71	240	–	–	–	–
Ballycastle, .	From Glensky Cove to the centre of Bartra Isle.	A. Henri, . .	–	–	–	136	938	10	136	938	10	–	–	–
Pullendiva, .	From Sligo Bridge to Ballina Bridge.	R. K. Thompson, .	1	3	–	72	411	–	73	414	–	1	3	–
Sligo, . .	From Abbey Point to Sligo Bridge.	E. G. Elliott, .	8	24	–	190	1,008	43	198	1,032	43	7	23	–
Killybegs, .	From Donegal to Gweebarra Bar.	R. Heard, . .	9	27	8	253	1,192	330	262	1,219	338	9	29	3
Rutland, .	From Gweebarra Bar to Bloody Foreland.	–	–	–	–	250	1,036	80	250	1,036	80	–	–	–

No. 8—*continued.*

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1856.

2nd Class employed in 1857.			Total employed in 1857.			Increase since 1856.			Decrease since 1856.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1857.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
148	446	–	148	446	–	8	16	–	–	–	–	An increase in the number of boats and men; but they are not constantly employed, nor depending upon fishing for support. Last year has been decidedly a falling off in regard to the take of fish. The herring fishing has been a total failure, and salmon worse than it has been hitherto. Only few salmon were taken, and the catch of peal was so indifferent that many weirs were taken away as not paying the cost of keeping them up. One Curing Establishment at Glynn. No conflicts have taken place; the fishermen are orderly and peaceable. The great number and extent of nets in this river tend much to drive the salmon away, as it is nearly impossible for any fish to pass them. This is particularly the case in Clonderlaw Bay, where they interlace and extend completely from side to side, leaving no opening at all, except by a most circuitous route, for the fish to pass up.
69	196	2	69	196	2	–	–	1	8	2	–	The Fishing Establishment has greatly fallen off, the poverty of the fishermen not permitting them to repair efficiently their nets. No improvement. The take of fish less productive. Only one small salmon fishery in the district. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
611	2,444	50	869	3,734	308	28	794	–	–	–	127	The condition of the Fishing Establishment good, and greatly superior to 1844 in every respect; certainly there are signs of improvement. Never has a greater quantity of round fish been taken, probably, than last year. The herring fishery quite fallen off. Salmon fisheries generally improved. Two Curing Establishments in existence. Several new ones projected. A great advance in this respect anticipated. No conflicts have occurred. The by-laws against trawling when herrings set in are regularly evaded, and have no effect. They should be very clearly defined and arbitrary, as at present the responsibility of supporting and defining them is very considerable. The registry is imperfect. Impossible to get accurate returns without a better defined system. It should be an offence to sell a vessel without giving up the register, and the sale made illegal.
713	2,875	77	762	2,981	129	311	1,582	47	–	–	–	An increase in the number of second-class boats, and a decrease in first class. Take of fish not more productive. Salmon fisheries not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. Fishermen orderly and peaceable.
297	1,172	15	324	1,248	21	93	335	21	–	–	–	Much deteriorated. Not any sign of improvement. The take of fish much less productive. Salmon fisheries not improved. No conflicts take place. No Curing Establishments.
356	1,512	16	374	1,564	20	116	479	7	–	–	–	Not so good as in 1844. Not any sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive, except salmon, which is improving. Bag nets have been introduced by a gentleman from Scotland, with considerable success, last season. He had three or four stations on the Island, which gave such a profitable return that he intends erecting additional stations and nets next season. The average of fish taken is nearly 2,600 per bag net. One Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
187	610	41	188	622	44	9	185	–	–	–	10	Boats and gear much improved. Last year has been more productive in the take of fish. Fish are more abundant on the coast. The salmon fisheries have considerably improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
54	224	4	54	224	4	–	–	4	17	16	–	Rather improved. The take of fish more productive. No positive salmon fisheries in this district. Salmon are caught with a common net. Tides run so strong stakes would not stand. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly.
146	1,022	9	146	1,022	9	10	88	–	–	–	1	A slight sign of improvement. There are ten more serviceable boats in the district than we had last year. The take of white fish has been less productive. Bag nets were worked last year at Kilcummin, Lacken, and Ballycastle, and the take of salmon was greater than the preceding year. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable. The boundaries of the Fishing Registry District should be altered.
72	411	2	73	414	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	Not improved, and no sign of improvement. The take of fish about the same. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The fishermen peaceable.
211	1,060	47	218	1,083	47	20	51	4	–	–	–	Boats and gear in much the same order as last year. The take of fish less productive. Salmon fisheries not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. Authority should be given to officers of Coast Guard to detain all boats from fishing until properly registered and marked.
504	2,779	431	513	2,808	434	251	1,580	90	–	–	–	Much improved. The take of fish more productive. Salmon fisheries not improved; quite the reverse, generally speaking. Too many bag nets on this coast. The consequence is, that proprietors of rivers do not feel the same interest in protecting their rivers, as the salmon are all caught by the bag nets. No Curing Establishment. Conflicts have not occurred for some years. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1857, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1856.			2nd Class employed in 1856.			Total employed in 1856.			1st Class employed in 1857.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Sheephaven,	From Bloody Foreland to Fannet Point.	F. Collins, . .	–	–	–	240	999	168	240	999	168	–	–	–
Rathmullen,	From East side of Leenan Bay, West side of Fannet Point, to Lough Swilly, Ramelton.	M. Knox, . .	1	3	1	30	40	80	31	43	81	–	–	–
Carne, .	From Leenan Bay to Shrove Head.	G. S. Penfold, .	–	–	–	113	620	23	113	620	23	–	–	–
Greencastle,	From Innishowen Head to Culmore, Downhill.	—	4	12	–	180	719	30	184	731	30	6	10	–
Ballycastle, .	From Downhill to Nappan.	E. A. K. Wasey, .	–	–	–	224	603	40	224	603	40	–	–	–
Carrickfergus,	From Mountain Stream, near Garron Point, to Belfast.	J. E. Elliott, .	8	33	1	156	490	47	164	523	48	8	38	1
Donaghadee,	From Belfast to Newcastle Quay.	W. G. Jones, .	118	522	22	630	1,279	197	748	1,801	219	110	525	22
Strangford, .	From Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head.	J. H. Hockley, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	525	22
Newcastle, .	From Sheepland Cove to River Foot.	G. A. E. Ridge, .	–	–	–	196	441	71	196	441	71	–	–	–
Carlingford, .	From Ballagan Point to Omeath.	—	No Return received.											
Dundalk, .	From Maiden Tower, near Drogheda, to River Foot, to the West of Cooley Point, near Greenore.	W. H. Genny, .	12	63	2	310	866	73	322	929	75	12	50	2
Malahide, .	From South side of mouth of Boyne to Howth.	J. Irwin, . .	54	317	43	47	91	8	91	408	51	51	312	45
Howth, .	From Howth to Whip of Water.	H. Prosser, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	76	9

No 8—continued.

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1856.

2nd Class employed in 1857.			Total employed in 1857.			Increase since 1856.			Decrease since 1856.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1857.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
677	2,036	110	677	2,036	110	428	1,037	–	–	–	58	Boats increased, but men decreased from emigration. No sign of improvement. The take of fish not so productive. The salmon fisheries somewhat improved by the introduction of bag nets, which, however, were not very successful this year. Not any Curing Establishment, with the exception of a merchant in Dunfanaghy. The fishermen very peaceable.
55	205	60	55	205	60	24	162	–	–	–	21	Much fallen off. No sign of improvement. The take of fish much the same. Salmon fisheries not improved. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. Owing to the poverty of the fishermen, and want of lines and boats, &c., the take of fish is very small, but bait can be got in large quantities, and if the men were better provided, I think enough fish could be taken to pay a small Curing Establishment.
113	620	23	113	620	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	A great falling off in the number of boats and the state of their gear. Take of fish less productive. The year 1856 was a plentiful salmon one. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts have occurred. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
164	673	32	110	702	32	–	61	2	11	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment about the same average. The take of fish much upon a par. No improvement in the salmon fisheries. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. Fishermen peaceable.
271	703	40	271	703	40	50	100	–	–	–	–	No sign of improvement. Take of fish not more productive. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. Fishermen orderly and peaceable.
171	573	81	179	611	82	15	88	34	–	–	–	Much the same. No sign of improvement. Take generally less productive The only salmon fishery in this district is at Glenarm, which appears to have been less productive this last year. No case of conflicts; the fishermen are very peaceable and well behaved.
636	1,303	201	755	1,828	223	7	27	4	–	–	–	The general condition appears to be improved. The take of fish more productive. Hooks and feathers have been used with success in the herring fishing. No salmon fishery in the district. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
636	1,303	201	755	1,828	223	–	–	–	–	–	–	Less productive, and no improvement in boats or gear. Take of fish less productive No salmon fisheries in the district. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen well disposed and orderly.
201	813	64	201	813	64	8	372	–	–	–	7	Boats and gear in an indifferent condition. The take of fish less productive. Salmon fisheries not improved. No bag nets or other new modes of capture have been introduced. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
311	865	73	23	924	75	1	–	–	–	5	–	No improvement. Take of fish much the same, except salmon, which has been more productive. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
48	83	6	99	395	51	8	–	–	–	13	–	Reduced one-half. Not any sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive, according to the several reports from the fishing stations. No salmon fishery in this district. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts have taken place. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
16	10	4	8	86	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	Very defective. No sign of improvement. The take of fish much less productive. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

Appendix, No. 9.—Table showing the Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout in the different Districts in Ireland, as fixed by Statute Law, or the Order of the Commissioners, on 1st January, 1857.

No. and Name of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.	Rod Fishing.
1. Dublin,	Between the 31st August and 1st February.	Between 31st August and 1st March.	Between 28th September and 1st March.
2. Wexford,	,, 26th September and 1st March, (but *fixed* Nets between 15th September and 1st March.)	,, 28th September and 1st March.	,, Do. do.
3. Waterford,	,, 15th September and 12th February.	,, 15th September and 12th February.	,, 28th September and 12th February.
4. Lismore,	,, 31st August and 1st February.	,, 31st August and 1st March.	,, 28th September and 1st March.
5. Cork,	,, 31st August and 12th Feb., for Electoral Division A (between Ballycotton and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven).	,, 31st August and 1st April, for Electoral Division C.	,, 28th September and 1st March, for Electoral Division C.
	,, 31st Aug., and 1st March, for Electoral Division B (between Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, and Galley Head).	,, 31st August and 1st April, for Electoral Division D.	,, 28th September and 1st April, for Electoral Division D.
6[1]. Skibbereen,	,, 15th September and 1st April.	,, 15th September and 1st April.	,, 15th October and 1st April.
6[2]. Bantry,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
6[3]. Kenmare,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
7. Killarney,	,, 31st July and 1st January.	,, 31st May and 1st January.	,, 28th September and 31st January (but for Cross Lines between 31st May and 1st January).
8. Limerick,	,, 12th August and 12th February; but between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th September and 1st April.	,, 12th August and 12th February; but for Electoral Divisions C and D, 12th August and 1st May; and Rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th September and 1st April.	,, 15th September and 12th February; but between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th October and 1st April.
9. Galway,	,, 31st August and 1st February.	,, 31st August and 1st March.	,, 28th September and 1st March.
10[1]. Ballinakill,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
10[2]. Bangor,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
11. Ballina,	,, 19th August and 1st February.	,, 19th August and 1st February.	,, 19th August and 1st February.
12. Sligo,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
13. Ballyshannon,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
14. Letterkenny,	,, 1st August and 1st January, and 1 mile above Tideway.	,, 19th August and 1st March.	,, 31st August and 1st March.
15[1]. Londonderry,	,, 31st August and 1st February.	,, 31st August and 1st March.	,, 28th September and 1st March.
15[2]. Coleraine,	,, 19th August and 1st February.	,, 19th August and 1st March.	,, Do. do.
16. Ballycastle,	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.
17. Drogheda,	,, 19th August and 12th February, from Skerries to Cranfield Point; but between 28th September and 1st March, from Cranfield Point to Donaghadee.	,, 19th August and 12th February, from Skerries to Cranfield Point; between 28th September and 1st March, from Cranfield Point to Donaghadee.	,, 28th September and 12th February.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

"*Royal Irish Fisheries Company, Limited.*"—The fishing operations carried on for the last eight years on the Western Coast of Ireland, having been laid in detail before a number of gentlemen interested in the Fisheries, it was resolved, that a Company should be formed, entitled, "The Royal Irish Fisheries Company, Limited," taking as its nucleus the establishment which had been worked successfully on that coast. This Company was duly registered on the 22nd November, 1856, under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, cap. 47; whereby the liability of shareholders in joint stock companies is limited to the actual amount of shares held by them.

The operations of the Company commenced on the 1st of January, 1857, and the Directors have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, their proceedings since that period.

The caution and judgment displayed by Mr. Stopford, in the management of his establishment on the Western Coast, and the results therefrom, apparent from his books and papers, showed the Directors that a large and profitable business was available; but, at the same time, a business which required great foresight, great prudence, diligence, and untiring perseverance. They were not dazzled into the erroneous belief that the sea is a mine of wealth, only awaiting the development of capital; they weighed well the difficulties, and the benefits, and they came to the determination of adopting a systematic development of these Fisheries, conducted on a moderate scale in the beginning, but capable of any extension, commensurate with the returns warranting the same.

The Directors secured the services of Mr. Stopford, as Managing Director, and took his vessels, &c., at a valuation, thereby securing an established and well developed business of eight years' standing, the benefit of a long experience, and also the surveys and discoveries of hitherto unknown fishing grounds on the coasts of Ireland; together with the extensive practical local information possessed by the officers, masters, curers, seamen, and fishermen in the employment of Mr. Stopford, and transferred by him to the Company.

The Directors, although aware of the returns produced by the small capital invested by Mr. Stopford, yet determined to proceed with great caution in its increase; satisfied that a gradual and steady progress was more likely to eventuate in success, than at once launching forth in a more extended establishment, and determined to add to their expenses only as the returns justified them; and this they consider to be the best and surest course, practically to show the capabilities of the Irish Fisheries, as a source of national wealth and profitable investment.

The Directors purchased from Mr. Stopford, seven fishing vessels, three spritsail boats, two four-oared boats, and seven canoes.

To these they have since added six fine vessels, so that their fishing fleet at present consists of, six trawlers of from forty-five to sixty tons; four trawlers of from twenty to thirty tons; three trawlers of from seventeen to twenty tons; five first-class open boats, and seven canoes; making in the aggregate, thirteen first-class trawl and line vessels; five first-class net and line boats; and seven long line boats.

They have entered into possession of the stations at Galway, Dingle, and Port Magee; they have a portion of their fleet now at Innisbofin; they have leased an admirable station for curing fish at the Arran Islands, and are concluding arrangements for several equally advantageous stations around the whole coast.

Such a limited period having elapsed since their operations as a Company have commenced, the Directors regret their inability to make a more lengthy report at present; it is their desire to avoid all fallacious estimates; but they trust that at the end of their first year's working, they will be enabled to present the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries with a detailed, full, and impartial statement, based upon their own practical knowledge, and containing all the necessary information as to the working of the Fisheries, that it may be in their power to afford.

Since the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held pursuant to Act of Parliament, at their offices, 30, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on the 2nd of February, 1857, there has been produced, by the vessels of the Company, up to the 6th of April, in the Dublin, Galway, Liverpool, and Manchester markets, fish, consisting of, turbot, soles, plaices, haddock, cod, John dorey, hake, &c., to the amount of £1,009; and during this period their vessels have had to contend with a series of heavy gales of wind, heavier than has been known upon the Western Coast for many years past.

In conclusion, the Directors beg to say that the market notes of their sales of fish may be seen daily at their offices, 30, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, where the books of the Company are open to the inspection of all shareholders, and every information may be obtained, upon application personally or by letter, either to the Managing Director, James E. Stopford, Esq., or to the Secretary, William Cooper, Esq.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1857.

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1856.	Number of Loans in 1856.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	2	26,532	4,234	778 0 5	395 8 6	25 14 2	407 14 1
Armagh,	1	21,432	3,899	421 10 8	376 1 8	–	45 9 0
Carlow,	1	2,890	856	86 18 5	104 7 6	17 9 1	–
Cavan,	1	12,639	2,437	301 18 0	214 10 5	–	87 7 7
Clare,	1	3,796	1,036	114 0 9	99 6 3	–	14 14 5
Cork,	12	63,382	19,100	1,819 0 8	1,650 5 10	101 15 11	280 10 8
Donegal,	6	60,668	13,519	1,670 2 10	1,315 2 5	39 13 3	364 13 7
Down,	1	32,270	3,594	603 10 7	457 15 0	–	145 15 7
Dublin,	4	15,914	2,967	689 7 10	337 2 7	12 0 0	364 19 7
Fermanagh,	6	68,744	11,797	2,140 12 1	1,108 1 7	23 4 1	1,001 13 7
Galway,	2	8,216	1,781	195 3 7	174 13 9	–	20 9 10
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	13,348	3,365	473 5 7	352 7 8	–	118 17 11
Kilkenny,	4	5,117	2,016	143 5 0	132 5 0	–	12 4 11
King's,	2	6,378	2,150	237 7 2	191 13 5	–	45 13 9
Leitrim,	2	18,714	3,982	631 10 4	335 19 5	–	295 10 11
Limerick,	5	28,475	6,783	723 18 11	535 6 4	–	188 2 7
Londonderry,	3	35,987	7,803	919 7 9	632 9 6	–	286 18 3
Longford,	3	19,481	4,357	659 16 10	408 11 8	–	251 5 2
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	3	16,598	4,185	332 5 6	329 11 3	–	2 14 3
Meath,	1	5,703	1,325	123 15 5	123 15 5	–	–
Monaghan,	2	15,673	4,899	367 12 4	307 14 1	–	49 18 3
Queen's,	8	53,329	14,324	1,636 10 1	1,349 7 1	–	287 11 8
Roscommon,	1	27,794	5,924	740 1 11	541 7 6	–	172 2 4
Sligo,	5	29,248	6,980	655 12 0	490 13 11	–	164 18 1
Tipperary,	6	60,947	17,756	2,031 8 11	1,663 13 7	–	595 12 2
Tyrone,	17	187,539	34,226	5,171 16 3	3,836 8 6	32 5 4	1,666 13 2
Waterford,	3	18,808	4,571	421 13 6	350 14 0	2 9 4	65 2 4
Westmeath,	3	16,417	4,427	480 1 3	373 2 9	–	106 17 7
Wexford,	3	27,729	6,361	1,064 17 10	664 7 7	6 7 7	407 7 3
Wicklow,	5	11,588	2,636	384 13 7	307 13 9	1 3 4	78 3 1
Total,	115	917,658	202,429	26,319 6 0	18,081 16 4	289 7 5	6,527 8 0

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,297 8,194	1,778,491	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,* .	115	–	870,024	–	203,917	–	7,253
1855	Loan Funds, .	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	–	8,037
1856	Loan Funds, .	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	–	6,527

The number of Loan Funds in existence in 1856, in Board's Register, was 115; compared with the number of 1855 there was an increase on the past year of two Societies.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country, connected with the Board in 1856, amounted to £917,686; it exceeded that of 1855 by £34,365, and that of any previous year since 1846. In the continuous steady increase of the circulation of Loan Funds, since the disastrous period of the famine, there is evidence at once of increased activity in the operations of Loan Funds and in industrial pursuits generally throughout the country.

The Capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1856 was £229,513. The Capital to be accounted for by Managers in that year amounted to £232,251. The Working Capital of 1856 exceeded that of 1855 by the sum of £16,443.

The number of Loans made in 1856 was 202,420; it fell short of the number made in 1855, by 6,235; the amount of loans, however, averaged higher in 1856 than in the preceding year.

The number of Notes sold by the Board at 1*d.* each, in 1856, was 213,000; and fell short of the number sold in 1855 by 1,400. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1856 was £887 10*s.*; showing a decrease compared with the sale of Notes in 1855 of £5 16*s.* 8*d.*

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

The number of Debentures sold at 1*s.* each, in 1856, was 463, the produce of the sale of which was £23 3*s.* There was an increase in the number sold in 1856, as compared with 1855, of 43, and in the produce of the sale of 1856, of £2 3*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1856, was £26,309; they exceeded the amount derived from the same sources in 1855 by £189.

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1856 was £4,214 Cs. 5*d.*; there was a decrease in the past year on this item, from that of 1855, of £624 9*s.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied in 1856 to "Charitable or Useful Local purposes" was £1,617 15*s.* 1*d.*; in this item there is a decrease in the past year, compared with that of 1855 of £75 4*s.* 7*d.*

The Board's Income in 1856, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, viz.:—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, ...	£911	0	6
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock, . .	118	0	5
Total amount, ...	£1,029	0	11

The Ordinary Income of 1856 exceeded that of the previous year by £1 17*s.* 3*d.*

Total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1856, viz.:—

Ordinary Income from Sale of Notes and Debentures, and Dividends on Stock, ...	£1,029	0	11
Relodgment on account of Kingscourt, ...	2	12	4
Interest on Loan to Aghada Loan Fund, ...	1	18	9
	£1,033	12	0

Board's Expenditure in 1856 was £1,002 15*s.* 10*d.*; it exceeded that of 1855 by £12 4*s.* 4*d.*

The excess of Income in 1856, from all sources, over Expenditure same year, was £30 16*s.* 2*d.*

In the course of 1856, Cork Charitable Loan Fund was the only Society Gazetted by the Board, and is now in course of winding up.

The Board, in preceding Reports, have expressed their opinion that some improvements in the present machinery of the local management of Loan Funds, and in the existing legislative control over the Institution, were required, with a view to the more adequate protection of the savings of the industrious poor, and to the promotion of the main objects of the Institution—and the case of the Cork Charitable Loan Fund tends only to confirm that opinion.

3rd April, 1857.

(Signed)

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
GEORGE H. LINDSAY.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.
JAMES JOHN BAGOT.
THOMAS HUTTON.
THOMAS HINCKS.
HUGH USSHER TIGHE.

(Countersigned)

R. R. MADDEN, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operation of the

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1856.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1856.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1856.	Total Amount Circulated in 1856.	Number of Loans issued in 1856.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1856, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurer's hands, on 31st December, 1856	Amount of Discount received in 1856.	Amount of Fines received in 1856.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, .	2	7,763	7,715	26,532	4,234	7,147 2 0	583 5 11	665 10 8	60 10 5
Armagh, .	1	5,330	5,325	21,432	3,899	5,300 2 0	25 3 5	357 4 0	13 14 7
Carlow, .	1	533	501	2,890	856	486 3 0	47 4 9	48 3 4	31 12 1
Cavan, . .	1	3,308	3,303	12,639	2,437	3,154 16 0	151 1 9	263 6 3	28 5 6
Clare, . .	1	916	915	3,796	1,036	868 16 9	46 19 10	98 1 10	7 2 7
Cork, . .	12	15,706	15,566	63,382	19,100	10,872 16 10	4,746 12 7	1,123 10 8	551 7 4
Donegal, .	6	15,700	15,596	60,668	13,519	14,748 3 0	936 8 0	1,307 5 0	263 13 9
Down, . .	1	6,952	6,930	32,270	3,594	6,950 0 0	—	537 16 8	35 5 6
Dublin, .	4	5,955	4,598	15,914	2,967	4,386 11 4	399 19 0	469 19 11	127 4 3
Fermanagh, .	6	17,267	17,031	68,744	11,797	16,183 11 0	1,076 10 5	1,727 17 1	330 17 10
Galway, .	2	2,247	2,239	8,216	1,781	1,746 1 0	501 2 6	148 17 10	18 6 6
Kerry, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .	2	2,904	2,898	13,348	3,365	2,891 7 0	7 18 2	362 11 4	80 13 10
Kilkenny, .	4	1,228	1,223	5,447	2,046	1,200 14 0	26 13 4	90 15 8	37 6 4
King's, . .	2	2,303	2,296	6,378	2,150	1,910 16 0	1,085 19 4	119 4 2	105 4 7
Leitrim, .	2	5,107	5,082	18,714	3,982	5,057 8 0	41 12 4	555 13 5	63 11 10
Limerick, .	5	6,472	6,447	28,475	6,783	5,652 3 0	806 10 10	519 8 6	79 4 3
Londonderry,	3	9,045	9,434	35,987	7,803	8,901 17 0	82 16 4	775 4 3	106 4 3
Longford, .	3	5,769	5,758	19,481	4,357	5,665 2 0	94 10 4	562 1 4	61 9 4
Louth, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . .	3	3,699	3,692	16,598	4,185	3,687 14 0	6 17 10	276 6 4	20 17 10
Meath, . .	1	1,251	1,248	5,703	1,325	1,081 6 0	167 7 3	95 1 0	17 11 10
Monaghan, .	2	3,326	3,303	15,673	4,899	3,311 10 0	10 4 7	261 4 4	51 3 6
Queen's, .	8	12,295	12,127	53,329	14,324	11,257 3 9	1,028 16 9	1,072 2 0	408 9 10
Roscommon,	1	6,725	6,699	27,794	5,024	6,529 13 6	196 5 11	642 16 6	55 8 1
Sligo, . .	5	6,887	6,809	29,248	6,980	6,702 18 0	134 5 9	546 6 6	50 19 7
Tipperary, .	6	15,114	15,030	60,947	17,756	13,647 6 0	1,452 18 1	1,440 5 5	430 1 9
Tyrone, .	17	50,525	50,105	189,539	34,226	49,493 13 0	883 6 8	4,552 13 1	637 13 0
Waterford, .	3	4,100	3,936	18,808	4,571	3,641 7 0	315 7 4	313 9 4	51 11 11
Westmeath, .	3	3,806	3,800	16,417	4,427	3,647 18 0	153 10 7	363 13 5	64 17 3
Wexford, .	3	7,078	6,974	27,729	6,361	6,641 13 0	424 12 4	674 2 6	343 11 11
Wicklow, .	5	2,940	2,933	11,588	2,636	2,291 13 0	644 7 2	284 12 7	80 5 2
Totals, .	115	232,251	229,513	917,686	202,420	214,157 5 2	16,078 9 1	20,255 4 5	4,214 6 5

(A) No. 1.

Loan Fund System during the Year 1856.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Interest, Fines, and Costs on Applications, in 1856.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1856.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1856.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1856, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1856, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1856.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1856.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
778 0 5	209 6 8	5	240 6 4	155 2 2	37	25 14 2	407 14 1	—	—
421 10 8	108 18 10	4	156 11 10	219 9 10	78	—	45 9 0	—	—
86 18 5	35 0 0	2	45 0 0	30 8 6	4	17 9 1	—	28 19 0	—
301 18 0	80 13 0	2	101 1 0	113 9 5	23	—	87 7 7	—	8 0 0
114 0 9	43 0 0	2	58 6 3	40 0 0	9	—	14 14 5	1 0 0	—
1,819 0 8	749 1 0	23	957 18 7	588 4 1	170	101 15 11	280 10 8	104 3 2	300 0 0
1,670 2 10	477 18 0	15	642 16 11	538 14 6	237	39 13 3	364 13 7	163 11 0	—
603 10 7	131 0 0	3	168 4 0	289 11 0	93	—	145 15 7	—	—
689 7 10	155 14 2	7	198 15 7	125 12 8	68	12 0 0	361 19 7	12 14 4	—
2,110 12 1	340 12 0	20	456 14 10	643 9 9	164	23 4 1	1,001 13 7	7 17 0	275 14 3
195 3 7	92 19 4	3	112 7 9	62 6 0	11	—	20 9 10	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
473 5 7	151 10 6	8	231 14 10	116 17 10	30	—	118 17 11	3 15 0	53 3 0
143 5 0	80 10 0	7	105 0 7	27 4 5	8	—	12 4 11	—	3 3 0
237 7 2	125 10 0	7	180 1 2	9 15 3	7	—	45 13 9	1 17 0	52 9 10
631 10 4	129 0 0	6	183 12 1	152 7 4	46	—	295 10 11	—	60 0 0
723 18 11	322 1 0	12	401 13 9	133 12 7	104	—	188 2 7	—	29 14 0
919 7 9	262 17 6	6	346 3 6	285 11 0	99	—	286 18 3	0 15 0	109 4 6
659 16 10	143 10 0	7	183 18 7	224 13 1	80	—	251 5 2	—	22 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
332 5 6	141 10 0	5	167 6 2	162 5 1	13	—	2 14 3	—	—
123 15 5	54 15 11	3	61 5 5	62 10 0	11	—	—	—	—
367 12 4	116 10 0	6	150 9 2	157 4 11	33	—	49 18 3	—	—
1,636 10 1	592 0 11	20	804 3 7	499 16 4	103	—	287 11 8	45 7 2	50 0 0
740 1 11	190 2 6	6	259 15 3	273 9 9	113	—	172 2 4	8 2 6	—
655 12 0	155 13 4	10	214 14 4	275 19 7	68	—	164 18 1	—	—
2,031 8 11	611 1 1	17	770 0 1	528 13 6	145	—	595 12 2	365 0 0	35 0 0
5,471 16 3	1,304 18 2	52	1,837 13 3	1,989 4 3	455	32 5 4	1,666 13 2	9 11 0	218 3 3
421 13 6	112 0 0	3	158 6 5	173 3 7	46	2 9 4	65 2 4	19 4 0	36 0 0
480 1 3	182 0 0	7	230 17 8	142 5 1	55	—	106 17 7	—	—
1,064 17 10	262 12 0	10	384 13 1	227 2 6	75	6 17 0	407 7 3	52 12 0	204 10 3
384 13 7	157 10 0	11	197 4 9	110 9 0	76	1 3 4	78 3 1	—	70 13 0
26,309 6 0	7,519 15 11	289	10,006 16 9	8,358 13 0	2,461	262 11 6	7,529 1 7	824 8 2	1,617 15 1

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1856, or have been

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1856.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1856.	Total Amount Circulated in 1856.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1856.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1856, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1856.	Amount of Discount received in 1856.	Amount of Fines received in 1856.
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	6,881	4,051	6,863	26,044	25,946	4,143	6 5 0	1 0	6,659 2 0	219 0 10	650 5 8	60 10 5
Toome,	882	–	852	488	488	91	5 7 0	1 0	488 0 0	364 5 1	15 5 0	–
	7,763	4,051	7,715	26,532	26,434	4,234	–	–	7,147 2 0	583 5 11	665 10 8	60 10 5
ARMAGH.												
Portadown,	5,330	45	5,325	21,432	–	3,899	5 9 0	0 9½	5,300 2 0	25 3 5	357 4 0	13 14 7
CARLOW.												
Tullow,	533	33	501	2,890	–	856	3 5 0	1 0	486 3 0	47 4 9	48 3 4	31 12 1
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	3,308	788	3,303	12,639	12,639	2,437	5 3 0	0 9½	3,154 16 0	151 1 9	263 6 3	28 5 6
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	916	136	915	3,706	2,388	1,036	3 13 0	1 1	868 16 9	46 19 10	98 1 10	7 2 7
CORK.												
Aghada,	271	159	269	1,171	–	787	1 9 0	0 4¾	239 0 0	31 11 1	19 10 4	11 3 9
Ballyclough,	739	176	724	3,086	1,725	1,126	2 14 0	0 9¾	663 6 0	75 1 1	65 16 2	16 8 1
Bandon,	315	–	269	740	–	434	1 14 0	0 11¼	151 9 6	117 19 6	12 6 10	3 14 6
Coachford,	568	83	568	1,839	960	695	2 12 0	1 3	513 13 4	54 5 0	44 13 9	7 18 9
Cork, No. 1,	10,485	827	10,436	42,037	1,726	13,177	3 3 0	0 11¾	6,480 10 0	3968 16 0	726 5 9	467 5 2
CORK, No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	1,294	127	1,281	6,440	931	1,699	3 15 0	0 8½	1,292 11 0	–	120 18 2	3 12 8
Glanworth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kinsale,	810	140	809	2,358	–	667	3 1 0	1 9	359 12 0	450 6 7	39 6 0	22 16 6
Knockmourne,	128	–	127	455	–	193	2 7 0	0 6	110 19 0	16 7 4	7 11 8	0 19 10
Newmarket,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queenstown,	1,096	357	1,083	5,226	–	1,322	3 11 0	0 8½	1,062 16 0	32 6 0	87 2 0	17 8 1
	15,706	1,869	15,566	63,382	5,342	19,100	–	–	10,872 16 10	4,746 12 7	1,123 10 8	551 7 4
DONEGAL.												
Ballintra,	1,824	569	1,823	7,026	7,026	1,652	4 5 0	1 0	1,749 0 0	75 7 5	204 18 6	18 11 2
Carndonagh,	3,897	255	3,773	14,180	1,512	2,917	4 17 0	1 10¾	3,754 6 0	49 3 4	258 7 8	57 5 2
Culdaff,	3,165	402	3,118	11,732	9,839	2,748	4 5 0	0 11¼	3,160 14 0	–	271 13 1½	58 8 6
Letterkenny,	2,162	1,016	2,151	9,115	–	1,918	4 15 0	0 9	1,753 15 0	404 4 0	151 18 4	63 7 10
Moville,	2,819	1,047	2,811	10,482	8,567	2,703	3 17 0	0 10¾	2,566 17 0	250 8 2	284 16 5	30 15 0
Raphoe,	1,923	804	1,920	8,133	–	1,581	5 2 0	1 1	1,763 11 0	157 5 1	135 11 0	35 6 1
	15,700	4,093	15,596	60,668	26,944	13,519	–	–	14,748 3 0	936 8 0	1,307 5 0	263 13 9
DOWN.												
Holywood,	6,952	875	6,930	32,270	–	3,594	8 1 0	0 11	6,950 0 0	–	537 16 8	35 5 6
DUBLIN.												
Dublin, S. Eastn.	2,816	–	1,943	7,555	6,742	1,084	6 19 0	2 1½	1,947 19 0	0 2 10	224 4 9	52 8 9
Johnstone Charitable,	381	381	380	1,060	1,060	164	6 9 0	1 7	295 6 0	84 10 9	17 13 4	2 2 6
Lucan,	2,558	–	2,087	7,299	7,299	1,719	4 4 0	0 9½	2,143 6 4	127 5 5	228 1 10	72 13 0
Swords,	200	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	188 0 0	–	–
	5,955	381	1,598	15,914	15,101	2,967	–	–	4,386 11 4	399 19 0	469 19 11	127 4 3
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	7,404	2,898	7,360	30,676	28,716	5,219	5 17 0	0 6½	7,172 2 0	229 18 7	930 0 10	121 14 5
Enniskillen,	1,000	25	959	3,083	–	615	5 0 0	1 2	922 3 0	77 4 3	51 7 8	26 19 10
Kesh,	2,835	383	2,773	11,815	–	2,015	5 17 0	0 6	2,797 6 0	37 7 3	196 18 4	36 18 9
Lack,	3,308	594	3,246	12,205	7,800	1,767	6 18 0	1 1	2,876 8 0	430 2 7	317 3 4	47 17 3
Lisbellaw,	1,080	80	1,080	3,401	3,401	626	5 8 0	1 7½	854 5 0	226 7 0	106 5 7	21 11 5
Tempo,	1,640	406	1,613	7,504	–	1,555	4 17 0	0 11	1,561 7 0	75 10 9	126 1 4	75 16 2
	17,267	4,386	17,031	68,744	39,917	11,797	–	–	16,183 11 0	1,076 10 5	1,727 17 1	330 17 10
GALWAY.												
Ballinasloe,	1,616	370	1,610	7,396	–	1,538	4 16 0	1 2¾	1,548 17 0	65 5 10	123 5 4	17 11 1
Loughrea (New),	631	631	629	820	820	243	3 7 0	1 3¼	197 4 0	435 16 8	25 12 6	0 15 5
	2,247	1,001	2,239	8,216	820	1,781	–	–	1,746 1 0	501 2 6	148 17 10	18 6 6

* No report furnished by managers.

(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1856, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

wound up; those printed in Capitals have been closed by order of the Board on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1856.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1856.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1856.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1856 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Net Profit of 1856 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and declaring any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1856.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1856.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
761 19 3	176 0 0	3	206 4 8	147 8 6	22	–	107 14 1	–	–	Rev. James Carley.
16 1 2	33 6 8	2	34 1 8	7 13 8	15	25 14 2	–	–	–	Daniel Donnelly, Esq.
778 0 5	209 6 8	5	240 6 4	155 2 2	37	25 14 2	107 14 1	–	–	
421 10 8	108 18 10	4	156 11 10	219 9 10	78	–	45 9 0	–	–	A. Shillington, Esq.
86 18 5	35 0 0	2	45 0 0	30 8 6	4	17 9 1	–	28 19 0	–	Mr. W. M. Deering.
301 18 0	80 13 0	2	101 1 0	113 9 5	33	–	87 7 7	–	8 0 0	R. J. Cumming, Esq., J.P.
114 0 9	43 0 0	2	58 6 3	40 0 0	9	–	14 14 5	1 0 0	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
37 5 0	10 0 0	1	16 6 11	3 11 5	3	–	17 6 8	–	–	Rev. Francis Short.
86 18 1	33 10 0	3	46 5 11	30 15 8	15	–	9 16 6	–	–	R. Longfield, Esq., D.L.
23 0 1	19 17 0	1	20 12 9	–	–	101 15 11	–	104 3 2	–	Mr. Thomas Bennett.
58 11 1	37 0 0	2	43 17 4	23 15 2	15	–	0 18 7	–	–	John Murphy, Esq.
1,295 0 0	509 2 0	8	652 4 1	436 0 2	80	–	206 15 9	–	300 0 0	H. E. Williams, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
131 14 6	41 13 0	2	61 2 8	54 6 0	30	–	16 5 10	–	–	Miss C. Briscoe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
66 5 3	50 0 0	3	65 4 5	–	–	–	1 0 10	–	–	John G. Daunt, Esq.
10 5 1	3 15 0	1	4 19 6	4 11 8	4	–	0 13 11	–	–	Rev. R. D. Campion.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	George Smith, Esq.
110 1 7	44 4 0	2	47 5 0	35 4 0	23	–	27 12 7	–	–	David Patterson, Esq.
1,819 0 8	749 1 0	23	957 18 7	588 4 1	170	101 15 11	280 10 8	104 3 2	300 0 0	
230 7 4	70 0 0	2	92 2 2	68 2 0	24	–	70 3 2	–	–	William Thompson, Esq.
342 6 6	103 9 0	3	121 10 8	157 3 7	53	–	63 12 3	–	–	James Dogherty, Esq.
352 19 7½	92 19 0	3	135 15 9	132 1 11	32	–	63 5 11½	21 16 0	–	Rev. John Canning.
227 1 10	56 10 0	2	77 15 3	47 3 11	32	39 13 3	–	141 15 0	–	J. R. Boyde, Esq., D.L.
336 2 0	85 0 0	2	129 0 7	86 7 7	37	–	120 14 9	–	–	Wm. Hazlett, Esq., J.P.
181 5 7	70 0 0	3	86 12 6	47 15 6	59	–	46 17 6	–	–	Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.
1,670 2 10	477 18 0	15	642 16 11	538 14 6	237	39 13 3	364 13 7	163 11 0	–	
603 10 7	131 0 0	3	168 4 0	289 11 0	93	–	145 15 7	–	–	Wm. Morrow, Esq.
311 1 10½	99 0 0	2	117 3 8	–	33	–	193 18 2½	–	–	M. Hewson, Esq., R.N.
23 18 3	12 0 0	1	13 3 2	–	8	–	10 15 1	–	–	J. C. Lowry, Esq.
354 7 9	44 14 2	3	68 8 9	125 12 8	26	–	160 6 4	–	–	Mr. Edward Coley.
–	–	1	–	–	1	12 0 0	–	12 14 4	–	R. Manders, jun., Esq.
689 7 10	155 14 2	7	198 15 7	125 12 8	68	12 0 0	361 19 7	12 14 4	–	
1,095 6 0	123 0 0	8	145 16 6	235 3 11	56	–	714 5 7	–	223 14 3	Geo. Hunter, Esq., M.D.
84 10 3	25 0 0	1	36 14 8	38 16 2	17	–	6 18 4	–	–	M. H. Murphy, Esq.
242 5 0	42 12 0	3	52 11 6	99 1 6	34	–	88 11 0	2 1 0	–	Wm. Archdall, Esq., J.P.
379 14 7	70 0 0	3	97 12 7	149 3 8	38	–	132 18 4	–	–	Edward Athill, Esq., J.P.
189 9 2	35 0 0	2	51 13 4	50 0 0	1	23 4 1	–	–	52 0 0	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
208 7 1	45 0 0	3	72 6 3	71 4 6	18	–	59 0 4	5 16 0	–	Mr. John Gibson.
2,149 12 1	340 12 0	20	456 14 10	643 9 9	164	23 4 1	1001 13 7	7 17 0	275 14 3	
153 7 4	80 19 4	2	95 17 10	62 6 0	11	–	1 3 6	–	–	T. Lancaster, Esq., J.P.
35 16 3	12 0 0	1	16 9 11	–	–	–	19 6 4	–	–	Rev. Mr. Macklin, P.P.
189 3 7	92 19 4	3	112 7 9	62 6 0	11	–	20 9 10	–	–	

Appendix (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1856.	Of which is held for of Interest, being original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1856.	Total Amount Circulated in 1856.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1856.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1856, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1856.	Amount of Discount received in 1856.	Amount of Fines received in 1856.
Kildare.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athy,	2,234	684	2,231	10,092	7,384	2,730	3 13 0	1 3½	2,230 9 0	1 4 3	275 17 8	70 9 7
Fontstown,	670	54	667	3,256	2,223	635	5 2 0	1 8	660 18 0	6 13 11	86 13 8	10 4 3
	2,904	738	2,898	13,348	9,607	3,365	–	–	2,891 7 0	7 18 2	362 11 4	80 13 10
Kilkenny.												
Callan,	507	247	504	2,427	–	779	3 2 0	1 2	492 15 0	13 15 4	40 9 0	18 9 6
Fiddown,	116	32	116	548	–	277	1 10 0	1 1¼	115 15 0	0 16 5	9 2 8	6 6 11
Stoneyford,	270	5	269	1,278	–	536	2 7 0	0 8	265 15 0	3 16 7	21 6 0	3 9 2
Thomastown,	335	256	334	1,194	–	454	2 8 0	1 0½	326 9 0	8 5 0	19 18 0	9 0 9
	1,228	540	1,223	5,447	–	2,046	–	–	1,200 14 0	26 13 4	90 15 8	37 6 4
King's Co.												
Clara,	1,239	470	1,236	2,716	1,549	827	3 5 0	1 8	174 9 0	1,062 2 5	58 3 6	35 11 2
Tullamore,	1,064	1,064	1,060	3,662	–	1,323	2 15 0	1 0	836 7 0	23 16 11	61 0 8	69 13 5
	2,303	1,534	2,296	6,378	1,549	2,150	–	–	1,010 16 0	1,085 19 4	119 4 2	105 4 7
Leitrim.												
Annaduff,	1,246	308	1,236	4,727	4,727	1,469	3 4 0	0 8	1,232 16 0	12 12 7	147 14 4	6 6 6
Cloone,	3,861	1,348	3,846	13,987	13,987	2,513	5 11 0	1 0¼	3,824 12 0	28 19 9	407 19 1	57 5 4
	5,107	1,656	5,082	18,714	18,714	3,982	–	–	5,057 8 0	41 12 4	555 13 5	63 11 10
Limerick.												
Askeaton,	591	82	587	2,857	276	979	2 18 0	0 8½	589 6 0	0 18 10	47 12 4	15 13 2
Ballingarry,	663	74	658	3,234	–	968	3 6 0	0 10	657 1 0	0 17 8	53 18 0	14 13 6
Galbally,	1,485	527	1,481	5,512	3,075	1,142	4 11 0	0 9	870 19 0	609 15 3	131 14 2	1 2 5
Limerick Industrious,	1,841	1,006	1,832	8,736	–	1,872	4 13 0	1 6¼	1,817 7 0	22 17 11	145 12 0	28 14 10
Limerick Perry and Jubilee,	1,892	1,719	1,889	8,436	–	1,822	4 12 0	1 6½	1,717 10 0	172 1 2	140 12 0	19 0 4
	6,472	3,408	6,447	28,475	3,351	6,783	–	–	5,652 3 0	806 10 10	519 8 6	79 4 3
Londonderry.												
Coleraine (new),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrea,	3,937	595	3,932	13,709	12,360	2,499	5 9 0	0 11	3,799 6 0	82 16 4	325 17 3	48 10 11
Londonderry,	5,108	1,465	5,502	22,278	6,987	5,304	4 4 0	0 10½	5,102 11 0	–	449 7 0	57 13 4
	9,045	2,060	9,434	35,987	19,347	7,803	–	–	8,901 17 0	82 16 4	775 4 3	106 4 3
Longford.												
Abbeyshrule (new),	1,078	50	1,076	3,703	3,703	808	4 11 0	1 3	1,023 8 0	53 10 4	115 17 6	21 0 4
Edgeworthstown,	1,985	231	1,981	7,304	4,101	1,544	4 14 0	0 10	1,939 18 0	41 0 0	181 10 9	5 15 8
Shrule,	2,706	2,377	2,701	8,469	8,469	2,005	4 0 0	0 8	2,701 16 0	–	264 13 1	34 18 4
	5,769	2,658	5,758	19,481	16,278	4,357	–	–	5,665 2 0	94 10 4	562 1 4	61 9 4
Mayo.												
Foxford,	1,386	9	1,382	6,047	–	1,554	3 17 0	0 8½	1,384 6 0	–	100 15 8	6 16 6
Kiltimagh,	1,222	2	1,221	5,564	–	1,370	4 1 0	0 8	1,214 6 0	6 17 10	92 14 8	0 2 2
Swineford,	1,091	2	1,089	4,987	–	1,261	3 19 0	0 11½	1,089 2 0	–	82 16 0	13 19 2
	3,699	13	3,692	16,598	–	4,185	–	–	3,687 14 0	6 17 10	276 6 4	20 17 10
Meath.												
Kells,	1,251	1	1,248	5,703	–	1,325	4 6 0	0 11	1,081 6 0	167 7 3	95 1 0	17 11 10
Monaghan.												
Cornasoo,	1,484	70	1,477	7,493	–	2,689	3 0 0	0 5½	1,481 19 0	–	124 17 8	30 7 9
Raw,	1,842	170	1,826	8,180	–	2,210	3 14 0	0 9½	1,829 11 0	10 4 7	136 6 8	30 15 9
	3,326	240	3,303	15,673	–	4,899	–	–	3,311 10 0	10 4 7	261 4 4	61 3 6
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	2,075	621	1,984	9,223	–	2,727	3 9 0	1 8	1,924 15 0	110 12 5	174 17 8	117 19 6
Aghaboe,	38	38	36	1,160	1,160	357	4 1 0	2 5	3 4 0	33 12 8	45 12 6	23 4 6
Cratyard,	1,360	9	1,354	6,473	–	1,319	4 18 0	0 10	1,176 16 0	182 16 11	107 19 8	57 15 8
Durrow,	3,941	877	3,360	12,693	11,108	2,846	4 9 0	1 3	3,077 2 0	223 7 6	353 10 10	66 7 3
Maryborough,	1,355	45	1,355	5,003	–	1,475	3 9 0	0 7½	1,318 1 0	16 5 10	84 17 8	25 15 9
Mountrath,	2,191	391	2,188	10,772	–	3,133	3 8 0	0 9½	2,145 15 0	42 10 5	179 10 8	25 2 0
Portarlington,	1,480	184	1,285	4,776	–	1,646	2 16 0	0 10	1,064 12 9	226 1 0	79 12 0	56 18 5
Timahoe,	646	80	643	2,703	–	730	3 9 0	0 11½	546 18 0	96 10 0	46 1 0	35 6 9
	13,286	2,245	12,127	53,859	12,568	14,324	–	–	11,257 3 9	1,028 16 9	1,072 2 0	408 9 10

ending 31st December, 1856, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, [illegible] Total Amount received for Interest, [illegible] and Entrance Fees in 1856.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1856.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1856.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1856 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1856 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1856.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1856.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
369 0 4	117 10 6	5	178 17 10	88 11 11	13	–	99 19 7	–	53 3 0	Henry Hannon, Esq.
108 16 3	34 0 0	3	52 17 0	28 5 11	17	–	18 18 4	3 15 0	–	Rev. Richard W. Bagot.
478 5 7	151 10 6	8	231 14 10	116 17 10	30	–	118 17 11	3 15 0	53 3 0	
62 3 5	40 0 0	2	47 3 7	12 16 3	3	–	3 8 7	–	3 3 0	Rev. C. B. Stevenson.
16 12 8	14 0 0	1	15 16 9	–	–	–	0 15 11	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
31 9 2	7 10 0	2	18 7 4	13 0 7	4	–	0 1 3	–	–	Mrs. Sarah Flood.
32 19 9	19 0 0	2	23 12 11	1 7 7	1	–	7 19 2	–	–	Ven. Archdeacon Irwin.
143 5 0	80 10 0	7	105 0 7	27 4 5	8	–	12 4 11	–	3 3 0	
100 17 0	56 0 0	3	70 5 7	9 15 3	7	–	20 16 2	–	22 9 10	Jonathan Goodbody, Esq.
136 10 2	69 10 0	4	109 15 7	–	–	–	24 17 7	1 17 0	30 0 0	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
237 7 2	125 10 0	7	180 1 2	9 15 3	7	–	45 13 9	1 17 0	52 9 10	
166 5 8	40 0 0	2	48 19 8	41 19 0	21	–	75 7 0	–	–	Mr. James Reynolds.
465 4 8	89 0 0	4	134 12 5	110 8 4	25	–	220 3 11	–	60 0 0	Rev. Dr. Carson.
631 10 4	129 0 0	6	183 12 1	152 7 4	46	–	295 10 11	–	60 0 0	
71 2 3	18 5 0	2	35 4 8	25 9 6	51	–	10 8 1	–	–	Rev. G. Maxwell.
81 18 5	36 0 0	2	40 6 9	28 12 11	8	–	12 18 9	–	–	Rev. G. G. Gubbins.
137 11 9	36 0 0	4	42 19 5	29 15 3	31	–	64 7 1	–	–	G. L. Bennett, Esq.
255 14 10	126 16 0	2	143 4 4	41 2 11	11	–	71 7 7	–	–	Rev. J. Brahan, P.P.
177 11 8	105 0 0	2	139 18 7	8 12 0	3	–	29 1 1	–	29 14 0	I. W. Unthank, Esq.
723 18 11	322 1 0	12	401 13 9	133 12 7	104	–	188 2 7	–	29 14 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
367 19 3	101 0 0	4	116 2 0	128 1 0	47	–	143 16 3	–	109 4 6	Geo. Bicknell, Esq., J.P.
551 8 6	161 17 6	2	230 1 6	157 10 0	52	–	143 2 0	0 15 0	–	James Gilmore, Esq.
919 7 9	262 17 6	6	346 3 6	285 11 0	99	–	286 18 3	0 15 0	109 4 6	
143 12 6	42 0 0	2	50 10 0	47 9 1	11	–	45 13 5	–	–	John Huggins, Esq., M.D.
200 3 9	54 0 0	3	65 2 7	80 9 0	41	–	54 12 2	–	22 0 0	Rev. J. H. J. Powell.
316 0 7	47 10 0	2	68 6 0	96 15 0	28	–	150 19 7	–	–	Thomas Maxwell, Esq.
659 16 10	143 10 0	7	183 18 7	224 13 1	80	–	251 5 2	–	22 0 0	
120 15 0	53 0 0	2	55 9 8	64 7 6	5	–	0 17 10	–	–	Rev. P. J. O'Connor, P.P.
104 5 2	30 0 0	2	50 11 1	52 17 7	4	–	0 16 6	–	–	J. Jordan, Esq., J.P.
107 5 4	58 10 0	1	61 5 5	45 0 0	4	–	0 19 11	–	–	Captain H. Brabazon.
332 5 6	141 10 0	5	167 6 2	162 5 1	13	–	2 14 3	–	–	
123 15 5	54 15 11	3	61 5 5	62 10 0	11	–	–	–	–	Robert Woodward, Esq.
196 0 3	46 10 0	3	61 17 7	64 7 8	13	–	29 15 0	–	–	Samuel Jameson, Esq.
261 12 1	70 0 0	3	88 11 7	92 17 3	20	–	20 3 3	–	–	Doctor J. Moorhead.
367 12 4	116 10 0	6	150 9 2	157 4 11	33	–	49 18 3	–	–	
312 16 2	187 11 0	3	231 10 8	80 15 6	7	–	–	0 10 0	–	E. L. Swan, Esq.
52 12 4	40 0 0	2	43 7 8	6 15 0	–	–	22 9 8	–	–	Rev. J. Thacker.
181 12 4	45 0 0	2	55 19 7	70 19 0	11	–	9 16 6	44 17 2	–	John Edge, Esq.
405 12 5	103 10 0	4	186 5 2	114 3 3	36	–	163 3 11	–	50 0 0	Robert Rhodes, Esq.
18[illegible] 17 1	26 7 11	1	44 13 1	46 12 11	15	–	35 0 0	–	–	Thomas Turpin, Esq.
[illegible] 9 3	95 0 0	2	128 7 11	90 0 0	16	–	15 1 3	–	–	William Roe, Esq.
134 13 1	64 12 0	4	76 1 11	60 10 0	11	–	15 1 2	–	–	Rev. J. Wolseley.
94 17 5	30 0 0	2	37 17 7	30 0 0	7	–	26 19 2	–	–	William Edge, Esq.
1,[illegible]39 10 1	[illegible]82 0 11	90	804 3 7	449 16 4	993	–	287 11 8	45 7 2	50 0 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec 1856.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1856.	Total Amount Circulated in 1856.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1856.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1856, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1856.	Amount of Discount received in 1856.	Amount of Fines received in 1856.
ROSCOMMON.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athlone, . .	6,725	1,359	6,699	27,794	21,551	5,024	5 10 0	1 4	6,529 13 6	196 5 11	642 16 6	55 8 1
SLIGO.												
Aclare, . .	700	–	657	2,588	–	579	4 9 0	0 0¾	550 11 0	106 8 10	43 2 8	1 14 2
Bellaghy, . .	1,045	112	1,035	8,826	–	2,238	3 19 0	0 4½	1,037 5 0	6 14 3	147 2 0	20 9 9
Drumcliff, . .	1,184	229	1,163	7,379	4,036	1,362	5 8 0	1 0½	1,173 8 0	8 2 4	181 16 10	20 1 9
Sligo, . .	886	1	885	1,044	–	203	5 2 0	1 4½	873 11 0	11 13 0	17 8 0	0 4 4
Tubbercurry, .	2,172	512	2,169	9,411	–	2,598	3 12 0	0 7¾	2,168 3 0	1 7 4	156 17 0	8 9 7
	6,887	854	6,809	29,248	4,036	6,980	–	–	6,702 18 0	134 5 9	546 6 6	50 19 7
TIPPERARY.												
Cahir, . .	1,418	56	1,416	3,913	–	1,324	2 19 0	0 7	721 14 0	694 13 4	65 4 4	1 1 4
Cashel, . .	2,364	949	2,313	10,401	3,800	4,105	2 10 0	1 1	2,072 7 0	286 9 7	228 14 5	93 2 11
Fethard, . .	648	150	637	3,010	–	1,184	2 10 0	0 8½	623 4 0	25 0 0	50 3 4	15 4 11
Nenagh, . .	4,737	975	4,722	18,620	11,089	4,586	4 1 0	0 11	4,521 17 0	211 10 2	480 15 11	139 15 0
Roscrea, . .	4,419	1,329	4,415	17,577	13,022	3,994	4 8 0	1 0	4,209 14 0	206 16 2	491 12 1	153 18 5
Tipperary, . .	1,528	70	1,527	7,426	–	2,563	2 18 0	0 9½	1,498 10 0	28 8 10	123 15 4	26 19 2
	15,114	3,538	15,030	60,947	29,111	17,756	–	–	13,647 6 0	1,452 18 1	1,440 5 5	430 1 9
TYRONE.												
Altmore, . .	3,308	800	3,304	11,571	11,571	1,755	6 11 0	0 11	3,275 18 0	27 18 4	289 5 6	43 4 11
Arboe, . .	4,213	446	4,210	17,162	8,694	2,822	6 1 0	1 0	4,210 8 0	–	406 19 7	42 9 11
Beragh, . .	3,623	623	3,572	12,380	12,380	2,024	6 3 0	0 11½	3,502 5 0	119 12 1	386 17 6	69 18 2
Carrickmore, .	2,820	329	2,792	8,761	8,761	1,135	7 14 0	2 3	2,716 4 0	101 19 8	273 15 7	30 15 10
Clogher, . .	290	–	180	–	–	–	–	–	151 1 0	29 1 5	–	0 12 6
Clonaneese, .	1,776	211	1,730	6,468	6,468	1,320	4 18 0	1 3	1,775 0 0	–	202 2 6	16 12 7
Coagh, . .	4,245	344	4,215	16,092	7,684	3,172	5 1 0	0 11½	4,149 8 0	86 18 4	376 11 9	60 10 5
Coalisland, .	2,351	206	2,344	9,941	2,913	2,254	4 9 0	1 0¾	2,303 14 0	43 18 0	202 9 6	51 15 4
Cookstown, .	3,575	884	3,570	15,073	7,982	3,444	4 11 0	0 7	3,570 12 0	–	327 14 8	15 8 9
Dromore, . .	2,182	138	2,181	10,486	2,354	1,803	5 16 0	0 11½	2,173 19 0	7 11 2	209 1 11	24 7 9
Drumquin, .	4,686	1,338	4,630	17,196	16,599	2,594	6 12 0	0 10¾	4,584 16 0	51 9 6	424 18 6	50 10 4
Kildress, . .	2,265	515	2,236	6,825	6,825	1,096	6 4 0	1 5	2,263 8 0	–	170 12 6	15 9 2
Kilskeery, . .	1,756	286	1,755	6,409	6,409	1,184	4 8 0	2 3	1,581 0 0	174 1 6	200 5 7	22 0 7
Moree, . .	2,193	441	2,133	6,912	6,912	1,078	6 8 0	1 7	2,191 16 0	–	172 16 0	25 8 7
Newtownstewart,	5,106	1,502	5,080	18,860	18,101	3,356	5 12 0	1 1	4,979 2 0	125 4 11	465 3 6	92 3 10
Pomeroy, . .	1,235	216	1,231	4,087	4,087	816	5 0 0	1 7	1,119 8 0	115 11 9	127 14 4	9 17 11
Stewartstown, .	4,950	886	4,942	20,716	6,871	4,373	4 14 0	0 11¼	4,945 14 0	–	316 4 2	64 6 5
	50,525	9,165	50,105	189,539	134,611	34,226	–	–	49,493 13 0	883 6 8	4,552 13 1	637 13 0
WATERFORD.												
Cappoquin, .	260	–	174	368	–	174	2 2 0	0 3	15 6 0	169 2 1	6 2 8	2 12 4
Tallow, . .	741	26	665	3,193	–	1,301	2 9 0	0 1½	668 6 0	6 2 0	53 4 4	8 9 4
Waterford, .	3,099	639	3,097	15,247	–	3,096	4 18 0	1 0	2,957 15 0	140 3 3	254 2 4	40 10 3
	4,100	665	3,936	18,808	–	4,571	–	–	3,641 7 0	315 7 4	313 9 4	51 11 11
WESTMEATH.												
Mayne, . .	134	18	134	623	–	327	1 18 0	0 5	134 5 0	–	10 8 0	2 16 5
Meate, . .	1,192	195	1,187	5,308	713	1,482	3 11 0	1 3	1,116 1 0	71 15 3	97 7 7	23 10 0
St.Mary's,Athlone	2,480	435	2,479	10,486	5,562	2,618	4 0 0	0 11½	2,397 12 0	81 15 4	255 17 10½	38 8 10
	3,806	648	3,800	16,417	6,275	4,427	–	–	3,647 18 0	153 10 7	363 13 5	64 17 3
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy, .	1,109	89	1,101	5,160	–	1,499	3 8 0	1 5	988 6 0	116 13 6	86 0 0	56 6 10
New Ross Benevolent, . .	3,195	882	3,146	12,347	7,703	2,931	4 4 0	0 9¼	3,024 15 0	165 13 11	318 2 4	157 0 8
New Ross National, . .	2,774	1,458	2,727	10,222	6,831	1,931	5 5 0	1 7	2,628 12 0	142 4 11½	269 19 8	130 4 5
	7,078	2,429	6,974	27,729	14,534	6,361	–	–	6,641 13 0	424 12 4	674 2 0	343 11 11
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass, .	612	30	610	2,468	1,174	596	4 2 0	1 4	548 18 0	91 18 1	58 5 1	11 9 0
Imael, . .	1,181	285	1,180	3,363	2,914	810	4 17 0	1 7½	789 7 0	391 3 10	108 10 11	45 19 8
Kiltegan, . .	602	348	600	2,363	2,186	636	4 18 0	1 9	563 5 0	98 10 6	80 5 3	15 7 4
Meeine, . .	455	155	454	2,354	–	594	3 15 0	1 1¼	390 3 0	62 14 9	37 11 4	7 9 2
Wicklow, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2,910	770	2,903	11,588	6,274	2,636	–	–	2,291 13 0	644 7 2	284 12 7	80 5 2

ending 31st December, 1856, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Interest, Fines, and Casual, or Accidental Receipts in 1856	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1856.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1856.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1856 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Net Profit of 1856 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1856.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1856.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
740 1 11	190 2 6	6	259 15 3	273 9 9	113	–	172 2 4	8 2 6	–	John M'Donnell, Esq.
49 13 6	–	1	2 0 0	31 4 0	4	–	16 9 6	–	–	John Irwin, Esq.
186 4 9	33 0 0	2	43 18 7	82 14 8	35	–	59 11 6	–	–	R. St. George, Esq., J.P.
213 5 7	56 0 0	3	70 11 8	79 5 8	10	–	63 8 3	–	–	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
19 6 2	6 13 4	2	13 18 11	4 2 10	3	–	1 4 5	–	–	William Green, Esq.
187 2 0	63 0 0	2	84 5 2	78 12 5	16	–	24 4 5	–	–	John Grey, Esq.
655 12 0	155 13 4	10	214 14 4	275 19 7	68	–	161 18 1	–	–	
80 7 10	31 0 0	2	42 10 11	28 3 4	54	–	9 13 7	–	–	Robert Proctor, Esq.
359 7 1	111 1 1	5	159 11 2	45 14 1	8	–	154 1 10	86 8 0	–	P. Heffernan, Esq., M.D. J.P.
75 5 7	35 0 0	2	39 19 3	21 15 0	4	–	13 11 4	–	–	Rev. P. Laffan.
659 11 2	176 0 0	3	242 3 11	192 14 4	37	–	117 9 10	137 3 0	5 0 0	John Wolfe, Esq.
680 9 10	183 0 0	3	211 4 5	171 0 0	20	–	298 5 4	–	30 0 0	Daniel Guilfoyle, Esq.
176 7 5	75 0 0	2	104 10 5	69 6 9	22	–	2 10 3	141 9 0	–	T. P. Morissy, Esq.
2,031 8 11	611 1 1	17	770 0 1	528 13 6	145	–	595 12 2	365 0 0	35 0 0	
347 2 11	70 0 0	3	81 5 7	113 14 11	35	–	152 2 5	–	–	Daniel Shields, Esq.
476 15 9	106 0 0	3	158 16 0	198 4 10	37	–	118 14 11	–	–	Daniel Donnelly, Esq.
478 13 0	77 18 4	4	96 11 3	138 9 4	46	–	232 10 5	6 2 0	–	Paul Dane, Esq.
513 18 11	93 0 0	3	150 11 6	119 10 1	13	–	63 17 5	–	39 12 0	Henry St. George, Esq., J.P.
0 12 6	30 0 0	1	32 17 10	–	19	32 5 4	–	–	–	Rev. W. B. Ashe.
229 16 3	65 0 0	2	85 1 2	84 3 4	32	–	59 15 9	0 16 0	–	George E. Tener, Esq.
466 3 11	92 0 0	3	149 17 0	184 9 5	16	–	131 17 6	–	–	Mr. Samuel E. Ekin,
273 3 7	59 12 6	3	98 5 10	98 18 7	26	–	75 19 2	–	20 11 3	Rev. W. Young.
378 13 8	89 4 0	4	102 0 7	133 7 3	19	–	143 5 10	–	58 0 0	S. E. Weir, Esq.
248 17 7	58 3 4	3	85 12 7	104 17 6	22	–	58 7 6	–	–	Mr. Robert Warnock.
436 16 5	95 0 0	2	128 0 8	164 19 7	35	–	203 16 2	–	–	Edward Sproule, Esq.
195 6 4	61 0 0	3	80 7 11	82 6 8	42	–	29 18 9	2 13 0	–	George E. Tener, Esq.
242 3 6	59 0 0	3	65 3 0	69 18 0	6	–	97 2 6	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
207 4 8	68 0 0	3	88 6 8	83 15 0	28	–	35 3 0	–	–	George E. Tener, Esq.
586 10 9	121 0 0	5	182 16 6	171 7 7	31	–	232 6 8	–	100 0 0	John Rogers, Esq., J.P.
144 8 3	52 0 0	3	65 7 3	53 9 0	14	–	25 12 0	–	–	Robert Henry, Esq.
400 8 3	108 0 0	4	206 11 11	187 13 2	34	–	6 3 2	–	–	S. R. Magill, Esq., J.P.
5,471 16 3	1,304 18 2	52	1,837 13 3	1,989 4 3	455	32 5 4	1,666 13 2	9 11 0	218 3 3	
10 4 8	–	1	2 12 0	10 2 0	4	2 9 4	–	–	–	Mr. S. Bible.
88 15 9	–	–	7 18 6	37 0 9	14	–	26 6 0	19 4 0	–	Mr. G. W. Jones.
322 13 1	112 0 0	2	157 15 11	126 0 10	28	–	38 16 4	–	36 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
421 13 6	112 0 0	3	158 6 5	173 3 7	46	2 9 4	65 2 4	19 4 0	36 0 0	
14 13 7	5 0 0	2	7 2 3	5 6 0	6	–	2 5 4	–	–	Miss E. Pakenham.
148 16 6	77 0 0	3	96 14 0	43 18 0	21	–	8 3 7	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
516 11 2	100 0 0	2	127 1 5	93 1 1	28	–	96 8 8	–	–	Mr. Patrick Geoghegan.
480 1 5	182 0 0	7	230 17 8	142 5 1	55	–	106 17 7	–	–	
156 3 9	78 12 0	4	108 8 11	38 16 10	10	6 17 0	–	15 15 0	–	Thos. Pounder, Esq., J.P.
491 10 7	90 0 0	3	130 15 6	122 9 0	35	–	211 18 1	36 17 0	174 10 3	Rev. P. Crane.
416 14 6	100 0 0	4	155 8 8	65 16 8	30	–	195 9 2½	–	120 0 0	Richard Usher, Esq.
1,064 17 10	362 12 0	10	384 13 1	227 2 6	75	6 17 0	407 7 3	52 12 0	294 10 3	
74 8 8	37 10 0	2	39 15 7	29 10 6	33	–	5 2 6	–	–	William Douglas, Esq.
139 6 10	50 0 0	4	67 0 2	45 16 5	23	–	46 10 5	–	43 17 0	Michael Fenton, Esq.
139 18 5	45 0 0	3	56 5 11	18 2 6	11	–	26 10 2	–	26 16 0	Rev. J. Dowse.
49 19 6	25 0 0	2	34 3 1	16 19 9	9	1 3 4	–	–	–	Rev. J. O. Fetherstone H.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
384 13 7	157 10 0	11	197 4 9	110 9 0	76	1 3 4	78 3 1	–	70 13 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted. £	s.	d.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors. £	s.	d.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1856. £	s.	d.	Observations.
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	938	0	0	14s. 6¼d. per pound,	290	0	0	21	2	1	Finally closed. The amount in Bank of Ireland lodged to Board's credit, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality.
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	5th December, 1850,	—	784	0	0	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., & 4s. 6d. Total, 18s. 6d. per pound,	58	16	0	1	2	6	Finally closed. Amount in Bank applicable to an unsettled claim amount, £1 2s. 6d.
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	451	0	0	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110	10	0	—			Finally closed.
Cork,	Mitchelstown,	3rd April, 1855,	J. P. Forrest,	805	0	0	18s. and 2d. per pound,	114	14	0	—			Do.
Do.,	Cork Charitable,	18th October, 1850,	Peter Dillon,	2,215	13	0	Nil,	—			1,040	17	0	Winding up. The whole of the capital was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Shears, Esq., in 1774.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aikin,	200	0	0	Paid in full,	—			—			Finally closed.
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	—			Do.,	—			—			Do. Assets of old fund. Balance of a charitable bequest £529 5s. 8d. transferred to newly established society, whose capital now is £631.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	1,621	0	1	3s. 8d. per pound,	1,324	0	0	—			Do. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, which amount is applicable to Board's charges.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	216	1	8	Paid in full,	—			—			Do.
Kings,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	155	0	0	Do.,	46	0	0	—			Do. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	742	0	0	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463	5	11	—			Do.
Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	473	0	0	10s. and 2s. 6d. per pound,	155	2	10	—			Do.
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750	0	0	6s. 8d. per pound,	493	8	11	—			Do.
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Longhead,	627	0	0	Nil,	627	0	0	—			Do. A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497	0	0	1s. 5d. per pound,	402	13	9	—			Do.
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	George Somerville,	795	0	0	Paid in full,	—			—			Do.
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	995	0	0	4s. per pound,	797	17	7	—			Do.
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	262	0	0	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers.	105	0	0	0	12	0	Do. Loss in this case sustained by Managers.
Do.,	Moyglass,	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835	0	0	2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. per pound.	670	12	6	—			Do.
Do.,	Moyne,	20th January, 1850,	J. Russell,	384	0	0	Nil,	735	0	0	—			Do. A total loss to depositors.
Do.,	Thurles Agricultural,	27th February, 1852,	—	952	19	0	5s. and 1s. 1d. per pound,	674	17	11	—			Do. Last dividend paid out of £50 recovered from V. Maher, Esq. First dividend paid on all depositors' claims, except one standing in the name of Treasurer, £40. At payment of second dividend Treasurer waived his claim, but stated £30 (though standing in accounts in his name) belonged to a Mr. Grehan. Same not appearing in accounts, dividend not paid on it.
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benjamin Collins,	773	0	0	8s. 8d. per pound,	438	0	0	6	18	1	Do. After paying Board's charges, £4 0s. 7d., applicable to depositors. The Treasurer (now in America) liable for all losses that may be sustained.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852,	Patrick Fagan,	1,029	6	7	8s. and 10d. per pound,	574	16	4	—			Do. There is in Bank £9 9s. 5d., applicable to certain unclaimed dividends.
Do.,	Mullingar,	27th October, 1851,	Edward Coffey,	1,366	5	6	8s. 6d. per pound,	728	3	2	—			Do. There is £19 14s. 9d. in Bank, applicable to an unclaimed dividend of W. Reilly, £19 2s. 6d.
Do.,	Killucan,	15th April, 1853,	Richard Shaw,	316	4	1	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97	0	0	—			Do.
Wexford,	Clohamon,	22nd January, 1847,	J. Morrissey,	1,768	0	0	10s. and 5s. per pound,	445	0	0	—			Do.
Do.,	Boss,	2nd January, 1852,	—	1,116	0	0	15s. per pound,	279	0	0	—			Do.
Do.,	Corey,	15th May, 1852,	James Floyde,	480	12	0	15s. per pound,	120	3	0	—			Do.
Do.,	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225	0	0	7s. 9d. and 6¼d. per pound,	1,888	0	0	—			Do.
Do.,	New Ross Charitable,	27th May, 1848,	—	335	0	0	Nil,	—			370	9	1	Do. Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in the Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1856.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1856.	Date of Last preceding Inspection.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1856.	Date of Last preceding Inspection.
Clonaneese,	2nd Jan.,	11th Jan., 1855.	Ballingarry,	12th June,	17th Feb., 1855.
Pomeroy,	4th Jan.,	9th Aug., 1854.	Johnstone Charitable,	20th June,	30th Oct., 1854.
Altmore,	7th Jan.,	12th Aug., 1854.	Athy,	24th June,	26th Dec., 1854.
Beerah (Special),	8th Jan.,	8th June, 1854.	Fontstown,	27th June,	30th Dec., 1854.
Cookstown,	10th Jan.,	13th July, 1854.	Baltinglass,	1st July,	17th May, 1855.
Moree,	12th Jan.,	5th Aug., 1854.	Kiltegan,	3rd July,	19th May, 1855.
Coagh,	14th Jan.,	14th July, 1854.	Moyne,	5th July,	25th May, 1855.
Arboe,	16th Jan.,	15th July, 1854.	Imaal,	8th July,	22nd May, 1855.
Stewartstown,	18th Jan.,	17th July, 1854.	Parsonstown (Special),	14th July,	6th Feb., 1856.
Kildress,	21st Jan.,	7th Aug., 1854.	Cashel (Special),	19th July,	16th Mar., 1855.
Coalisland,	23rd Jan.,	1st Aug., 1854.	Fethard,	29th July,	19th Mar., 1855.
Parsonstown (Special),	6th Feb.,	11th Jan., 1855.	Durrow (Special),	31st July,	19th Dec., 1854.
Roscrea,	11th Feb.,	17th Jan., 1855.	Cahir (Special),	12th Aug.,	14th Mar., 1855.
Aghavoe,	13th Feb.,	20th Jan., 1855.	Newmarket (Special),	16th Aug.,	4th April, 1855.
Abbeyleix,	15th Feb.,	16th and 24th Dec., 1854.	Ballyclough,	18th Aug.,	7th April, 1855.
			Coachford (Special),	20th Aug.,	2nd July, 1855.
Abbeyleix (Special),	16th Feb.,	16th and 24th Dec., 1854.	Cork, No. 2,	23rd Aug.,	22nd Nov, 1855.
			Aghada,	25th Aug.,	24th Mar., 1855.
Durrow,	18th Feb.,	19th Dec., 1854.	Cork, No. 1,	2nd Sept.,	20th Nov., 1855.
Maryboro,	20th Feb.,	First Inspection.	Cork, No. 2 (Special),	6th Sept.,	12th Oct., 1854.
Timahoe,	23rd Feb.,	3rd Feb., 1855.	Bandon (Special),	8th Sept.,	22nd Mar., 1855.
Athlone (Special),	18th Mar.,	11th Dec., 1854.	Kinsale,	10th Sept.,	6th July, 1855.
St. Mary's, Athlone,	20th Mar.,	21st Nov., 1854.	Queenstown,	12th Sept.,	24th Nov., 1855.
Moate,	22nd Mar.,	2nd Dec., 1854.	Fermoy,	15th Sept.,	6th Oct., 1854.
Clara,	26th Mar.,	9th Dec., 1854.	Knockmourne,	16th Sept.,	First Inspection.
Tullamore,	29th Mar.,	16th Dec., 1854.	Glanworth,	17th Sept.,	14th July, 1855.
Portarlington (Special),	31st Mar.,	31st Jan., 1855.	Tallow,	18th Sept.,	11th July, 1855.
Edgeworthstown,	1st April,	6th Dec., 1854.	Cappoquin (Special),	20th Sept.,	16th July, 1855.
Cloone,	4th April,	2nd Sept., 1854.	Enniscorthy,	1st Oct.,	15th June, 1855.
Swineford,	5th April,	15th Sept., 1854.	Wexford (Temperance) (Special),	4th Oct.,	18th June, 1855.
Lucan,	17th April,	24th Aug., 1854.	New Ross National,	7th Oct.,	20th June, 1855.
Swords,	21st April,	2nd Nov., 1854.	New Ross Benevolent,	11th Oct.,	28th June, 1855.
Annaduff,	24th April,	6th Sept., 1854.	Waterford,	14th Oct.,	23rd June, 1855.
Drumcliff,	26th April,	9th Sept., 1854.	Fiddown,	17th Oct.,	25th June, 1855.
Tubbercurry,	30th April,	23rd Sept., 1854.	Cashel (Special),	30th Oct.,	16th Mar., 1855.
Aclare,	2nd May,	21st Sept., 1854.	Stoneyford,	3rd & 10th Nov.,	1st June, 1855.
Bellaghy,	8th May,	18th Sept., 1854.			
Kiltimagh,	10th May,	16th Sept., 1854.	Thomastown,	6th Nov.,	4th June, 1855.
Foxford,	12th May,	12th Sept., 1854.	Callan,	8th Nov.,	6th June, 1855.
Mountrath,	22nd May,	29th Jan., 1855.	Tullow (Special),	12th Nov.,	28th May, 1855.
Nenagh,	24th May,	7th Mar., 1855.	Rathvilly (Special),	15th Nov.,	—
Limerick Industrial,	26th May,	9th Feb., 1855.	Cork, No. 1 (Special),	25th Nov.,	20th Nov., 1855.
Limerick P. and J.,	28th May,	12th Feb., 1855.	Youghal (Special),	5th Dec.,	19th Nov., 1855.
Miltownmalbay,	30th May,	7th Feb., 1855.	Crettyard,	12th Dec.,	30th May, 1855.
Askeaton,	2nd June,	15th Feb., 1855.	Kells,	16th Dec.,	27th July, 1855.
Tipperary,	5th June,	9th Mar., 1855.	Ballyjamesduff,	19th Dec.,	21st Sept., 1855.
Galbally,	9th June, & 9th Sept.,	25th Nov., 1855.	Tullow,	31st Dec.,	12th Nov., 1856.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of NOTE and DEBENTURE ISSUE for 1856, and AUDIT of the BOARD'S EXPENDITURE during the same Year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 23rd day of March, 1857, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were, . . . 93,900
Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1856.
That on 14th March, 1856, were ordered, . 200,000

Making to be accounted for, . . . 293,900
Of these were issued during 1856, . . 213,000

Leaving in Stock, on 1st January, 1857, . 80,900

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £887 10*s.*, for the 213,000 Notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to your credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of the last Debenture issued in the Year 1856 was 11,802
Deducting the number issued to the 31st December, 1855, ... 11,339

It will appear that 463
Debentures were issued during the Year 1856.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £23 3*s.* for the 463 Debentures issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were . . . 1,296
Deposit Cards in Stock on 1st January, 1856.
Of these were issued during the Year 1856, . 132

Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1857, . 1,164

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Cards issued since

Appendix (B) No. 1—*continued.*

1st January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 5*s.* 6*d.*, for the 132 Cards, issued at 0½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £118 0*s.* 5*d.*

Your Committee find there was a sum of 2*s.* lodged to your credit for "paid" brands sold to Local Societies during the year.

Your Committee find there was a sum of £1 18*s.* 9*d.* lodged by the Aghada Loan Fund, being for interest on £97 advanced by the Board to the said Society, to 31st December, 1856.

Your Committee find there was a sum of £2 12*s.* 4*d.* lodged to your credit out of the assets of the late Kingscourt Loan Fund, being amount of law charges advanced by Board.

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank reported at last audit, give a total of £1,758 17*s.* 2*d.*

Your Committee find that Drafts to the amount of £1,397 17*s.* 6*d.*, including Draft No. 59,263 for £400, for the purpose of funding in Government Stock, were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

From the total, then, of . . .	£1,758	17 2
Is to be deducted Drafts for . .	1,397	17 6
Which should leave a Balance of . in Bank.	£360	19 8

Your Committee finds the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

(Signed) H. U. TIGHE.
J. LENTAIGNE.

Account, Note, and Debenture Audit, and Expenditure for the Year 1856.

1855:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank [net], . . .	—	725 5 2
	Lodgments for Notes, per Secretary, . . .	832 2 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	55 8 0	
			887 10 0
	Lodgments for Debentures, per Secretary, . .	21 4 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	1 19 0	
			23 3 0
	Lodgments for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .	0 5 6	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—	0 5 6
	Lodgments for Brands, per Secretary, . . .	0 2 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—	
			0 2 0
April 9,	Dividend on Stock on £4,000, . 60 0 0		
	Less Income Tax, . . 4 0 0		
		56 0 0	
Oct. 16,	Dividend on Stock, £4,430, . . 66 9 0		
	Less Income Tax, . . 4 8 7		
		62 0 5	
			118 0 5
	Lodgment for Year's Interest on £97, for the Aghada Loan Fund, ...	1 18 9	
			1 18 9
July 19,	Relodged per Secretary, viz.:—		
	Kingscourt Loan Fund, ...	2 12 4	
			2 12 4
			£1,758 17 2
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .		1,397 17 6
Dec. 31,	Balance in Bank [net], ...		£360 19 8

Report of the Committee on the Petty Expense Account for 1856.

The Committee appointed to audit the Petty Expense Account for 1856, met on the 25th day of March, 1857.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £9 10*s.* was in the hands of Secretary for current expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance, and the sum of all the drafts drawn in 1856, making together a sum of £1,407 7*s.* 6*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all the payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in the Secretary's hands of £4 11*s.* 8*d.*, on the 31st December, 1856, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1856, ...	9	10	0
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1856 [including Draft No. 59,263, for £400 for investment in Government Stock, .	1,397	17	6
	£1,407	7	6
Deduct Expenditure and investment, as per annexed account, . . .	1,402	15	10
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1857, ...	£4	11	8

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE and INVESTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers,	764	2	1
Printing of Promissory Notes and Debentures,	91	12	9
Petty Expenses,	8	6	1
Law Charges, Ordinary, £15 2 7 / Extraordinary, 44 4 5	59	7	0
Extra Inspection Expenses,	37	17	6
Post Office Account, charged only to 31st March, 1856,	2	19	9
Inspector's Postage Account, and other extra charges,	5	17	2
Gazetting Account for Year,	1	10	6
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers to 20th March, 1856,	28	0	0
Coals for Offices,	3	3	0
Investment in Government Stock,	£400	0	0
	£1,402	15	10

(Signed) G. H. LINDSAY.
THOMAS HUTTON.
JAMES POWER.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD for 1855 and 1856.

1855.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures, &c.,	914	13	8
Dividends on Stock,	112	10	0
	£1,027	3	8
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	768	13	0
Printing,	93	6	9
Petty Expenses,	20	7	3
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	9	1
Extra Inspection Expenses,	14	3	6
Post Office Account,	13	13	7
Law Charges,	22	8	7
	£936	1	9
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, for the year 1855,	£91	1	11

1856.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures, &c.,	911	0	6
Dividends on Stock,	118	0	5
	£1,029	0	11
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	704	2	1
Printing,	91	12	9
Petty Expenses,	8	6	1
Inspector's Postage Account,	5	17	2
Extra Inspection Expenses,	37	17	6
Post Office Account,	2	19	9
Law Charges,	15	2	7
	£925	17	11
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1856,	£103	3	0

APPENDIX (C).

A LIST of the MEMBERS of the LOAN FUND BOARD, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

N.B.—The Board held 16 Sittings during the Year 1856.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingall,	2nd Jan., 1837.	—
Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	—	2
Viscount De Vesci,	—	—
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.,	—	3
Edward Joshua Cooper, Esq.,	—	—
James John Bagot, Esq., D.L.,	—	8
Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart.,	—	—
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.,	—	14
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	—	—
John D'Alton, Esq.,	—	—
William Hodges, Esq.,	25th Oct., 1837.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, D.D.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq.,	—	9
The Right Honourable the Earl of Clancarty,	14th Jan., 1842.	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Courtown,	—	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Erne,	—	—
The Right Honourable the Lord Downes,	—	—
The Viscount Boyle,	—	—
Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., M.P.,	—	1
The Honourable and Very Rev. Hugh Maude, Dean of Cloyne,	—	—
James William Lennox Naper, Esq., V.L.,	—	—
The Right Honourable William Fownes Tighe,	—	—
Colonel Robert Owen, J.P.,	20th Jan., 1842.	—
John Barlow, Esq.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
John Ennis, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	—	1
John N. V. Vernon, Esq.,	—	—
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	—	—
John Brenan, Esq.,	24th Jan., 1845.	1
George H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	13th Jan., 1846.	13
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq.,	—	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq.,	20th Jan., 1846.	3
The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Ardagh,	18th Feb., 1846.	2
The Very Rev. H. Newland, D.D., Dean of Ferns,	30th June, 1846.	—
The Rev. J. G. Porter,	30th Jan., 1851.	—
The Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	4
Jas. Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
[illegible] Higgins, M.P.,	12th Sept., 1856.	—
[illegible] Q.C., 18, Gardiner's-place,	2nd Jan., 1837.	
Secretary—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

EIGHTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

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EIGHTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

INTRODUCTORY.

In addition to our Annual Report on the state of licensed houses for the reception of insane patients, under the provisions of the 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, addressed to your Excellency and the Lord Chancellor in the beginning of the present year, we have now the honour to submit our Eighth General or Parliamentary Report on the condition of public and private asylums in Ireland, and on that of the Central Institution at Dundrum for criminal lunatics.

The state of the law connected with our department having been discussed by us from time to time and pressed on the attention of the Legislature in previous Reports, but particularly in our last, from a sense of its deficiencies, and the consequent necessity of certain amendments, arrived at during a long and intimate experience of its working; and a Commission being now issued under the authority of a Royal Warrant, for the purpose of examining into the whole subject of lunacy in Ireland, and of the Statutes by which Asylums are regulated; we shall not allude to this topic, further than to express our confidence in the result, which we anticipate will be satisfactory to the country and advantageous to the public service, both from the manner in which the Commission has been formed and the ability and experience of its members. We may here, however, observe, that looking to the extended scope of the Commission, the powers with which it is invested, and the inquiries that had already been commenced, we entertained some hesitation as to whether it might not be more advisable to leave the function of reporting upon the lunatic institutions of Ireland on the present occasion in such able and efficient hands, restricting ourselves to the duties of inspection, and to the varied business of an office, which involves a correspondence of over 7,000 registered letters in the year, believing that the Commissioners would furnish ample information to your Excellency and to Parliament on the subject: but having communicated our sentiments to the executive, all doubt as to the propriety of the course we should adopt was at once removed.

Before entering on any general observations, or on statistical details, having reference, within the last two years, to the department over which we are placed, as the question of expenditure in regard to District Asylums is one that occupies considerable attention, it may not be altogether inappropriate to give a brief account of them for the purpose of showing the progressive development of institutions for the care and maintenance of the insane poor of Ireland, and the expenses which have already devolved, or which may devolve on the public at large in connexion with them.

Origin of present system of accommodation for Lunatics.

As the present system of lunatic accommodation may be said to have commenced with the 55 Geo. III., cap. 107, when the Richmond Asylum was built and furnished by Government, at a cost of £75,000, to serve as a general hospital for the insane, and to be supported by parliamentary grants—it will be unnecessary to revert to those institutions which had been connected with Houses of Industry, from the erection of St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital, in 1756, up to the beginning of the present century, they having virtually ceased to exist.

In 1817, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

expediency of making a general provision for the lunatic poor, as, with the exception of the Richmond and one establishment in Cork, there was not accommodation made for more than 130 lunatics throughout all Ireland. This Committee reported, that the only effectual mode of relief would be found in the division of the country into districts, consisting of one or more counties, and the erection in each so formed district of an asylum capable of containing from 120 to 150 lunatics. The proceedings of this Committee resulted in the 57 Geo. III., since which we find a series of no less than seventeen enactments, ending with the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 99.

Erection of first District Asylums.

The most important of them in a practical point of view was the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 33, under which nine public institutions were successively established, namely, at Armagh, Belfast, Londonderry, Carlow, Ballinasloe, Limerick, Clonmel, Maryborough, and Waterford, by a Board of General Control and Superintendence formed of Commissioners specially appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

These asylums, expected to be sufficient for the general exigencies of the country, and built for an aggregate of 980 patients, at a cost of £209,085 0*s.* 4*d.*, were soon found too limited, so much so that in the course of a few years, by interior re-arrangements and appropriations, they were occupied by 1,930 inmates, or about twice the number for which they had been constructed. With the growing facilities afforded for the treatment of mental disease in its acute forms, and the refuge which it was felt that asylums extended to those long affected with insanity, the numerous cases hitherto latent among the lower classes attracted notice, and the demand upon these institutions increased so steadily that it became necessary to reform districts by an Act passed in the year 1826; and, independently of certain structural enlargements from time to time of the existing buildings,

Asylums subsequently erected.

(8 and 9 Vic., c. 107), and the substitution of a new and more spacious establishment at Cork, in place of the old one previously connected with the House of Industry, to erect asylums at Kilkenny, Killarney, Omagh, Sligo, Dublin, and Mullingar, for a total of 1,400 lunatics.

The asylums just named were commenced after the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence had been superseded, and their powers in regard to the erection of Asylums in Ireland transferred to the Board of Works, by which body all subsequent expenditure therewith connected, up to the Bill of last session, has been regulated.

We have observed that the nine original asylums had, in a short time, nearly doubled their number of patients, the necessary accommodation being effected without any important additions. And as the chief expense was incurred for furniture, bedding, &c., and took place gradually, to meet growing requirements, the sums so laid out merged in the current quarterly expenditure, and cannot now be accurately detailed.

Cost of Land, Erection, Furniture, and Fittings.

The following will, however, be found a correct statement of the sums specially expended, with the sanction of Government, in the purchase of land, and in the erection and furnishing of district asylums, as well as in structural additions approved by the Privy Council.

Armagh.

Taking these various institutions in succession, according to the date of their establishment, we find the Armagh Asylum was opened in 1825, for 104 patients. Subsequently, by a modification of internal arrangements, room was provided for thirty more. The total cost, amounting to £21,284, and which has been repaid by fourteen equal annual instalments, was assessed as follows on the then counties of the district:—Armagh, £6,018; Monaghan, £5,325; Fermanagh, £3,993; Cavan, £5,946.

Limerick.

The Limerick Asylum came into operation in 1827, for the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry, with accommodation for 150, at a cost of £30,200. Additions were shortly afterwards made for 148 inmates, at an expenditure of £10,774; and at a still later period, in 1847, by converting some large rooms previously occupied as stores into dormitories, a total accommodation for 340 lunatics was obtained. Up to the present this institution has cost, including a sum of £1,628, recently spent in improvements and the purchase of fifteen additional acres of land, £42,603. The two first outlays were assessed in the following proportions, and have been repaid by fourteen equal annual instalments:—Limerick county, £12,457: Limerick city, £3,412; Kerry, £12,767; Clare, £12,336. The last was assessed as follows, and is in course of repayment, the county of Kerry having been meanwhile declared a separate district:—Limerick county, £716; Limerick city, £183; Clare, £728. Notwithstanding that 100 vacancies were created by the removal of that number of patients belonging to the county of Kerry, on the completion of the new district institution at Killarney in 1852, unavoidable delays have occurred in the admission of lunatics from the remaining counties for want of room.

Belfast.

The Belfast Asylum for the counties of Down and Antrim, and the town of Carrickfergus, was first occupied in 1829, being built, like Armagh, for 104 patients. Arrangements were soon after made for sixty-four additional beds. In 1835 the farm was increased by the purchase of fourteen acres, and structural additions, affording accommodation for

100 more patients, were effected. This provision being still unsatisfactory, we deemed it our duty, in the year 1850, to represent the necessity of improving the Asylum generally by certain alterations, such as the erection of infirmaries, lavatories, &c., and of making accommodation for 130 additional patients. In order to render the building as detached as possible, thirteen acres of land, lying between it and the town, were purchased for £4,311, making a gross total of £49,743 expended on this institution, according to the latest information that could be obtained. Of this sum, £37,344 has been assessed as follows:—Antrim, £16,954; Down, £19,897; town of Carrickfergus, £493. The difference remains as yet unapportioned, the accounts not having been finally closed.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Cost of Land, Erection, &c.

The Londonderry Asylum, for 104 patients, belonging to the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone, opened in 1829, was erected at a cost of £25,678. Additional accommodation was provided for 108 patients, between the years 1831 and 1839, at an outlay of £604. This latter sum merged in the general expenditure. In 1850 fifteen acres of land were purchased for £1,412, making the total outlay on this Asylum £27,694. It still requires considerable internal improvements, the most pressing of which infirmaries, workshops, and lavatories, are not the less necessary, even though a new institution be established for the insane poor of Donegal.

Londonderry.

In 1848 the county of Tyrone, which had been attached to this Asylum from its opening, was separated, and, with the county Fermanagh, declared a district with an asylum at Omagh.

The first cost of the Londonderry Asylum was assessed on the original district as follows:—Londonderry, £7,071; Donegal, £9,055; Tyrone, £9,551. The additional land was assessed, on Londonderry, £657; on Donegal, £755.

Richmond, already referred to, was declared a District Asylum under the Act 11th Geo. IV. cap. 22, in 1830, and presented by Government as a free gift to the city and county of Dublin, and the counties of Meath, Louth, and Wicklow, being at the time fully furnished for the accommodation of 290 inmates. The first outlay chargeable to the ratepayers took place in 1835, and was for land and enclosing same, the amount being £6,297. Within the last six years increased accommodation has been provided from time to time for 160 patients, in addition to which a new building, capable of accommodating 162 patients, and partaking of the character of a separate establishment, as far as its internal arrangements are concerned, but under the direction of one Board of Governors, and maintained from the same estimates, has been erected in the adjoining grounds, distant about a quarter of a mile from the old, with a church and hospital intervening. The total outlay, including the enlargement of the original Asylum, amounts to £50,716. These sums were assessed in the following manner:—

Richmond.

	Land and Wall, 1835.	Subsequent Additions.	Total.
Dublin, County, . . .	£941 18 0	£10,648 16 10	£11,590 14 10
„ City, ...	2,058 17 3	18,763 1 1	20,821 18 4
Wicklow, ...	949 1 2	7,188 2 5	8,137 3 7
Louth, ...	839 7 9	6,595 1 6	7,434 9 3
Drogheda, ...	134 15 1	1,223 6 10	1,358 1 11
Meath, ...	1,373 14 1	—	1,373 14 1
	£6,297 13 4	£44,418 8 8	£50,716 2 0

Notwithstanding that by the alterations and additions its accommodation has been raised from 290 to 620 beds, the Richmond Asylum is still quite insufficient to meet the pressing demands made upon it, the gaols of the district alone containing no less at the present moment than sixty-six lunatics. The Board, however, now that the Treasury has decided on the remissions and allowances to be made in pursuance of the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the erection of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and all further difficulties being removed, are, at our suggestion, converting apartments hitherto unoccupied, and not, indeed, originally intended for patients, into dormitories and day-rooms for about forty persons, which they hope to have available in the course of a few months.

This asylum appears to have had expended on it up to the present time, inclusive of the gift from Government of £75,000, at which it was valued when handed over to the Governors, no less a sum than £125,716. It is, nevertheless, much the cheapest institution of the kind in Ireland, so far as regards the ratepayers, who have been assessed for only £50,716, as above set forth.

The next District Asylum opened was that at Carlow, in the year 1831, at a cost, including all expenses, of £22,352, with accommodation for 104 patients. There have been no additions since made to the building, nor alterations; but, by a better regulation of the sleeping apartments, room was obtained for 96 additional inmates, without any expense beyond that of bedding and furniture.

Carlow.

The expenditure was assessed on the counties forming the district in the following pro-

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

portions, and has been repaid in due course by fourteen annual instalments:—Carlow, £3,246; Kildare, £4,313; Wexford, £7,281; Kilkenny, £6,736; Kilkenny city, £944.

Cost of Land, Erection, &c.

Although an increase of accommodation was afforded by the removal of fifty-four patients to Kilkenny on the opening of that asylum in 1852, the establishment at Carlow is still very far from being able to accommodate the insane poor of the district, there having been a daily average of over twenty lunatics confined in the gaol of Wexford, besides those in the gaols of Athy, Naas, and Carlow, from which places we have been unable to remove some very pressing cases. During the past year meetings have been held by the Grand Jury of the county of Wexford, and resolutions passed with a view to induce Government to separate that county also from the Carlow district, and to erect an asylum specially for its lunatic poor. The Grand Jurors belonging to the other counties are strongly opposed to the measure, believing that an enlargement of the present asylum would suffice. Looking, however, to the number of insane to be provided for, the distance at which Wexford is situated, and the consequent inconvenience and expense attending the transmission of patients to the asylum, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the wishes of the Grand Jury and ratepayers of Wexford ought to be acceded to.

Ballinasloe.

The Connaught, now the Ballinasloe, District Asylum came into operation in 1833, for the whole province, the number for which it was built being 150, and the cost, £27,124. The accommodation was subsequently extended by the conversion of out-offices into dormitories, until more than double the original number was provided for, so that when the alterations were commenced in 1849, it was capable of receiving 318 patients. The outlay attendant on such increase, having been incurred from time to time, was included in the general disbursements provided for by quarterly estimates, and does not come specially under the head of "Buildings." In the course of the improvements completed by the Board of Works in 1851, for a sum of £15,813, including the erection of an infirmary, the offices which had been appropriated for patients were pulled down and replaced by suitable dormitories and day rooms." The total accommodation, as at present existing, is for 340; and notwithstanding that the area of the district has been diminished by two counties, Sligo and Leitrim, and further room created by the removal of 88 patients belonging to those counties to the new Asylum at Sligo in 1855, within a few months the Ballinasloe establishment had again received nearly its full number of inmates, and at the present date there are 318 in the house. The assessments were made as follows:—

	Original.	Subsequent.	Total.
Galway, County, ...	£8,133 4 7	£6,119 3 11	£14,738 1 4
„ Town, ...		485 12 10	
Mayo, ...	7,590 1 7	5,632 15 2	13,222 16 9
Sligo, ...	3,537 16 4	—	3,537 16 4
Roscommon, ...	4,948 12 11	3,576 5 9	8,524 18 8
Leitrim, ...	2,914 15 1	—	2,914 15 1
	27,124 10 6	15,813 17 8	42,938 8 2

Maryboro'.

Maryborough, constructed, like the majority of the early asylums, for 104 patients, was opened in 1833, and cost £24,172. Applicants for admission being numerous and urgent, and there being space available for somewhat more than the number originally contemplated, 46 additional patients were admitted by Government authority in 1836, and 20 more in 1839. The demands for admission still pressing, room was made for 15 males and 15 females in 1846, by the appropriation, as in other cases, of spare offices into sleeping apartments, at a charge, included in the current expenditure, of £420, the total accommodation being for 200 patients. This falling far short of the requirements of the district, an Order in Council was made severing the counties of Westmeath and Longford from the district; and the lunatics belonging to those counties, 67 in number, were removed to the Asylum erected at Mullingar on its completion in 1855. The vacancies thus created have been reduced within the last twelve months to 46, by the admission of new cases; and as each month still diminishes the number, the house will, we anticipate, be soon again filled. In any case provision should be made for infirmaries and workshops, and a proper place for worship should be erected.

The expenditure on this asylum has been thus assessed and repaid:—King's County, £6,391; Queen's County, £6,471; Westmeath, £6,321; Longford, £4,987.

Waterford.

The Waterford Asylum, built for 100 patients of the county and city of Waterford, at a cost of £16,887, was opened in 1835. Accommodation was subsequently made for 30 additional inmates at a trifling cost; and though there has not been any thing approaching the same degree of pressure for admission which has characterized the other asylums, owing to the smallness of the district, still there have been few vacancies, the full complement being constantly in the house. The assessments were duly repaid in the following manner:—Waterford county, £14,136; Waterford city, £2,751.

Clonmel Asylum, opened in 1835, was originally the smallest of all the district institutions for the insane, having been intended for only 60 patients of the county Tipperary. The cost was £16,587. Within five years it had received 40 more than the number it was intended for; and new buildings were afterwards added, which made the total accommodation for 140.

Cost of Land, Erection, &c.

Clonmel.

The amount which the ratepayers of the county have been called on to pay for this Asylum, including original and subsequent outlays in land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, is £22,325.

There does not exist any thing like sufficient room for the lunatic poor of Tipperary, as is exemplified by a daily average of 20 insane persons in the gaols of the district. The gaol of the North Riding, at Nenagh, has particularly felt the inadequacy of asylum accommodation, it being only at rare intervals and under circumstances of urgency that a vacancy could be obtained for the admission of any lunatic confined in it into the asylum.

The question may suggest itself, whether it would not have been better to transfer the lunatics from gaol before admitting ordinary cases. The Governors, generally, and, in most instances, the Medical Officers of District Asylums, have evinced a desire to give precedence to the latter class, for, if refused admission on application, a pretext is soon found by the relatives for obtaining the committal of the individual to gaol as a "dangerous lunatic," and so, *mutato nomine*, the same result is arrived at.

We have thus enumerated, including the Richmond, the ten original District Asylums, which cost, in the aggregate, for land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, £284,782. Of the old Asylum at Cork, declared a district establishment by the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 107, in 1845, but since vacated from its unfitness, we have made no mention, so that the recently erected building shall appear in its proper place in the list of new asylums, according to the order of occupation.

Kilkenny.

The Kilkenny Asylum, erected in pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 29th June, 1847, and intended for 150 patients of the county and city of Kilkenny, was opened in 1852. The cost in land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, amounting altogether to £24,920, was assessed as follows, and is in course of repayment:—Kilkenny county, £21,785; Kilkenny city, £3,135. A further sum of £1,531 has been granted by the Treasury on the recommendation of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Erection of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, "to be expended in making good defects, &c., and not to be charged to the ratepayers."

For the last year this establishment has been unable to accommodate all the applicants for admission, an event foreseen by the Commissioners of Inquiry, who state in their Report, page 49:—"It appears that this asylum is likely to prove insufficient for the cases that will probably present themselves for admission," adding, "The disposition of the place is such as to admit easily of extension when required."

The remaining counties of the Carlow district are called on to refund a portion of the sum originally contributed by the county and city of Kilkenny for the erection of the Carlow Asylum, under the Act 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 107, sec. 17, Commissioners (Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Lanyon) having been appointed to inquire into and report upon the equitable amount to be so refunded. The award made by them in this instance is £6,511; the cost of the asylum is, therefore, but £18,409, as far as the ratepayers of the Kilkenny district are concerned.

Cork.

The Cork Asylum, commenced under an Order in Council, dated 26th June, 1846, was also completed in 1852, and cost, every thing included, £85,828, having accommodation for 500 patients; but in consequence of the liberal remission of £6,013, and a further sum of £1,213 specially granted for improving the ventilation, water-closets, &c., without charge to the ratepayers, making a total of £7,226 conceded by the Treasury, the amount to be repaid by the county and city has been reduced to £79,827, the former being assessed for £69,278, and the latter for £10,548.

Killarney.

The Killarney Asylum, erected under the authority of an Order in Council, dated 30th December, 1846, at a cost of £39,807, for 250 patients, came next in succession, and was opened on the 30th December, 1852, being just six years from the date on which the Order in Council was issued. The county of Kerry, separated from the Limerick, alone constitutes the district, and the accommodation, under the existing state of things, is ample. Looking, however, to the statistics of insanity in the county at large, they lead us to the opinion that, although applications for admission have not been numerous, the provision is not in excess of the requirements. A sum of £1,455 has been remitted by the Treasury from the original cost; the amount assessed is, therefore, £38,352. A sum of £2,424 has also been awarded to make good various defects in the building, and which is not to be charged to the ratepayers. The amount to be refunded by the Limerick district is £11,115, so that the new Asylum will stand the county Kerry in the sum of £27,237.

Omagh.

The Omagh Asylum, built for 300 patients of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh,

District Lunatic Asylums.

Cost of Land, Erection, &c.

Omagh.

in accordance with an Order in Council, dated 13th September, 1847, and under which those counties were separated, the former from the Londonderry, and the latter from the Armagh district, was opened in 1853; the cost being £41,407, assessed as follows:—Fermanagh, £12,918; Tyrone, £28,488, no abatement from the original outlay was recommended; but £2,699 has been allowed by the Treasury for making good various defects, without further charge to the ratepayers. The sums to be refunded by the Armagh and Londonderry districts are, from the former, £3,074; and from the latter, £7,834. The actual cost of the Omagh Asylum is, therefore, as regards its own district, £30,499, or £9,844 to Fermanagh, and £20,654 to Tyrone.

Sligo.

The Sligo Asylum, for the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, severed from the district of the Connaught Asylum at Ballinasloe by an Order in Council, dated 17th April, 1847, was built for 250 patients, at a cost of £40,369, and was opened in March, 1855. Of this, £3,000 has been remitted, and a further sum of £2,602 granted by the Treasury, and not to be charged to the ratepayers, for making good defects. The amount chargeable to the counties is, therefore, £37,369, which is thus assessed:—Sligo, £19,974; Leitrim, £17,395. A sum of £5,827 has been awarded as the equitable amount to be refunded by the Ballinasloe district, £2,632 of which goes to Leitrim, and £3,195 to Sligo. The net cost of the new Asylum, as it affects these counties, is, consequently, £31,542; £14,763 being chargeable to the ratepayers of the former, and £16,779 to those of the latter.

Mullingar.

The Mullingar Asylum, for the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford—the first detached from the Richmond or Metropolitan, the two others from the Maryborough district—was erected under an Order in Council, made 13th September, 1847, for 300 patients, at a cost of £39,431. Of this, £1,715 has been abated by the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, and a further sum of £2,619 allowed for making good defects. The following assessments have been made, and are in course of repayment by the respective counties:—Meath, £15,869; Westmeath, £12,561; Longford, £9,285. The amount to be refunded by the districts of the Maryborough and Richmond Asylums is £11,963, reducing the cost of the asylum, as regards the Mullingar district, to £25,753; the Maryborough giving Longford £4,267, and Westmeath £5,409; and the Richmond giving (say) £2,286 to Meath. The net sums to be levied on the ratepayers are, therefore, Longford, £5,018; Westmeath, £7,152; Meath, £13,583. In respect to the last, it must be remembered that it was never before assessed for the erection of an asylum, the Richmond, to which it was attached, having been a gift, as already stated; hence the larger proportion which Meath is called on to pay.

The net cost of the District Asylums of Ireland, as they exist at present, including land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, is £584,191, exclusive of the sums abated and of the moneys allowed for making good defects, and also of a portion of the expenditure in recent additions and improvements at the Belfast Asylum not yet ascertained.

Commission of Inquiry into Erection of Lunatic Asylums.

Having given, as we proposed, a brief narrative of the origin and progress of the several district lunatic institutions, we may here state that the remissions and allowances already referred to, arose from the fact that the various Boards of Governors, after the opening of the six new buildings, remonstrated against the outlay upon them, as well as against the unsatisfactory and unfinished state in which they were given up by the contractors. Communications were addressed to Government, the subject was brought before the House of Commons, and on the motion of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Horsman, a Select Committee, Sir John Trollope, Chairman, was appointed to inquire into the matter. A single witness (one of the Inspectors) was alone examined; and on his evidence being printed, a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Messrs. Donaldson and Wilkes, with Mr. Spenser Shelley as Secretary, was issued, and commenced operations in August, 1855. After minute examination, carried out at the various asylums, these gentlemen reported to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, recommending remissions, to the extent of £12,183, and also that various improvements should be carried out, and defects made good without further charge to the ratepayers. The boards of the several asylums in question accordingly met, and architects were employed, by whom specifications and estimates of the various alterations and improvements suggested by the Commissioners were prepared, amounting in the aggregate to £38,146. These estimates were submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, and referred back by their Lordships to the Commissioners of Inquiry, who, after visiting this country a second time, awarded £17,014 as an equitable sum for putting the fabrics into sound condition. This amount, making with the previous remissions £29,197, was conceded, the Lords of the Treasury appearing to be influenced by a desire to meet all fair and just claims put forward on the part of the asylums. With reference to the different matters dwelt upon by the Commissioners, and more particularly in regard to ventilation, heating, watercloset, fastenings of doors and windows, and also the unsuitable and insufficient furniture, we have nothing to add but the hope that the recommendations contained in their report may be speedily carried into effect.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS. — Monies repaid to Treasury, and amount remaining due on account of land, erection, &c.

Of the sums already expended by Government in the establishment of district asylums, and which amount in round numbers to £660,000, we may, on a very close approximation, set down the debt remaining due to the Treasury at £340,000; and as money advanced for the erection and furnishing of lunatic institutions in Ireland, however great the amount, bears no interest, and the repayment is permitted to extend over fourteen years, in equal half-yearly instalments, commencing only after the buildings are occupied, the average debt by the Townland Valuation, 6 & 7 Wm. 4, under which assessments are made, would be ½*d.* in the pound per annum on the rateable property of the country at large for the above period. Many of the old asylums are clear of all Government responsibilities, though partially indebted to detached districts, in the manner just detailed. The following, however, may be taken as the annual rate in the pound, extending over fourteen years, which the respective counties will be called on to repay to the Treasury for land, erection, furniture, and fittings in regard to the new Asylums, as well as for structural and other improvements at some of the old:—Kilkenny, ⅚ of a penny on the county and 1⅝*d.* on the city—Killarney, 1⅝*d.* on the County of Kerry—Omagh, 1*d.* on the County of Fermanagh, and 1¼*d.* on Tyrone—Mullingar, ½*d.* on Meath, ⅔ of a penny, Westmeath, and Longford, ½*d.*—Sligo, 1½*d.* on Sligo, and 2 1/12*d.* on Leitrim—Richmond, ½*d.* for Dublin city and county, Louth, and Wicklow—Cork, 1⅛*d.*, city and county—Belfast, ⅓ of a penny on Antrim and Down for structural enlargements; Ballinasloe, ¼*d.* on Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, structural enlargements—Limerick, ⅙ of a penny for Limerick and Clare, enlargements and land; and at Clonmel ⅓ of a farthing, or something almost imperceptible for land and additions.

Rate in the pound for which districts are liable.

Allocation of room and mode of assessment.

The amount of accommodation in District Asylums, and the expenses of erection allocated to each county (when two or more are associated), being based on the number of inhabitants, tells, unfortunately, against those counties, the population of which bears a marked numerical disproportion to the value of property in them. As a case in point we may adduce Leitrim, the population of which is about the same as that of the more fertile and richer County of Westmeath; the rateable property of the latter being £306,800, or £2 16*s.* per head, while that of the former is but £121,000, or £1 1*s.* 7*d.* per head. A similar disadvantage takes place in regard to the current expenditure, but we think that satisfactory adjustment might be made so as to equalize the annual levies without loss to the Treasury or inconvenience to the district.

Benefits received in transactions with Treasury.

Taking four per cent. as the minimum rate at which money could be obtained, even on the best security, it will be found that had interest been charged by the Treasury for advances, it would amount on the sums already repaid to £80,000, and to a similar sum in respect of the recent assessments. Thus, with the gift of the Richmond Asylum, and the late remissions, to which may be added about £90,000 paid by Government for the support and maintenance of the Old House of Industry patients (pauper lunatics belonging principally to Dublin and the adjoining counties) in Island Bridge and the Hardwicke Cells, since Richmond was declared a District Asylum, the country appears, on the whole, to have received a clear benefit to the extent of £350,000 in its transactions with the Treasury on account of Lunatic Asylums.

Statistics. Lunatics at large.

Referring to the statistical tables in our last Report, we observe that the lunatics, idiots, and epileptics in Ireland, on the 31st March, 1855, amounted to 13,493, of whom 6,263 were under official supervision in asylums, gaols, and poorhouses, the remainder being possessed of means of their own, supported by their friends, or wandering from place to place, depending for a precarious subsistence on the charity of individuals. The number of the same denominations at the present date is 14,141, of whom 6,520 are located in various public and private institutions; the others, or 7,612, being at large. Of these latter we have again obtained very valuable returns through the Constabulary, and from the extensive distribution of that efficient force throughout the country, combined with the careful manner in which the returns have been prepared, we think the information may be relied upon as accurate, the more so as we improved on the forms previously used, having now got the name, age, address, and religion, of every individual in Ireland, whether lunatic, idiot, or simply epileptic. With such details before us, and to arrive at still more certain data, we purpose to follow up our inquiries most minutely, and to return the names and particulars to the Dispensary Physicians of the various districts for their opinions and observations in reference to each case. Of the epileptic classes there are 2,171, in whose regard, as a body, we do not mean to say that supervision is generally required, for save during the temporary attacks of a paroxysm, they are for the most part perfectly competent to take care of themselves. Abstracting the inmates placed in establishments specially intended for the insane, and who are thus located:—Public Asylums, 3,856; Central Asylum, 126; Hardwicke Cells and Lifford Local Asylum,

Constabulary Returns.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Statistics.

Inadequate accommodation.

108; Private Asylums, 462. It would appear that the general difference is circumstanced as follows:—Gaols, 175; poorhouses, 1,799; at large, 4,841, exclusive of 2,171 epileptics, and about 600 lunatics and idiots, who, as far as we can judge from the returns, are not paupers, and therefore inadmissible into district establishments for the insane. The question now presents itself for the consideration of the Executive, whether the present mixed, unsatisfactory, and inadequate provision shall be continued, or a more advanced and liberal system adopted. We would here quote the observations made by us on this subject in our last Report, the opinions we then held remaining unchanged:—

"With regard to the lunatics, idiots, &c., at large, a material difficulty would seem at first sight to present itself, as to how asylum accommodation should be provided for such a number. On this point, however, we may observe, that in a Report on the general condition of the insane in Ireland we have thought it advisable to include not alone those who are absolutely demented, and as such under official supervision, either in public institutions or private establishments, but also the idiotic, and those who, from repeated attacks of epilepsy, are liable to insanity in its most aggravated and dangerous forms—particularly, too, as from these classes the district asylums receive, from time to time, a large proportion of their inmates. But we are by no means to be understood as indicating a necessity for accommodation to any thing approaching the amount of the above numbers; we merely put forth the fact of the extent to which mental disease in every phase prevails, as well as those affections which may be regarded as identified with it, at the same time expressing our conviction that nothing can tend more to the advantage of the general community than to afford an opportunity for the immediate admission of every insane person into an asylum on the first manifestation of the disease.

"We have now to enter upon a matter of very great importance in connexion with district asylums, viz., the residence of lunatics in poorhouses. Taking a broad view of the question, it is obvious, for many reasons, that the most suitable place for every demented person, lunatic or idiot, harmless or otherwise, is an institution specially devoted to the care of the insane, under the superintendence and management of experienced officers and attendants, who are practically acquainted with the treatment of mental disease in every form, and directed and controlled by that department of the public service to which the supervision of all matters relating to such establishments properly belongs; and we regard the question as deserving the consideration of the Executive, namely, whether the time may not have arrived for making provision for the complete separation of the insane poor of every class from the sane portion of the community; and which, whilst effecting a moral duty towards the latter, would insure for the insane poor, idiotic, or imbecile, more care and comfort than they can possibly have in ordinary workhouses, where they cannot at all times be secured against annoyance from the ignorant or thoughtless paupers by whom they are surrounded. We feel that objections to a change may be advanced on financial grounds, and that it may be argued, considering the extremely low position which, particularly the idiotic inmates of poorhouses occupy in the human family, both socially and mentally, that they are comfortably circumstanced and sufficiently well cared for at present.

"It is evident, however, that the attention and care necessary for the relief of these distressed classes cannot be efficaciously extended to them whilst they are placed in institutions of a very different nature from asylums; and further, it would be falling into a great mistake to imagine that even the most miserable objects of mental incapability are beyond the reach of being relieved; for there is no species of disease or affection, from the highest state of maniacal excitement to the very lowest grade of imbecility, that does not admit of cure or alleviation under judicious treatment, such alone as can be obtained in establishments exclusively devoted to the object.

"The cost of the proposed alterations would not be so serious as may appear at first sight, the plan we have in view being simply the erection of suitable auxiliary buildings of the least expensive form and character, with large dormitories.

"Another and most desirable object would be obtained by this measure, inasmuch as all the chronic and incurable cases which have been for many years accumulating, and at present take up a great deal of valuable room in the several district asylums, that could otherwise be more beneficially devoted to recent and acute cases, might be removed to these auxiliary buildings, by which means a twofold advantage would be gained, viz., the provision of proper accommodation for the class in question, without the necessity of having a special establishment under the objectionable title of an asylum for incurables, and the disembarrassment of the parent houses from all but inmates suffering from recent and acute affections, or those whose malady afforded reasonable hopes of an ultimate recovery, thus leaving them free to exercise their proper and legitimate functions of hospitals for the cure of insanity, instead of being mere receptacles for the safe keeping and maintenance of chronic cases."

Support and maintenance.

Having endeavoured to afford a general insight into the expenditure incurred in the erection of asylums, involving as it does, a series of complicated accounts, and referred to the extent of insanity, as far as we can judge of it from the statistics before us, we shall now advert to the sums that have been spent in the maintenance of the residents in these different institutions during the two last years, as well as to other matters connected with their general economy and management. We may, however, premise, that pecuniary advances are made by the Treasury on quarterly estimates, from the respective Boards of Governors: these estimates, based on contracts, are duly examined at our office, and if accurate under their various headings, are submitted to the Privy Council for sanction, but, if incorrect, they are returned by us to the Local Boards for amendment. The necessary moneys are subsequently issued on an order from the Lord Lieutenant in Council, through the Paymaster of Civil Services; and the expenditure finally, and it must be added, from the minuteness of the queries, when any charge, be it ever so insignificant, is not in accordance with rule, most minutely investigated at the Audit Office, in London,

to which accounts are transmitted monthly, with vouchers for each item signed by the Chairmen of the Boards of Governors.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

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It will be seen from the following Table, that the cost of maintenance varies in different asylums, a fact to be explained by the charge for provisions, scale of dietary, and rate of wages not being the same in all.

Cost of maintenance.

Asylums.	Year ending 31st March, 1856.							Year ending 31st March, 1857.						
	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Total Expenditure of Asylums.			Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum.			Daily Average Number of Patients.	Total Expenditure of Asylums.			Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Armagh,	134	2,877	11	1	21	9	5	140	2,799	0	9	19	19	11¼
Ballinasloe,	277	5,871	5	8	21	3	11	301	5,724	16	6	19	1	0⅓
Belfast,	291	5,428	13	9	18	13	1¼	323	6,314	2	7	19	10	11⅓
Carlow,	191	3,880	4	11	20	6	3½	197	3,793	7	5	19	5	1½
Clonmel,	140	3,267	9	10	23	6	9¼	140	3,329	4	1	23	15	7¼
Cork,	407	6,835	13	6	16	15	10¾	433	7,027	0	7	16	4	6¾
Kilkenny,	143	2,924	1	5½	20	8	11½	146¾	2,982	13	11	20	5	10
Killarney,	146½	3,191	5	11	21	15	8	162	3,516	16	10	21	14	2
Limerick,	325	6,524	7	10½	20	1	6	330	6,378	2	4½	19	6	6⅜
Londonderry,	201	3,765	1	9	18	14	7½	204	3,807	18	0	18	13	3¾
Maryborough,	164	3,644	1	2	22	4	4⅜	149	3,378	3	6	22	13	5¼
Mullingar,	125	2,552	15	8	20	8	5½	176	4,260	7	6	24	4	1⅓
Omagh,	187	4,274	13	4	22	17	2½	211	4,726	5	3	22	7	11⅜
Richmond,	538	12,072	1	10	22	8	9¼	610	13,751	2	10	22	10	10¼
Sligo,	105	2,844	13	0	27	1	10	126½	3,025	16	8	23	18	4½
Waterford,	128	2,666	9	11	20	16	7¾	124	2,617	5	3	21	2	1¾
	3,502½	72,620	10	8	20	14	8	3,773¼	77,432	4	0½	20	10	5

Average per head.

The average expenses per head for the year ending 31st March, 1855, was £19 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the present year it amounts to £20 10*s.* 5*d.*, a difference, considering the advance in every article of consumption, by no means remarkable. It would be advisable to have a greater uniformity of detail adopted in regard to the various heads of expenditure in all district asylums, at the same time that there is a difficulty to be surmounted with reference to one important item, inasmuch as the class of patients generally belonging to the metropolis, and larger cities and towns, require a more tonic dietary than the inhabitants of purely agricultural localities.

Number under treatment, admissions, discharges, &c. App. C.

The total number in district asylums under treatment during the two past years, amounted to 6,081, there being in them on 31st March, 1855, 3,299; since admitted, 2,782, namely, ordinary cases, 1,857; lunatics from gaols by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, 925. On the aggregate the absolute recoveries were 17 per cent. or 37½ on the admissions, the relieved being 11½, a result coinciding nearly with that of the two previous years, but more satisfactory. The mortality, 9 per cent., is just one below that of the preceding biennial period; and when the proportion of unpromising cases brought from prisons is taken into account, these facts speak most favourably of the successful issue of Irish asylums. No epidemic of any kind has visited them since June, 1853, when we had occasion to refer to an increased number of deaths at Belfast and elsewhere from cholera. The mortality is now, for the most part, referable to affections of the brain and nervous system, or to diseases associated with organic debility, but particularly of the lungs, and ending in consumption. Two cases were suicidal; the first occurred at Belfast, in 1856, a male patient accomplishing his object by suspending himself from the ventilator in one of the single sleeping rooms. The second was at the Richmond, where a patient strangled himself at night with a sheet taken from his bed, which he tore up for the purpose. The coroner was called on in both cases, and it appeared on inquiry that neither of the lunatics had ever evinced dangerous tendencies, nor had the physicians or immediate attendants any suspicion that they meditated self-destruction. These, with another instance in which an old man was suffocated whilst eating, were the only casualties of a fatal nature which occurred during the period embraced in this Report.

Sanitary conditions favourable.

Reverting to the sanitary state of Asylums, your Excellency may desire to be informed as to the remedial measures generally adopted in them. We cannot say that any particular medical treatment for the cure of insanity is resorted to, except in its early stages, or when marked symptoms of the disease present themselves in more advanced cases; air, regimen, exercise, with the removal of causes leading to excitement, being more favourably regarded as tending to a beneficial result, in the alleviation of a malady which is as yet but imperfectly understood.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

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Non-restraint system.

With reference to physical coercion, or mechanical restraint, in the majority of asylums it is employed in a mitigated form, in the others it is seldom or ever had recourse to. On this mooted subject we do not interfere, unless as has occasionally happened on inspection, we considered that the appliances might be partially if not altogether discontinued. The question is one more properly for the judgment of the local Medical Superintendents, and as we believe they are alike influenced by the most humane motives and a desire to do what is best for the safety of their patients, we would deem it unadvisable on our part to lay down any fixed rule on a system which is at issue between enlightened practitioners, and which, further, there is no authority to enforce. In our opinion, however, one most urgent and almost insurmountable objection exists to mechanical restraint, and which arises from the contingency of its being surreptitiously employed by attendants, to avoid trouble, unless due precautions are taken by the Resident Physician or Manager.

Occupation of patients.

The principal occupation for male patients is husbandry—some few are employed at trades; whilst spinning, washing, knitting, &c., &c., engage the females who are competent to work.

Independent of more important advantages to be derived by the individuals themselves, from out-door labour, its good effects, in an economical point of view, will be best seen by a reference to the Appendix, which gives in detail the various sums realized on the different farms during the two years; the total, exclusive of the value of produce in vegetables consumed at home, being £4,167 on 421 acres, worked by a daily average of 422 patients.

Paying patients.

Among the patients in Asylums there are at present fifty-three whose support is in part or fully paid for. Of this number ten are pensioners, and have no immediate relations who can advance a charitable claim to the sums now contributed for their maintenance. The others are of the farming and shopkeeping classes, who, above the grade of regular applicants for admission, have not means sufficient to meet the charges in private licensed houses. The total amount received for the classes in question during the past year was £736. On principle we are opposed to the maintenance of paying patients in District Asylums; still, from motives of common humanity, in the absence of a suitable refuge for the insane members of humble but respectable families, and where there is a good margin of vacancies, as at Mullingar, Killarney, &c., it would be hard to debar a fellow-creature of the benefit of a public establishment. No abuse has, at least as yet, sprung from these exceptional cases, which, deducting pensioners, is scarcely one per cent. on the whole number of inmates.

Religious Ministrations.

With reference to religious ministrations—a subject which, unfortunately, has given rise within the last three or four years, to a marked difference of opinion between the Executive and the Governors of a northern asylum, the majority of whom, actuated, no doubt, by the sincerest motives, successfully opposed the admission of officially appointed chaplains—our sentiments, far from undergoing any change, have been strengthened by daily experience. We have specially directed ourselves to the points at issue, personally attending in asylums, at the respective hours of public worship, questioning patients themselves, inquiring both of officers and attendants, and noting the results at the moment; and we cannot arrive at any other conclusion, than that the regular visitations of chaplains, and the due performance of divine worship, should not be denied to the inmates of public institutions for the insane; for apart from other and higher considerations, the soothing influence of religion, as tending to the establishment of a self control, however temporary in its nature, cannot but be valuable in a curative point of view; and it should not be forgotten that, though in one individual the reasoning powers are normally affected, the sentiments may remain unchanged, whilst in another, the moral feelings may be deranged, at the same time that the intellectual faculties are comparatively unimpaired—both cases being alike susceptible of the benefits of religion.

Education.

We have made an analysis of the state of education of the insane in poorhouses and asylums. In the former, it appears there are 323 more or less educated, and 1,476 illiterate; in the latter, the numbers are 2,353 with some degree of education, against 1,505 totally ignorant. The proportion of literate to illiterate in the general population of this country is fifty-three per cent. If we restrict the comparison to those in asylums, omitting the inmates in poorhouses, of whom a large majority are idiots, it would appear that education is in a much higher ratio among lunatics than in the community at large—a circumstance indicative of the fact that insanity, even among the humbler classes, is connected with intellectual development. At the Richmond a school was established about six years ago, principally for females of weak mind, and though not likely to be followed by any permanent result, has at least the merit of a benevolent intention, and tends to vary the daily occupations. We would therefore wish to see the example of the Richmond Governors adopted in other establishments, and also a more liberal supply of some cheap periodicals afforded.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

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Hereditary predisposition and intemperance would seem to be the two great feeders, if the term may be used, to lunatic asylums. In an aggregate of 3,856 individuals on the 31st March, we find of the 2,146, where causes are assigned, no less than 997 under these denominations, 506 of the former, 491 of the latter, or forty-six per cent. As regards the cases where we had no definite information—and these are constituted, for the most part, of transferences from gaols—it is legitimate to conclude that the same proportion as in the assignable exists. Hence of the whole population in asylums, 1,790 come within the two categories. This fact alone, pregnant of serious considerations, speaks for itself, and needs no comment on our part.

Assigned causes of insanity.

Hereditary predisposition.

Intemperance

Under the head of exciting causes to insanity, religion is enumerated; but considering the great influence which it exercises over the conduct of mankind, not alone for good but unfortunately too, from a misconception of its true spirit, imbuing whole communities occasionally with a disposition to commit the wildest acts from the most unreasonable motives, it does not seem to be so powerful an agent in producing individual mental derangement as might be at first supposed. Lunatics will, no doubt, readily adopt, and as quickly abandon, extravagant ideas on religious as on other subjects, whilst the really exciting causes will be found totally unconnected with them. We find among clergymen and the members of pious associations more perhaps than an average per centage of lunacy; but their delusions rarely refer to their previous avocations, an observation alike pertinent to the insane members of other professions. Love, from misplaced affections and disappointed hopes, is a much more fertile source of the disease, particularly among the female sex, who, from their habits and sensibilities, are more susceptible than men of those influences recognised under the designation of moral.

Religion.

We have been frequently questioned relative to the increase or diminution of insanity in this country, and regret to say that the statistics of each succeeding year, if the numbers mentally affected which come before us be alone regarded, would lead to the conclusion that the disease is on the increase; but while making due allowances for the fact that with fresh accommodation and extended inquiries, cases previously in existence are brought to light, the important truth must not be overlooked, that from each individual case of lunacy, germs of disease to be developed at a future period, possibly in a third or fourth generation, may be produced; for such is our organization, that the mind no less than the body partakes of inherent and hereditary peculiarities, which, as your Excellency is aware, rendering nations at large distinguishable by corporeal prowess, valour, progression in the arts, &c., or the reverse, first find their way into the smaller circles of which those nations are composed.

Increase of insanity.

"Quia multa modis primordia multis
Mista sua celant in corpore sæpe parentes
Quæ patribus patres tradunt a stirpe profecta."

Our observations on this head are not the mere expression of a theory, but the result of extended inquiry into the prevalence of insanity under particular circumstances; and we have satisfactory data to show that mental disorders develop themselves to an extraordinary extent in certain families. One of the strongest instances we have met, illustrative of the fact, was in a Northern Asylum, where four relatives very closely connected were located together, and we were informed, on credible authority, that no less than eight others, related in the degree of cousins, were epileptic or idiotic. To check by every legitimate means, and to afford ample accommodation through statutory enactments, to lunatics in each phase of the malady, but especially in the early stages, and when it is essentially curable, becomes a duty which communities owe to themselves, for thus alone can the propagation of insanity be most successfully combated. The complaint that District Asylums are overcrowded with chronic or incurable cases is not one peculiar to Ireland, it is common to every country in which establishments for the insane are to be found, and is inseparable from the very nature of lunacy. Taking, for example, in England, the two largest asylums, Hanwell and Colneyhatch, containing between them no less than 2,200 patients—the proportion of curable to incurable cases is probably under one-fifth; and be it further considered, that the last named asylum has not as yet been over six years in operation. The same holds good in regard to continental asylums in Belgium, Prussia, France, &c., and also in America.

Incurables.

Lunatics would seem not only to stand themselves, but occasionally to place some of those connected with them, in an anomalous position. The Governors of Asylums, for instance, complain that the institutions are congested with incurable cases,—the very same men acting as Boards of Superintendence of Gaols find fault with lunatics being placed in prison, and endeavour to hurry their transference to asylums, no matter what the character of the disease; and as Poor Law Guardians, object to the residence of insane persons within the walls of a workhouse, availing themselves of the first opportunity to have them committed to gaols as dangerous. Expense is prominent in the eyes of the Asylum Governors,

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

the subversion of prison discipline to Boards of Superintendence, and a troublesome inconvenience to Poor Law Guardians. We concur fully in the sentiments of the two last named Boards, and would disembarrass gaols and workhouses of all lunatic inmates: and partially agreeing with the Asylum Governors, we would meet the difficulty of expense by the plain but suitable buildings we have already adverted to, establishing one authority for the moral curative, and fiscal management of the insane generally.

Superannuation of Officers. 19 & 20 Vic.

The Act of last session, 19 & 20 Vic., c. 99, according superannuation to officers and servants attached to District Asylums, has been already taken advantage of, and the manager and matron of the Derry Asylum have retired on a liberal pension. The manager of the Richmond, as well as the matron at Maryborough, are in like manner about to resign, and before the close of the present year it is probable that two or three others will follow, affording opportunities for arrangements which will, we have no doubt, be of advantage to the public service. Several of the minor officers and servants have also availed themselves of the new enactment.

That provision should be made for the officers of District Asylums, as elsewhere, when worn out by age and length of service, is but just and reasonable, and on principle has been ever advocated by us. We know no duties so onerous and so unceasing as those connected with the management of the insane, entailing at all hours the same anxious responsibility. As the labourer is worthy of his hire, a liberal recompense when engaged on service, and the certainty of a commensurate allowance on retirement, is but a reasonable expectation; and we cannot but think that the staff of lunatic asylums in this country, as a body, are not only underpaid when on duty, but that an exceptional rule should be made in favour of deserving officers who, growing old in them, are rendered unfit for after employment by previous habits, professional or other. Take, for example, the Medical Superintendents, restricted to a sort of cloister life within the precincts of an asylum, men of education, enlightened views, and varied acquirements, their hours devoted to the good of the helpless and afflicted, and compare their salaries with those paid to the members of other professions, who are certainly not superior in knowledge, and whose sphere of action, though useful and necessary for the well-being of society, is not directed to the attainment of a higher or more important object than that of the individual who labours to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-creatures, under the heaviest and most dreaded visitation to which mankind is liable.

Charges brought against Officers.

It is our duty to state that two instances occurred of charges having been brought by officers against their superiors. The first was at Maryborough, where, after a preliminary inquiry at the Local Board, the Inspectors were requested by it, and subsequently directed by your Excellency, to institute an investigation, for which purpose they visited the Asylum specially. When called upon, however, the matron who had preferred the charges begged to be allowed to withdraw them—neither knowing their truth herself, nor being able to substantiate them by witnesses, she frankly confessed that they were grounded solely on hearsay. The particulars of the case having been duly submitted, your Excellency was pleased to direct that a letter be written to the resident physician, intimating that no imputation whatever rested upon him, that his character and fitness for the responsible office held by him remained wholly unimpeached, and that the matron should be cautioned to be more guarded in her statements for the future.

The second took place at Mullingar, where, as it appeared, the accusations made were not only groundless but vindictive; the complainant was dismissed by order of Government, on a unanimous resolution of the Board.

Success of Asylums.

That Irish Asylums have been substantially successful there cannot exist a doubt, both in a curative point of view, and as affording refuge to a class whose claims on public sympathy are co-existent with the dictates of our common humanity. The pages of a Parliamentary Report are, perhaps, not altogether suited to digression from fiscal and statistical details, still we may venture to remind your Excellency of the depressed state of Ireland for a period of nearly five years, with landed property in many places almost confiscated to poor rates during which time the District Asylums of this country were entailing additional expense on the community at large. The cost of erection of these various institutions has been already given in detail, and we would now only observe, that the Governors of them apprehending the assessment which for a certain time must be levied to meet Treasury repayments, consider it a duty to restrict in every possible way all expenses save those absolutely requisite, and not to replace fixtures or furniture even though objectionable in their eyes, till completely worn out. We think, however, that economy may be occasionally carried out to an unprofitable extent, and that stopping short and not efficiently following up a regular system of management, would be almost as bad as not to have undertaken it at all. Our domestic arrangements may not be on an equality with those in many English asylums, which, too, may be similarly inferior in regard to what obtains in France and elsewhere, for local circumstances produce their

relative differences. Generally speaking, a deficiency of furniture, and with it a certain air of discomfort is noticeable in Irish institutions for the insane, a want which we trust, with the advancing prosperity of the country, will be gradually obviated; yet, when your Excellency, so long and thoroughly cognizant of the social condition of the population, recalls to mind what on your frequent visits to District Asylums you could not fail to remark, and reflects that a large proportion of their inmates, whilst possessed of reason, had been strangers to the personal comforts of life, and, we regret to add, in many instances, from their abject state of destitution, to the decencies of civilization, but still protected by an innate sense of virtue and decorum—huddled together in those miserable abodes which present themselves in quick succession along our public thoroughfares, on the edge of bogs and sides of mountains—without adequate food or raiment—whole families frequently occupants of a single apartment, perhaps of a common bed—that the same individuals placed in asylums, labouring under madness in all its varied forms, are educated for the first time to habits of order and cleanliness, have servants at all hours to minister to their personal wants—their dress and bedding duly attended to, meals served regularly with a liberal allowance of animal food, a luxury before almost untasted by them—we may, as tending to social advancement no less than for curative objects, so far regard our public establishments for the insane with unmixed satisfaction.

District Lunatic Asylums.

General condition of Lunatics.

Defects there may be in them, just cause of complaint may now and then occur, with an occasional instance of neglect, for which we are not the apologists, still, on the whole, without being sullied by the imputation of a cruelty, save with a solitary exception, at Maryborough, where an attendant was prosecuted to conviction for maltreating a patient, they fully uphold the benevolent objects of their erection. And here we may be pardoned, if while lending our humble admiration to that system of philanthropy, which latterly in the sister kingdom has lowered physical coercion to a minimum in the treatment of lunatics, we refer to the fact that, forty years ago, the charter and published regulations, by Order in Council, for Irish Aylums, and which have since given tone to their management, laid it down that all the latitude of personal liberty, consistent with safety, mildness of manner, and the avoidance of every cause of irritation, should be the constant and essential practice observed within them.—App. G.

Humane treatment. App. G.

The next subject to which we shall direct your Excellency's attention is that of the law in reference to the committal of "dangerous lunatics." The number of persons confined in gaols under this head within the last two years amounted to no less than 1,296, of whom 814 were transferred by warrant to District Asylums, 276 discharged on medical certificates, 9 removed by their friends, and 35 died, thus leaving 161 in custody on the 31st March last. In England there exists no similar enactment to the 1st Vic., cap. 27, which in this kingdom empowers magistrates to imprison persons "discovered under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing an indictable offence;" to guard against undue detention, on a medical certificate, that they have recovered or ceased to be dangerous, the law provides that an individual so confined can be liberated at any time by an order from two magistrates, "one whereof shall be a justice who signed such warrant," otherwise they remain in custody until transferred to an asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant. This Act was passed in consequence of the homicide of a most respectable gentleman in the streets of Dublin, by a maniac who, a short time previously, had, for want of room, been refused admission into the District Asylum.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Committal to prison.

The object sought to be attained by the passing of this measure was, within certain restrictions, fully justified in a country where sufficient provision did not exist in the way of public asylums for the insane poor; and had magistrates acted up to the spirit of the Statute, duly investigating the merits of each case, little inconvenience and the greatest possible benefits would have resulted; but as its clauses are at present carried out, gaols may be considered so many channels of transmission to lunatic asylums, whereby a serious derangement of prison discipline, and considerable additional expense to the public by the cost of conveyance are produced, the system acting at the same time in regard to metropolitan and larger cities with peculiar injustice. This is not the first occasion on which we have expressed our opinion in reference to the subject of committing lunatics to prison, having in previous reports represented the practice as being attended with great inconvenience; the abuse, however, instead of diminishing, would seem to have increased, for in this manner families get rid of the care and support of their insane relatives. Not even thinking it worth while to apply for admission into an asylum in the

Objections.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Looseness in mode of committing.

ordinary way, they depose to the existence of violent tendencies, the result too often of premeditated irritation; the interference of the police is all that is then necessary, for, under their escort the lunatics are brought to the county or city prison, as the case may be, and with this act the curtain drops between the parties. We would not assert that these observations apply to every case, aware from experience that in some instances prompt exercise of the provisions of the Act is necessary, and that in others the friends of such lunatics evince the warmest interest in their unhappy relatives; still, we do not exaggerate in laying it down as a general rule, that individuals of "deranged mind" are loosely committed to prison as "dangerous." So far back as the year 1848, a circular was addressed by the Executive, at our suggestion, to justices at petty sessions, directing their attention to the clauses of the Act, and accompanied by a specific form of committal for their guidance; we regret, that although a certain degree of success followed these measures, they were not as effectual as could be desired in checking the evil complained of.

The usual form of admission into a District Asylum requires an attestation as to the residence, birth-place, and social state of the person desired to be admitted, also an engagement on the part of some responsible party to take back the patient when called upon to do so. A committal obviates all this responsibility, and we have frequently known of applicants who were refused admission by the Local Board on sufficient grounds—such as not being natives of, or, in any way connected with the district—having been sent to gaol as dangerously insane, and in this manner ultimately forced on the institution. Thus, while admitting that the Act was in some measure necessary, we cannot shut our eyes to the many and glaring abuses which have arisen from it.

The so-called "dangerous," in general tranquil and amenable.

Of the conduct of the class in question, we find that the great majority, far from exhibiting any of the dangerous tendencies attributed to them, are tranquil and amenable from the very moment they are placed in confinement; and, generally speaking, this character attaches to them afterwards when transferred to asylums—the so-called "dangerous," however troublesome, evincing as little propensity to violence as ordinary lunatics.

Evil of committing Lunatics to Gaols.

In a practical point of view this wholesale committal, averaging annually the last two years no less than 579, is attended with further serious disadvantages. No history of the cases is given, nor information afforded to guide the physician in his treatment of them; and when recovered, a material embarrassment occurs in their discharge, for it very frequently happens that the exact locality of the parties is unknown, and in the absence of a law of settlement, Boards of Governors have no authority to direct their admission into poorhouses. The detention of lunatics in gaols varies much as to time—some few remaining in them for years. This circumstance may appear extraordinary to your Excellency, but it can be satisfactorily accounted for in those districts for the exigencies of which the asylums are too limited. Still the deprivation of personal liberty during the protracted sojourn of a fellow-creature in prison must, in the estimation of a humane mind, be compensated for by the knowledge that a certain attention is paid to his personal wants in regard to warmth, food, and raiment; and that if debarred from wandering at will, he is at least protected from the annoyance of thoughtless strangers, and the neglect perhaps of unkind relatives. We are familiar with numerous instances of the kind. There is at present, in Lifford gaol, a man entirely demented, harmless, and tranquil, who has been confined there for several years. He was previously a patient in the District Asylum. His bodily health is good, he is always most usefully employed, and perfectly contented with his condition. To send him back as a fixture to an institution already unable to meet the requirements of the district, and thereby exclude an acute or violent case of madness, in which the advantages afforded by a regular establishment for the treatment of insanity holds out the strongest hope of alleviation or cure, would be productive of an injurious instead of a beneficial result; so, until sufficient accommodation shall have been obtained, we think it better, of two evils to choose the lesser, and leave persons similarly circumstanced in prison, from which they can be discharged, whenever it may be considered advisable by the Judge of Assize, the local Magistrates, or Assistant-Barrister, according to the provisions of the Act before referred to.

Transference to Asylums.

Your Excellency will have observed from the foregoing remarks that, far from being instrumental in filling gaols with lunatics, we have invariably looked upon the practice with regret and disapprobation, and feeling constrained to use a discretionary power in the selection of cases, fairly apportioning the claims of each city or county for accommodation, we cannot be deemed accountable for not at once and promiscuously transmitting them to already over-crowded Asylums. In one year after the enlargement of the Richmond Asylum we got warrants issued for the removal to it of all the lunatics, ninety-six in number, in the prisons of the district. Within another twelvemonth, however, there were upwards of sixty fresh committals, chiefly to the Dublin prisons, than which none can possibly be more unsuited for the detention of the class in question.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Treatment in Gaols.

Adverting to the treatment which lunatics receive in gaol, save in some few instances, where we remonstrated in the strongest manner, great humanity is displayed in their regard by the staff of these institutions; and in which we can truly state that, as far as their arrangements admit, every consideration is extended to them. One instance in particular occurred at Carrick-on-Shannon, in which a female was removed to the Asylum, as reported by the Visiting Physician of that Institution, in a very neglected and otherwise most unfit state, and died twenty-four hours after admission. We immediately brought the case under the notice of the gaol authorities; an investigation was held by the Board of Superintendence, and resolutions passed acquitting their officers of blame, which precluded any further interference on our part.

Recoveries.

Strange as it may appear, there are ingredients of success in many gaols which do not exist to the same extent in lunatic asylums, and which we believe have not been referred to by any previous authority. We allude to greater association with the sane, some of the well-conducted prisoners being allocated to act as attendants, and to the fact that the lunatics are placed in custody during the earliest or most curative phase of the malady; these combined with an isolation from former companionship make up, in some degree, for the want of those curative appliances obtainable in regularly constructed establishments.

No control with respect to committals.

With respect to the actual committal of lunatics to prison as "dangerous," although we have no restrictive control whatever, copies of the warrant, and an abstract of the depositions, are immediately forwarded to our office, and thus we become acquainted with the details of each case, acting thereupon as the medium of transference, or bringing under the cognizance of the Executive any irregularities or illegalities that may appear in them, and, in dubious cases, referring points for the opinion of the Law Adviser to the Crown, in order that, if necessary, the Justices should be communicated with. Still, if the forms are accurately filled up and signed by them, there is no authority to question either their judgment or jurisdiction. It frequently occurs that eight or nine committals of persons as "dangerous lunatics" are returned to us by the same post. In Dublin, sometimes as many as four or five on the same day; and on one occasion, the 5th of March, three lunatics were sent to prison from the Nenagh poorhouse alone.

Tax imposed on Dublin by committal of strangers when insane.

In a preceding paragraph we remarked that the system of committing lunatics was attended with peculiar injustice to the metropolis, the truth of which observation will at once be apparent on reference to the sixth clause of the Act, which directs, that they shall be removed from the prisons direct *to the asylum of the district*, there to remain in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. In the absence of a law of settlement, they are thus chargeable to the immediate city or county of the prison. Such are the inducements and such the tendency for idlers and mendicants, amongst whom the insane may be largely numbered—as well as for persons on business avocations—to congregate in large towns, that they become filled with an extraneous population; we find, for instance, in Dublin a far greater proportion of lunatics committed as dangerous than obtains with a similar number of inhabitants in rural districts; and hence it becomes liable for the maintenance of those who, properly speaking, have no claims upon its charity. We believe that fully one-third of the inmates whose support at the Richmond is defrayed by the city are utter strangers, and a tax of near £2,000 a year is thus imposed on the ratepayers. Forty-nine females, from different parts of the country, have been committed to Grangegorman within the period of this report; and on two occasions during the last year, when analyzing the number of lunatics confined there, we found that out of sixteen, seven were from different distant counties—one of them so remote as Kerry. A foreign sailor, for instance, becoming dangerously insane on board a vessel in the port of Dublin, is quite as chargeable on the city for the period of his detention, were it even to extend over forty years, as a native of the Liberties, descendant of a family resident therein for generations. This abuse cannot be said to exist throughout the country to an extent which could prove locally prejudicial, a sort of reciprocity being practically established between one county and another; the injustice to the metropolis becomes therefore more evident, and the necessity for applying a remedy more pressing.

Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics.

We have now to bring under your Excellency's notice the state of the Central or Criminal Asylum at Dundrum, which, placed entirely under our supervision and control on its completion, in 1849, by the Earl of Clarendon, the then Lord Lieutenant, has been since equally confided to our direction by his Lordship's successors, the Earls of Eglinton and St. Germans, as well as by your Excellency.

Admissions, discharges, &c.

In previous reports we felt justified in representing the condition of this important Institution to be satisfactory in its various details, and on the present occasion we are happy to be enabled to confirm the accounts already given of its success. The number of lunatics confined in the establishment is precisely the same at the present date as on the

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

31st March, 1855, being eighty-two males, and forty-four females. Twenty-six patients were discharged or died during the two years which intervened,—twenty-one males, and five females, and the vacancies thus created have been filled by new cases. Of those discharged, fourteen were recovered, seven of whom were liberated, by order of the Lord Lieutenant; three sent back for trial; three convicts returned to the prisons from whence they came; and one prisoner to a county gaol; one was sent to a private asylum, and eleven died.

The admissions were from the following sources:—County and City Gaols, ten; Spike Island, five; Cork Government Prison, four; and Philipstown, seven, three being still there awaiting removal. It thus appears that the last-named prison has had, and that, too, in one year, more lunatics than any other. The total number of its residents being 784; the average of insanity in it, is therefore, over one per cent., a most disproportionate ratio as regards the amount of lunacy, properly so called, in the population at large, which is not more than one in 700. The only explanation on this head we can afford is, that the worst classes of convicts, in a physical point of view, are transferred from other Government Prisons to Philipstown, which is the invalid depot.

Distinctive features.

The distinctive features of the Central Asylum have been noticed in former reports. It was stated that there is not that frequent change of inmates which occurs in ordinary asylums, that recovery does not bring with it the right to be liberated, and that as a consequence, greater facilities are afforded for becoming acquainted with the different individuals in charge, their various dispositions and traits of character, than are to be found in other asylums, as also of testing the permanence of recovery, when it takes place. It may, however, be added, that from the comparatively small number in the asylum, a more exact and intimate knowledge is had of the individuals than if it was much greater. In fact, there is a nearer approach to a purely domestic inspection and control than can be had in very extensive establishments for the insane.

Insane convicts.

The greatest, indeed the sole, difficulty to be dealt with at the Central Asylum arises from the occasional residence in it of culprits who either feign insanity or whose claim to the designation of lunatic is, at best, but doubtful. There are persons transferred from gaols subsequent to conviction, and at whose trial the question of insanity was never entertained. Some of these may be faithfully described as having set discipline at defiance. Indifferent alike to remonstrance and to punishment—influenced, as it were, by a determination not to yield till their object was attained—intractable in prison—their conduct uncertain and unaccountable—the authorities there report to the Executive that they have no appliances for their treatment; that the establishment is kept in turmoil and confusion by such characters, and submitting their removal to the Criminal Asylum, to which they are accordingly drafted as vacancies occur.

The air of Dundrum, the situation, remarkable for its cheerfulness and salubrity—transition from close confinement, and the restraint and regimen of a prison to comparative freedom and a better diet, produce in a short time a change in their demeanour; they still, however, consider themselves entitled to be supported by Government, and that being recognised as lunatics, they should not be required to work.

Questionable cases.

Among others, there is a convict returned from a penal settlement, who for a day or two after his arrival was inclined to be exceedingly troublesome, yet he soon became amenable, and has for over eight months continued to be very obedient, and perfectly tranquil and rational both in speech and in demeanour. A second, formerly an inmate of Philipstown Prison, will do nothing except as it pleases him, which is very seldom; and when urged to work, replies with the naive remark that he is a lunatic. Were application to be made by their friends for the admission of these and such other individuals into an ordinary asylum, we doubt if they could possibly be received, the symptoms are so very slight and unsatisfactory, at least in the opinion of the two highly informed physicians who are professionally connected with the Institution. We do not mean to commit ourselves to the assertion, that there may not be something wrong about the parties referred to, at the same time we are perfectly satisfied that were many of them respectable members of society and possessed of means, if a commission of inquiry was issued, a jury could scarcely be found to pronounce them incompetent, by reason of insanity, to manage their own affairs, or disqualified to enjoy their civil rights and liberties.

The question hence arises, are persons to be recognised as lunatics by law who, thoroughly cognizant of right and wrong, having committed offences against public order, and whilst undergoing the punishment consequent thereon, set authority and discipline at nought by their insubordination and perversity of temper? For if, after conviction, these traits of character protect from the penalties attached to crime, they should, *a fortiori*, at trial, when duly established, procure acquittal on the plea of mental incapacity, although the parties may be competent to distinguish good from evil. The solution of this point is a matter of great importance, not alone to the criminal code of this country, but likewise to that of the sister kingdom.

Once within the walls of the Central Asylum no distinction is made in regard of the inmates, every just indulgence being alike conceded to all: what appear well-grounded suspicions may be entertained of the condition of some, but still human judgment at best being fallible, all due consideration is willingly extended to them. That malingerers have been admitted is certain, and that on the best authority, viz., their own acknowledgment; men who played their parts, while in confinement, so well—having become adepts, by association in gaol with the really insane—that it would have been difficult to discover the deceit. These cases, we are fully aware, must be very troublesome in prisons. On the other hand, we do not think that the Asylum at Dundrum is an appropriate place for any but those who are truly insane, and that in such an institution there cannot be two different systems of treatment, which would, we apprehend, be productive of insubordination, and other serious inconveniences. It appears to us that it might be advisable to erect a detached probationary ward, in connexion with one of the Government prisons, for the temporary residence of those who, while undergoing sentence, may from time to time appear to be mentally deranged, by which means a better opportunity to judge of their state would be afforded than at present can possibly exist; and a special system of treatment, both moral and medical, could be adopted to test the reality of the symptoms. CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

If the probationary ward was at the Asylum, one of the objects aimed at by persons feigning insanity would be attained, namely, removal from prison; thus holding out an inducement to them to persist at all hazards in their attempts to deceive, and encouraging others to imitate their example.

During the last ten years we have had a tolerably large experience in lunacy, feigned as well as real, and in aiding the prosecution of certain capital cases to conviction, have, with local physicians, been instrumental in checking it as a plea: to those cases we have cursorily referred in previous Reports. The benevolence certainly—possibly, it may be, the superior knowledge—of some would associate crime with insanity; we do not, however, coincide in the view, that a disregard of moral perceptions can qualify deeds, the results as well as the responsibilities of which are perfectly well understood beforehand, by the perpetrators of them; at the same time we cannot but consider it a misfortune to the insane to be acquitted on the plea of lunacy, without that special statement of every circumstance which might tend to establish their irresponsibility, or mitigate the character of their offence; in either case, acquittal often tells against the parties themselves, changing a definite to an indefinite period of confinement, a fact most justly suggested as a precaution to counsel, we believe, by the late Baron Alderson; but it is not with the legal so much as the social point we have to deal; for in the asylum at present there are two or three inmates confined *as lunatics* who never evinced a symptom of insanity to our knowledge, one of whom particularly inveighs against having been transformed into a lunatic in the dock by counsel, to his great dismay and surprise at the moment, and to his continued discontent for a period of over eight years, during which he has been in confinement. In a preceding Report to your Excellency, we took the liberty of suggesting that in every instance in which a person was acquitted on the ground of insanity, it would be advisable that witnesses should be examined in court, so as to have the attendant circumstances and all details of the occurrence elicited. A sane man, for example, may be acquitted of the death of another, and discharged from the dock on full evidence of the particulars. If a fellow-creature loses his life by a lunatic, the individual, no doubt, escapes punishment on the plea of insanity; but when he recovers, there is a deficiency of explanatory facts, much to the disadvantage of the lunatic, who though perfectly sane may still be doomed to a long deprivation of liberty. Cases have been submitted during the last year bearing on this point, in which such information would have been practically useful in assisting your Excellency to form a decision. Feigned or real insanity. Particulars of case necessary when lunacy is pleaded.

The number of applications for the transference of lunatics under the Act, and most of them for minor transgressions, became latterly so great, and such was the abuse which might ensue if every petty offender, because he happened to break the letter of the law, was to be sent to the Criminal Asylum, that we communicated at full length with Mr. Horsman, the Chief Secretary, on the subject, who directed cases to be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, as to whether it was obligatory on the Lord Lieutenant or not to send such parties to the Criminal Asylum, and also as to His Excellency's authority to discharge them when deemed advisable. The opinions of the Attorney-General and of the Solicitor-General fully justified, we are happy to say, the view taken by us, that there exists a discretionary power with the Lord Lieutenant, both as to the custody and discharge of such lunatics; and hence we trust to find that the Institution at Dundrum will be amply sufficient for every legitimate claim on its accommodation, and fulfil the object of its erection, without entailing additional expense on the Treasury. Number of applications for admission of petty offenders. Opinion of Law Officers.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Cases under consideration for discharge.

There are ten cases at present under your Excellency's consideration for discharge; and with contingencies of deaths at three per cent. as a minimum, and the termination of the legal sentence of imprisonment on five individuals, a margin of about twenty vacancies will be afforded for the coming year.

Judicious management.

The domestic arrangements, under the judicious and truly benevolent management of Dr. Corbet, the Resident Physician, are highly satisfactory, as may be best inferred from the fact, that though the Asylum has now been in operation over six years, he has never found it necessary to recommend the dismissal or even the suspension of an attendant; whilst the patients, who are treated with every consideration, feel that, on the one hand, as no unkindness towards them would be tolerated, so on the other, no impropriety of conduct on their part would be passed unnoticed. Taking into consideration the materials to be acted upon, and the little hold that moral principles have had on many of the individuals in their previous career, it often excites our surprise how few transgressions are committed by the inmates of the Dundrum Asylum, in fact, the wilful breaking now and then of a pane of glass, up to the present at least, may be regarded as constituting the sole offence.

Observance of religion.

The example, too, given to irregularly disposed parties, by the general observance of religion, we believe has materially tended to awaken in them the better sentiments of human nature; and we feel bound to bear our continued testimony to the comfort which they derive from attending at Divine worship, as frequently expressed to us by many of the patients themselves.

Non-restraint.

With regard to mechanical coercion, nothing of the kind was had recourse to within the last two years, a fact which shows that restraint would not be employed except under very urgent circumstances. An epileptic homicide, a man of powerful frame, wears, when excitable, a soft leathern girdle, to which is attached a strap of similar material buckled loosely around the wrist, but not interfering with a certain amount of freedom of motion to the arms. He habitually uses listen shoes or slippers. This lunatic was a terror to those with whom he came in contact, so sudden and, without the slightest provocation, so dangerous were his impulses. Thus, however, guaranteed, he is permitted to go about at his pleasure, both in and out of doors; the very feeling, as it were, that he is under bodily restraint would seem to control the violence of his temperament much more than seclusion in a padded room or the physical power of attendants, which, with him, would provoke an ungovernable reaction.

As to punishment, it is scarcely recognised, unless the denial of some slight indulgence, or the deprivation of a meat dinner, be considered such. The only one, in the opinion of the insane themselves, is a cold bath, and which has been resorted to on five occasions—four times with men, each in the presence of the Resident Physician, and once in the case of a female, the matron being in attendance to observe the result.

Recoveries.

The recoveries cannot be expected to bear a favourable comparison with those in district or private asylums, inasmuch as the majority of the cases transferred to this institution on its opening were of long standing, and comprised several who were idiotic or epileptic; still many cures have been effected, and some patients, looking to our experience of their amenable and quiet behaviour, might be set free, provided they had friends willing and competent to receive them, although we cannot reckon them as of perfectly sound understanding. The sanitary condition has been most satisfactory, and the mortality *below* the average in the general population, being on the whole, from the beginning, a period of seven years, but $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the past two years, however, the deaths from paralysis and consumption, principally, bear a larger proportion to the number of inmates than formerly, being 4 per cent. The following table gives a general view of the state of the inmates of the Central Lunatic Asylum on 31st March, 1857 :—

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Homicide,	27	7	34
Infanticide,	–	8	8
Violent Assault,	25	6	31
Burglary, Arson, &c., &c.,	32	21	53
Total,	84	42	126

Mental Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sane,	10	8	18
Improved,	21	9	30
Insane,	38	17	55
Idiots,	15	8	23
Total,	84	42	126

In our last report we mentioned the case of a lunatic who had a narrow escape of his life, from an attack made on him by one of his companions, irritated at his lampoons. The same man's ruling passion of ridicule still continuing in full force, he was again severely maltreated by another patient, who wounded him in the shoulder with a scythe. No other casualty of any kind occurred during the two years just elapsed; and notwithstanding the ample freedom conceded to the various inmates at Dundrum, the extent of the grounds, over twenty acres, and the apparent insecurity from the walls not being higher than those around a private residence, we have not to record even a temporary escape.

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The patients in the asylum are, as a general rule, kept at some occupation; almost the whole are of the peasant class, and we regret to state, that scarcely a third can read and write. In such a society, literary amusements are availed of to a very limited extent; the greater portion of the men who are capable of exertion, are engaged in cultivating the ground, which tends to the well-being of body and of mind. There are others employed at trades. The shoes for the use of the house are all made by patients, who have been taught in the institution. One smith, a quiet, harmless person, is usefully employed in making and repairing various things in his branch. There is also a tin-smith, a very wild and insane man, but amenable at intervals, and who gets through much work. Two or three were returned as weavers, but no opportunity has been afforded of testing their capability in that line. Some are engaged in assisting the attendants in various domestic duties; and about thirty-three are quite unfit for any occupation.

Occupation.

Of the forty-four females in the house, thirty-one are usefully employed. Nine in the laundry; thirteen, knitting or sewing; nine in household work; and thirteen are inactive. The females are also of the humbler class, and few of them can read or write.

Within the last year—after the ground, previously set, had come into possession—we recommended that the experiment of supplying milk from the farm should be tried, and cows were accordingly purchased for the purpose, with your Excellency's approval.

Farm, &c., &c.

The experiment has, we are happy to say, been satisfactory, both in point of economy and in securing a better article. Farm buildings, referred to in our last report, with the expectation that they would have been soon provided, are not as yet, we regret to say, available, though in progress of erection for some time. We hope, however, that they will be finished before the next harvest, as very serious inconvenience has hitherto been felt from the want of them, and now that a dairy is added to the other farming operations, they have become doubly necessary.

The reparation of fences around the new grounds, though deferred for some time, is being accomplished, a most necessary precaution in an institution for criminal lunatics.

On reference to the Appendix, it will appear that the expenditure has increased, but not on the average to a greater extent than in District Asylums, which have an advantage in this respect, both from the greater number of their inmates and the lower rate of wages for servants and attendants. It is, however, gratifying to us to be enabled to state, that since the opening of the Central Asylum, now over six years, the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, to whom we transmit monthly the various items of expenditure, with receipts, vouchers, &c., for investigation, have not had occasion to object to the irregular outlay of a single shilling.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Having had the honour, in April last, to present our Twelfth Annual Return on the state of Lunatic Asylums (Private) in Ireland, licensed under the Act 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 123, and in which we detailed the result of our inspections for the preceding year, embodying all the statistics of insanity in the upper and middle classes of society which appeared to us necessary for your Excellency's information, as well as for that of the Lord Chancellor, we have now to report that, during the year which has just elapsed, no alteration of a material nature has occurred in the general management of these institutions. The law, with some few exceptions, which we shall hereinafter advert to, has been satisfactorily fulfilled, and the inmates of the several asylums have received a similar amount of care and treatment as heretofore.

5 & 6 Vic., c. 123.

Admissions, discharges, recoveries.

Last year we stated that a diminution in the number of admissions had occurred. An increase has taken place in the year just ended, the patients admitted being, in 1855, 63 males and 49 females—total, 112; and in 1856, 67 males and 68 females—total, 135. The numbers remaining on the 31st December last were 252 males and 210 females—total, 462; which show an increase on the previous year of 18 patients.

The discharges during the past year have been fewer than in the year preceding, being 91 in the former against 103 in the latter. Of the 91 discharged, 24 males and 23 females were cured; 20 males and 24 females not cured, but much improved. The number of females discharged exceeded that of males by 3, although the total of males under treatment exceeded the females by 49. It is remarkable that the *per centage* of recoveries occurring in private asylums is greater among females than males; for, taking the last three years, the result appears to be :—

	1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under treatment, .	322	257	579	315	256	571	316	267	583
Discharged cured, .	27	25	52	27	24	51	24	23	47
Died, ...	17	9	26	10	12	22	15	11	26

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Thus, of 322 males in 1854, 27 were discharged cured; and of 257 females, 25. Of 315 males in the year 1855, 27 were cured; and of 256 females, 24. Of 316 males in 1856, 24 were cured; and of 267 females, 23.

The natural inference to be drawn from the foregoing statistics is, that there exists a greater recuperative power among females admitted into private asylums than among males—the reverse being generally the case, though not to the same extent, as regards public asylums. Our experience would refer the explanation of this discrepancy to the fact (at which we have arrived after a careful analysis of the many thousand cases of lunacy which from time to time have come under our notice) that, while moral causes, such as grief, love, anxiety, disappointment, &c., &c., more largely predispose females of the better classes—from their superior education and more refined sensibilities—to mental disease, provided there is no fixed hereditary tendency to insanity, time, quietude, and, above all, absence from the immediate exciting causes, gradually effect a cure.

Sanitary condition.

The sanitary condition of private asylums in Ireland has been very satisfactory, the average mortality being but a fraction over four per cent. on the total number under treatment during the last three years. This is an extremely low rate, as may be inferred from the remarks of Dr. Thurnam, an eminent medical authority, who, in his "Statistics of Insanity," says that "extended inquiry and consideration appear to justify our conclu-"ding that, taking considerable periods of time during which there have been no "extraordinary disturbing causes in operation in a mixed county asylum, or in one for the "middle and more opulent classes, as well as paupers, a mortality which exceeds nine or "ten per cent. is usually to be considered as decidedly unfavourable, and one that is "less than seven per cent. as highly favourable."

There was but one accident of a serious nature during the year 1856, which, unfortunately ended in the death of the individual. Bearing in mind, however, the number labouring under suicidal and other destructive tendencies, the fact that no other casualty should have happened is creditable to those in charge of the insane, and proves how careful has been the attention bestowed upon them. The result is still more satisfactory, when it is considered that, of the patients admitted during the year, many had either attempted or meditated personal violence immediately before or after their admission, and that non-restraint is the system in general carried out in these asylums.

Non-restraint.

Some physicians have adopted this system in all cases, without exception, however violent the paroxysm of maniacal excitement under which the patient suffers may be; while others deem recourse to a mild form of mechanical restraint—such as muffs (a thick sort of gloves, calculated to prevent the patient from injuring himself with his hands, tearing his clothes, &c.), or a camisole, which restrains the free use of the arms—preferable, in cases of extreme violence and outrageousness, to personal coercion of attendants, who may themselves become excited, and are exposed to bodily injury.

The following case, taken from a communication made to the Inspectors, requesting their advice thereon, is cited as an instance of the extreme difficulty and danger which are to be encountered in dealing with violent patients: the physician of the "Midland Retreat," where the non-restraint system is adopted in its entirety, reports that one of the ladies under his care in that establishment, Mrs. W——, had, for about two months, exhibited a persevering desire to inflict personal injury on herself. That she endeavoured to wound herself with a pair of scissors, to set her clothes on fire; had beaten her head repeatedly and violently with her hands, and dashed it against any object she could; swallowed two thimbles, a hair-pin, and two common pins, picked, on the moment, from the person of the Superintendent, besides several pebbles and fragments of coal. She endeavoured to strangle herself with her dress; secreted one of her stockings and swallowed it at night; swallowed a letter and its envelope in a moment in his presence; endeavoured to swallow a pen which he allowed her to write to her husband while he was present; picked a comb from the head of the Superintendent, and thrust it into her throat, together with other efforts to commit self-injury. Those who incline to the opinion that restraint cannot, under certain circumstances, be safely laid aside, will doubtless regard this case as an argument in favour of their views; and it is manifest that, in the absence of mechanical appliances, nothing short of the utmost vigilance and circumspection on the part of those in attendance could prevent this lady from accomplishing her design, and that a moment's inattention might be followed by the gravest consequences.

On this subject we may observe, that the total abolition of mechanical restraint has been strongly advocated by some of the most eminent physicians both in England and this country; while, as we have already stated, others of great practical experience, contend that there are cases, such as the above, in which it cannot be wholly dispensed with without imminent risk to the patient, and possible injury to the attendants. We cannot but think that, at least, the discussion of the question, and the support given to the non-restraint system, have

been of incalculable advantage, inasmuch as it is now acknowledged, that on most occasions where recourse would heretofore have been had to mechanical appliances,—perhaps, in a severe form,—they can now, with safety, be entirely dispensed with; and that only in extreme cases, where the physician must be left to the free exercise of his own discretion, should restraint of any kind be resorted to.

Accident.

The accident before referred to, occurred at Hampstead Asylum, situated in the immediate vicinity of Dublin. Mr. P—— K——, a native of the county of Monaghan, was admitted on the 16th of May last, labouring under monomania, but without any marked excitability. During the night he succeeded in breaking the shutter of his bedroom window, together with the iron sash; dropped down on the sill of the next story, and thence upon the bank beneath. The noise produced by the breaking of the glass, attracted notice, and the attendants, pursued, overtook him in the act of crossing the boundary wall, and brought him back to the asylum. Two experienced practitioners visited him soon after the accident, but no injury could be detected; nor did he exhibit any symptom of having received serious hurt until the next day, when, about three o'clock, he died suddenly. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts found by the jury. One of the Inspectors visited the asylum shortly after the occurrence, and also attended at the inquest. By his direction, a *post mortem* examination took place, when death was found to have resulted from rupture of a bloodvessel in the liver, which was previously in a diseased state. On minute inquiry, it appeared that no suspicions had been entertained by the proprietor that Mr. K—— would have attempted to escape. He was left apparently tranquil about nine o'clock; the fastenings were in good order, and extreme violence must have been used to force them. Nor could blame be justly attributed to a want of care on the part of the attendants.

Deviations from the Act.

One of the deviations from the act already alluded to occurred with regard to a provincial asylum. The Inspectors, finding that the proprietor had received into that establishment two patients beyond the number allowed by his licence, called upon him to state the circumstances under which he had exceeded the limits fixed by the act; and on receiving his explanation, felt it their duty to submit the matter for the consideration of the Law Adviser, who recommended that the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General should be obtained. A case was accordingly sent to them, upon which they gave it as their opinion, that the proprietor had been guilty of an infraction of the law, and had subjected himself to be prosecuted as a misdemeanant; but his offence not appearing to have been intentional, and as he proposed to take out a proper licence, thought it would be inexpedient to institute any proceedings against him; he was accordingly called on to take out the proper licence at the earliest opportunity.

The other instances in which neglect of the act appeared, were, for the most part, in respect to the period of time within which notification of the admission, discharge, or death of patients should be given to the Inspectors by the proprietors. On this point the law might probably admit of amendment, as two clear days only are at present allowed.

Case brought by the Lord Chancellor under the Inspectors' notice.

Amongst others, there was one very important case officially brought under our notice by the Lord Chancellor during the past year. His Lordship having intimated, through his secretary, that he had received information of the ill-treatment and neglect of an idiot, J. W. H., who resided with his brother in the county of Cork, and directed us to inquire into the circumstances and report thereon to his Lordship; one of the Inspectors proceeded, accordingly, to visit the idiot, whom he found well-clad and cleanly—his bed-room, considering the unfurnished and neglected state of the mansion itself, being tolerably comfortable. The improvement, however, was of only four or five days' existence, and was effected in consequence of a near relative having intimated to the party complained of, that a letter had been written to the Lord Chancellor on the subject. After a minute and lengthened investigation on the spot, the Inspector came to the conclusion that there was ample foundation for the charges advanced, and that the unfortunate man had been for some years grossly neglected—the only individual in the house who evinced the slightest interest in his regard being his sister-in-law, a poor, broken-hearted looking woman, but of highly respectable connexion. During the whole period of his residence, it appeared that no medical man had been to visit the patient, although he frequently suffered from dysentery; and for this neglect the only excuse given was, that the brother himself acted in the neighbourhood as an amateur physician.

The state of the idiot's health, at the time of the Inspector's visit, was far from satisfactory, he being attenuated and weakly. With regard to his means—the Inspector learned that he was possessed of funded and other property, producing an income fully adequate to his maintenance, and which was paid by the trustee for his support and the presumed attentions bestowed upon him. The Inspector also ascertained that he had been previously placed under the care of a neighbouring farmer, to whom an allowance of £30 a-year was made for his maintenance, the balance of the income being handed to his brother and heir-at-law.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The Inspector felt it his duty to animadvert strongly on the neglected state of the idiot, and the unwarrantable misapplication of his means, threatening legal proceedings unless a total change in the mode of treating him should be introduced. On visiting him afterwards, from time to time, in the course of our official inspections of the southern asylums, we found his condition greatly ameliorated, his clothing clean and comfortable, although homely, and his situation, on the whole, satisfactory. He was seen, at our instance, within the last month, by a medical man, who has intimated to us that he continues to be well, and comfortably provided for.

This case fully demonstrates how easily the relatives of persons labouring under insanity may be led to commit the grossest injustice in respect to them, in exhibiting such a total disregard of their wants and necessities. We fear that many such cases exist throughout the country, resulting in great suffering and privation, which are never heard of, and are not discoverable by any legal means at present within our reach. There are, no doubt, numerous instances (some of them having come under our observation), in which the relatives of lunatics have been withheld, by motives of privacy and family pride, from placing their afflicted friends in private asylums. It is, however, very different in cases like that above referred to, where a relative aims at securing pecuniary advantage to himself, at the expense of the comforts, if not the absolute necessaries, of the unfortunate lunatic.

Religious observances.

With regard to religious attendance the 21st section of the Act directs the Inspectors to "make special inquiries with reference to the times divine service is read and performed for the benefit and consolation of the patients, &c., &c." On this head we think the intentions of the Legislature have been fairly regarded—although, perhaps, not so fully as we could have wished. No act of negligence, however, has come under our notice of a degree sufficient to justify to our minds a resort to legal proceedings to enforce compliance therewith. But the act itself is so very vague and indefinite on this point (and, indeed, on many others), that recourse to legal measures cannot judiciously be had for any infraction of either the letter or spirit of the section quoted. However, even were its provisions more specific in their application, we should need to be practically convinced of the futility of every remonstrance of a kindly nature addressed to the proprietors of licensed houses before the threat even of possible or contingent penalties would be held out by us.

Progressive state of Asylums.

Altogether our private asylums are, we are happy to say, steadily improving. For however deficient a few may be, as yet, in some respects (and amongst others, we regret to state, not alone in neatness, but also in the essential quality of cleanliness, in regard to which we have observed, now and then, grave cause of complaint), still each succeeding year produces its favourable change in them; and if their present domestic arrangements were contrasted with those that obtained, some short time back, we are satisfied a benevolent mind could not fail to find ample cause of gratulation. We have had to deal, in many instances, with proprietors originally without capital, and with patients paying irregularly as to time, and indifferently as to amount. Thus some private asylums might be fairly regarded in the light of so many necessary evils, as in their absence a majority, perhaps, of their unfortunate inmates would be absolutely neglected. Nevertheless, we feel fully enabled to state, that they have at all times been free from the imputation of the existence within their precincts of any practices involving personal cruelty—which is more, perhaps, than can be said of some institutions of a similar kind elsewhere.

We beg to assure your Excellency, that it has been our unceasing endeavour to obviate, as far as lay in our power, such faults, deficiencies, or instances of neglect towards the inmates of private licensed houses as have come under our observation, and which, but for our interposition, would have remained, perhaps, altogether unheeded; for it is a melancholy fact, and one redounding not over much to the credit of human feeling, that many a poor helpless lunatic, placed within the walls of an asylum, is too frequently forgotten, and, mayhap, the visitation of Providence, in its wisdom, on the parent or sister, deemed a family stigma by the child or brother.

Moral insanity.

As formerly, so within the past year, cases of moral madness, originating in drink and dissipation, have been frequently admitted into private licensed houses. Some of them, discharged after a few months' confinement, were not since re-admitted, whilst others have been brought back. These latter cases are most perplexing: even after the lapse of a few days the salutary effects of control are visible in their regard; once free, however, they become the mere children of impulse, reckless of personal respect, regardless of the value of money, and scorning even decency itself. Rational in conversation, and most plausible in manner, within the asylum, their conduct is displayed out of doors in a series of the most irrational actions. It is painful to keep such parties confined, but still more so to let them run at large to certain destruction. As an illustration, we may adduce the case of a lady, at present in confinement in a private licensed house, who has been admitted and discharged four or five times within our knowledge, and who, when at liberty, and

mistress of her allowance, spends it in one continued orgie of drink and dissipation. We may here observe, that a characteristic of this class is, at all times, an utter disregard of truth, together with an unceasing desire to impose upon the credulity of their hearers by the most specious pretensions to sense and wisdom, and the most solemn promises that a future morality would efface the errors of their past life. Private Asylums.

In the course of the year just elapsed, we have observed some instances strongly illustrative of the hereditary transmission of lunacy, and the extent to which it runs in families, so many as four relatives, in the degree of parent and child, having been confined in an asylum together—a fact fraught with serious consideration, and involving even the prospective position of the unborn themselves. Two, and even three members of the same immediate family labouring under symptoms of insanity is, to our knowledge, a matter of common occurrence. At Swift's Hospital, for example, now in existence for more than a century, we find, since its foundation, the same stock to have been continuously represented by its insane members. Hereditary insanity.

Your Excellency is, doubtless, already aware of the belief so generally entertained, that public excitement or commotion of whatever kind, social, political, or otherwise, may be truly considered an inciting cause to the development of mental disease. The increase in the number of military men under treatment in private licensed houses during the year 1855, when the warlike spirit of the country was at its highest point, beyond the number in the preceding year, and which amounted to over thirty per cent., is corroborative of the belief. The restoration of peace has likewise been followed, even in asylums, by beneficial effects, especially in the case of these gentlemen, their number having decreased from twenty-eight, who were under treatment during the year 1855, to twenty-two during the year just ended. Besides those persons connected with the profession of arms, military delusions have also largely entered into the imagination of others; and even the female sex has not escaped the contagious influence of the public enthusiasm—one young lady, in particular, going so far as to consider herself the rightful wife of Marshal Pellisier, and Duchess of Malakhoff.

Four marked cases of profound religious despondency have come under our observation since the date of our last Report, two of which, it is satisfactory to state, are now convalescent; the others are still labouring strongly under the most melancholy delusions. Both are ladies: the one, advanced in years, and who had been most assiduous in her religious observances, represents that she is "impregnated bodily" by the Devil, that he "dwells in every portion" of her, and that she is destined never to die; the other, a young lady, twenty-three years of age, was also a regular attendant at church, but now says, that going there more for the purpose of showing off her dress and person than to pray, she, as a punishment, became as one possessed. Both the victims to these strange delusions have exhibited strong suicidal tendencies, whilst, by an extraordinary anomaly of the human mind, their sentiments of religion are far from being extinct, and it is through a judicious application of them that hopes of ultimate improvement may, to a considerable extent, be entertained.

Heretofore we have had frequent cause to observe the want in this country of asylums adapted to meet the exigencies of a large class, against whom public or pauper district asylums may be regarded as practically closed. We refer to the community of shopkeepers and farmers who have means sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to place their families beyond the reach of want, but not adequate, when their relatives become insane, to pay for the maintenance of the latter in private asylums. In some few cases of great urgency the Governors of District Asylums have admitted "paying patients" at the ordinary cost of maintenance, but this has occurred in those establishments where there existed no pressure for room. We trust that some foundations, whether through the benevolence of private individuals, or by a speculation which, originating in motives of Christian charity, cannot, in the end, fail of success, will, at no distant period, be established. We are the more sanguine in these hopes, as we understand that a bequest of many thousand pounds has been already made for this most laudable purpose, to a committee of gentlemen, and that an institution capable of accommodating thirty lunatics, at an average cost for maintenance of twenty guineas per head, will be speedily opened under their direction, assisted by a religious sisterhood. Want of Asylum accommodation for persons of humble means.

Summing up the results of our progressive experience from year to year, on the state and bearing of lunacy in this country, and on the organization of establishments generally for the insane—we would recommend that the existing asylums repaired fully, where repairs are needed, and supplied with the appurtenances of judiciously constructed establishments, such as lavatories, baths, workshops, water-closets, &c., &c., should be constituted hospitals for the treatment of mental disease in its early and more curable stages, as well as receptacles for lunatics no matter how hopeless their recovery, but who, for their Concluding Remarks.

Concluding Remarks.

own or public safety, require a constant and careful supervision. For these two legitimate objects, we think, with similar establishments in Donegal and Wexford, and certain enlargements at Clonmel and Armagh, the present asylums could be rendered amply sufficient for the exigencies of the country. Most of the original institutions require to be partially remodelled, to secure a better classification of patients; and as they are with one or two exceptions deficient in infirmaries, chapels, laundry accommodation, and in large halls or dining-rooms, suitable provision under these heads should not be overlooked. We would disembarrass poorhouses of all lunatic inmates, and existing asylums of the idiotic and epileptic classes, who are at present supported therein at a large expense and without any commensurate hope of benefit, by allocating them in plain structures, but still well devised for the object, where quiet and chronic patients might find a refuge, placed under the same central control as the acute and dangerous just referred to, with a scale of dietary and social comforts beyond what are conceded to the ordinary paupers of a union, having ground for exercise and employment, and their support provided for as in the primitive houses by quarterly advances from the Treasury. For this object we do not think that provincial depôts would be successful: the number of counties attached to each would cause much embarrassment in their working—and the unavoidable expense and inconvenience consequent upon the conveyance of patients from remote localities constitute serious objections. It appears to us more feasible, that each district requiring one should have a chronic hospital for itself; and if the area was extensive, such as that connected with the Ballinasloe Asylum, it might be matter for consideration whether it would be more judicious and beneficial to the counties to have the buildings in question at a distance from, or adjoining the parent establishment.

Present system of management.

Of the present system of management through Governors, subject to certain modifications, on the whole, we cordially approve, believing that gentlemen of education, rank, and position, whose acquaintance with fiscal affairs, and personal interest in the well-being of the country, afford the best guarantee for the due and economical expenditure of its rates, are the most suitable persons to appreciate the peculiar claims of the insane on the benevolence and liberality of the public, as well as from the fact, to which we can personally bear the most gratifying evidence, that a question of party or religion was never mooted within the walls of an Irish Asylum.

Appointment of officers.

We are further of opinion, that the appointment of the principal officers, and the fixing of their salaries, should rest with the Executive, as having a larger sphere from which to select efficient persons, and of suitable qualifications; for without a competent staff to carry them out, laws or rules, however excellent in themselves, soon practically deteriorate.

Laws on Lunacy.

With regard to the subject matter contained in the seventeen existing Lunacy Acts, if codified and properly amended they could easily be compressed into three: the first having reference to lunacy generally and to public lunatic asylums; the second, to private licensed houses for the reception of the insane; and the third, to a distinct legislation for criminal lunacy, and the custody of persons acquitted on the ground of insanity, or of those whose reason may become affected before or after trial. As the present Acts stand they are very vague on many points—a fact best illustrated by the various opinions given on the same question, not alone by different, but occasionally by the same legal authorities. A series of rules and regulations based on the Statutes was passed, by Order in Council, fourteen years ago. Though sensible that many of them, however suitable at the time, are not adapted to the existing state of our lunatic institutions, while awaiting that general and better system of legislation already suggested by us to the Executive, we forbore urging minor details which in due course should be the result of a comprehensive legal enactment.

In the Report which we have now the honour to submit, while giving the fullest statistical information in the Appendix, we have restricted ourselves to such general observations as we considered practically useful; and begging to assure your Excellency it has been our unceasing object to improve in every way the condition of the insane of all classes in this country, we have the honour to be, with the greatest deference,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN NUGENT,

June 10th. For self and Colleague.

[It is with feelings of sincere regret I have here to state, that during the last six months, included in the period of this Report, the Lunatic Asylums' Office was deprived of the experience and assiduous attention of my respected colleague, in consequence of a severe accident which occurred to him when on a tour of inspection. The professional character of Dr. White is duly appreciated by the public; for me, a friend who valued his private worth, it only remains to add, that the uniform kindliness of his manner simply indicated the benevolence of his disposition.—J. N.]

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APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in each Police District, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on the 31st December, 1856.

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Quakers
County of Antrim:																
Antrim,	11	6	17	26	11	37	14	15	29	51	32	83	38	20	25	–
Ballymena,	6	3	9	25	16	41	7	3	10	38	22	60	12	17	31	–
Ballymoney,	5	6	11	19	16	35	8	10	18	32	32	64	6	17	41	–
Belfast,	4	1	5	29	15	44	6	3	9	39	19	58	36	15	7	–
Carrickfergus,	5	7	12	25	21	46	14	18	32	44	46	90	10	9	71	–
Glenarm,	1	1	2	8	8	16	8	4	12	17	13	30	10	17	3	–
Total,	32	24	56	132	87	219	57	53	110	221	164	385	112	95	178	–
County of Armagh:																
Armagh,	4	2	6	16	12	28	7	11	18	27	25	52	23	29	–	–
Ballybot,	8	–	8	18	3	21	3	1	4	29	4	33	11	22	–	–
Crossmaglen,	4	4	8	11	6	17	3	2	5	18	12	30	4	26	–	–
Newtownhamilton,	2	3	5	24	9	33	8	10	18	34	22	56	28	28	–	–
Portadown,	12	5	17	15	14	29	22	18	40	49	37	86	60	26	–	–
Total,	30	14	44	84	44	128	43	42	85	157	100	257	126	131	–	–
County of Carlow:																
Bagenalstown,	1	1	2	6	3	9	1	5	6	8	9	17	4	13	–	–
Borris,	4	1	5	8	4	12	5	6	11	17	11	28	3	25	–	–
Carlow,	–	2	2	1	6	7	7	4	11	8	12	20	1	19	–	–
Tullow,	3	1	4	15	15	30	7	7	14	25	23	48	6	42	–	–
Total,	8	5	13	30	28	58	20	22	42	58	55	113	14	99	–	–
County of Cavan:																
Arva,	–	1	1	8	3	11	3	3	6	11	7	18	1	17	–	–
Bailieborough,	10	2	12	18	10	28	7	15	22	35	27	62	16	46	–	–
Ballyjamesduff,	3	2	5	19	11	30	6	3	9	28	16	44	8	36	–	–
Belturbet,	2	–	2	7	9	16	–	2	2	9	11	20	3	17	–	–
Cavan,	5	1	6	8	1	9	9	9	18	22	11	33	6	27	–	–
Cootehill,	4	3	7	17	6	23	4	2	6	25	11	36	15	21	–	–
Killeshandra,	–	2	2	8	10	18	4	7	11	12	19	31	10	21	–	–
Swanlinbar,	1	3	4	13	9	22	3	4	7	17	16	33	5	27	1	–
Total,	25	14	39	98	59	157	36	45	81	159	118	277	64	212	1	–
County of Clare:																
Broadford,	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	2	3	4	3	7	–	7	–	–
Corrofin,	1	4	5	8	6	14	3	4	7	12	14	26	–	26	–	–
Ennistymon,	3	2	5	11	9	20	6	3	9	20	14	34	–	34	–	–
Ennis,	4	–	4	1	4	5	–	–	–	5	4	9	1	8	–	–
Killadysert,	1	4	5	7	1	8	5	4	9	13	9	22	–	22	–	–
Killaloe,	1	–	1	4	1	5	3	2	5	8	3	11	–	11	–	–
Kilrush,	–	1	1	11	11	22	1	5	6	12	17	29	–	29	–	–
Newmarket-on Fergus,	5	4	9	9	4	13	10	13	23	24	21	45	–	45	–	–
Tulla,	2	1	3	11	5	16	4	7	11	17	13	30	–	30	–	–
Total,	18	17	35	64	41	105	33	40	73	115	98	213	1	212	–	–
County of Cork, E.R.:																
Ballincollig,	–	–	–	10	3	13	2	2	4	12	5	17	–	17	–	–
City of Cork,	1	1	2	5	8	13	6	5	11	12	14	26	7	19	–	–
Charleville,	2	4	6	10	3	13	1	1	2	13	8	21	1	20	–	–
Fermoy,	1	–	1	17	6	23	7	7	14	25	13	38	4	34	–	–
Glanmire,	1	1	2	5	2	7	2	–	2	8	3	11	–	11	–	–
Kanturk,	3	–	3	5	7	12	5	9	14	13	16	29	–	29	–	–
Kinsale,	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	2	–	–
Mallow,	1	1	2	12	7	19	2	4	6	15	12	27	3	24	–	–
Middleton,	3	1	4	15	4	19	8	2	10	26	7	33	2	31	–	–
Mitchelstown,	–	3	3	15	2	17	2	6	8	17	11	28	–	28	–	–
Passage,	2	7	9	5	5	10	2	10	12	9	22	31	6	25	–	–
Youghal,	4	1	5	5	4	9	3	5	8	12	10	22	2	20	–	–
Total,	18	19	37	108	51	159	40	51	91	166	121	287	27	260	–	–
County of Cork, W.R.:																
Bandon,	3	–	3	14	9	23	7	1	8	24	10	34	8	26	–	–
Bantry,	1	1	2	6	4	10	5	6	11	12	11	23	–	23	–	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	2	5	7	4	11	–	11	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	1	1	10	3	13	2	4	6	12	8	20	3	17	–	–
Dunmanway,	4	2	6	9	6	15	3	3	6	16	11	27	6	21	–	–
Macroom,	3	3	6	8	8	16	10	6	16	21	17	38	–	38	–	–
Skibbereen,	3	4	7	5	3	8	3	3	6	11	10	21	3	18	–	–
Skull,	1	–	1	7	2	9	4	4	8	12	6	18	2	16	–	–
Total,	15	11	26	63	37	100	37	29	66	115	77	192	22	170	–	–
County of Donegal:																
Ballyshannon,	3	6	9	7	5	12	5	9	14	15	20	35	7	28	–	–
Buncrana,	2	1	3	10	4	14	4	2	6	16	7	23	1	15	7	–
Carndonagh,	2	–	2	4	7	11	7	4	11	13	11	24	2	22	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	11	10	21	10	11	21	3	5	8	24	26	50	4	46	–	–
Glenties,	7	5	12	11	6	17	8	8	16	26	19	45	3	42	–	–

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Quakers
Co. Donegal—*continued.*																
Killybegs,	6	3	9	14	12	26	7	11	18	27	26	53	16	37	–	–
Ramelton,	7	1	8	19	6	25	9	6	15	35	13	48	11	32	5	–
Raphoe,	8	10	18	21	20	41	9	–	9	38	30	68	13	37	18	–
Total,	46	36	82	96	71	167	52	45	97	194	152	346	57	259	50	–
County of Down.																
Ballynahinch,	6	4	10	27	19	46	7	14	21	40	37	77	28	27	22	–
Banbridge,	7	7	14	28	12	40	13	27	40	48	46	94	72	22	–	–
Downpatrick,	6	1	7	22	14	36	7	9	16	35	24	59	28	31	–	–
Newcastle,	10	5	15	23	8	31	5	9	14	38	22	60	10	50	–	–
Newtownards,	8	6	14	22	27	49	12	11	23	42	44	86	9	12	65	–
Rathfriland,	8	7	15	53	30	83	9	19	28	70	56	126	28	76	22	–
Total,	45	30	75	175	110	285	53	89	142	273	229	502	175	218	109	–
City of Dublin:																
A Division,	–	–	–	7	10	17	5	1	6	12	11	23	5	18	–	–
B Do.,	–	1	1	8	5	13	2	2	4	10	8	18	1	17	–	–
C Do.,	1	1	2	9	5	14	2	1	3	12	7	19	3	16	–	–
D Do.,	3	1	4	10	4	14	2	2	4	15	7	22	–	21	1	–
E Do.,	–	4	4	8	5	13	3	1	4	11	10	21	3	18	–	–
F Do.,	3	4	7	4	5	9	5	2	7	12	11	23	2	21	–	–
Total,	7	11	18	46	34	80	19	9	28	72	54	126	14	111	1	–
County of Dublin:																
Balbriggan,	2	3	5	9	5	14	5	2	7	16	10	26	2	24	–	–
Clontarf,	2	4	6	6	1	7	3	2	5	11	7	18	7	11	–	–
Lucan,	1	1	2	3	4	7	–	1	1	4	6	10	1	9	–	–
Rathfarnham,	4	6	10	9	4	13	4	2	6	17	12	29	6	23	–	–
Swords,	2	3	5	6	2	8	–	1	1	8	6	14	2	12	–	–
Total,	11	17	28	33	16	49	12	8	20	56	41	97	18	79	–	–
County of Fermanagh:																
Arney,	2	4	6	27	11	38	8	8	16	37	23	60	24	36	–	–
Derrygonnelly,	2	3	5	7	6	13	1	–	1	10	9	19	9	10	–	–
Enniskillen,	2	5	7	23	17	40	2	5	7	27	27	54	30	24	–	–
Kesh,	2	–	2	15	15	30	7	6	13	24	21	45	32	13	–	–
Lisnaskea,	6	3	9	22	21	43	2		2	30	24	54	24	30	–	–
Total,	14	15	29	94	70	164	20	19	39	128	104	232	119	113	–	–
County of Galway, E.R.:																
Athenry,	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	5	7	7	14	–	14	–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	10	6	16	5	4	9	15	10	25	1	24	–	–
Ballygar,	1	–	1	11	11	22	4	5	9	16	16	32	–	32	–	–
Eyrecourt,	–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	1	8	–	8	2	6	–	–
Loughrea,	2	3	5	3	5	8	2	4	6	7	12	19	–	19	–	–
Marble Hill,	3	1	4	6	8	14	7	5	12	16	14	30	2	28	–	–
Portumna,	1	–	1	4	–	4	4	1	5	9	1	10	–	10	–	–
Total,	9	6	15	44	32	76	25	22	47	78	60	138	5	133	–	–
County of Galway, W.R.:																
Clifden,	–	1	1	3	4	7	4	4	8	7	9	16	–	16	–	–
Dunmore,	4	2	6	8	8	16	5	5	10	17	15	32		32	–	–
Fairhill,	–	2	2	2	6	8	5	7	12	7	15	22	1	21	–	–
Galway,	1	1	2	7	3	10	5	1	6	13	5	18	–	18	–	–
Gort,	1	1	2	10	3	13	3	4	7	14	8	22	–	22	–	–
Headford,	2	–	2	5	8	13	4	4	8	11	12	23	–	23	–	–
Oughterard,	1	–	1	2	3	5	3	–	3	6	3	9	–	9	–	–
Spiddal,	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	1	1	4	4	8		8	–	–
Tuam,	3	–	3	8	5	13	2	3	5	13	8	21	–	21	–	–
Total,	13	7	20	48	43	91	31	29	60	92	79	171	1	170	–	–
County of Kerry:																
Caherciveen,	–	3	3	12	3	15	1	9	10	13	15	28	–	28	–	–
Dingle,	1	1	2	7	5	12	3	8	11	11	14	25	4	21	–	–
Kenmare,	–	4	4	10	6	16	4	4	8	14	14	28	1	27	–	–
Killarney,	3	1	4	13	4	17	3	3	6	19	8	27	3	24	–	–
Listowel,	1	2	3	19	12	31	8	8	16	28	22	50	2	48	–	–
Tralee,	–	1	1	11	14	25	1	2	3	12	17	29	–	29	–	–
Total,	5	12	17	72	44	116	20	34	54	97	90	187	10	177	–	–
County of Kildare:																
Athy,	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	6	–	–
Curragh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–
Leixlip,	1	2	3	9	4	13	5	4	9	15	10	25	–	25	–	–
Naas,	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	7	–	–
Rathangan,	4	–	4	11	4	15	2	8	10	17	12	29	–	29	–	–
Robertstown,	–	4	4	12	8	20	5	9	14	17	21	38	7	31	–	–
Total,	6	6	12	37	23	60	12	21	33	55	50	105	7	98	–	–

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Quakers
County of Kilkenny:																
Callan,	1	1	2	8	8	16	5	1	6	14	10	24	1	23	–	–
Castlecomer,	4	1	5	13	14	27	6	16	22	23	31	54	7	47	–	–
Dunmore,	2	1	3	9	3	12	1	4	5	12	8	20	–	20	–	–
Gowran,	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	–	4	9	5	14	–	14	–	–
Johnstown,	2	–	2	6	5	11	4	8	12	12	13	25	–	25	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	6	9	6	9	15	1	14	–	–
Pilltown,	4	3	7	16	7	23	11	5	16	31	15	46	1	45	–	–
Thomastown,	1	1	2	12	9	21	3	4	7	16	14	30	–	30	–	–
Rosbercon,	1	1	2	8	4	12	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	14	–	–
Total,	16	9	25	79	57	136	37	44	81	132	110	242	10	232	–	–
King's County:																
Edenderry,	–	–	–	4	6	10	8	6	14	12	12	24	3	20	–	1
Ferbane,	3	2	5	12	7	19	2	2	4	17	11	28	2	26	–	–
Frankford,	2	–	2	2	4	6	4	4	8	8	8	16	1	15	–	–
Parsonstown,	1	1	2	10	11	21	2	2	4	13	14	27	6	21	–	–
Shinrone,	–	1	1	2	7	9	–	1	1	2	9	11	3	8	–	–
Tullamore,	7	8	15	21	12	33	3	11	14	31	31	62	10	52	–	–
Total,	13	12	25	51	47	98	19	26	45	83	85	168	25	142	–	1
County of Leitrim:																
Ballinamore,	2	–	2	9	5	14	3	8	11	14	13	27	2	25	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	5	10	3	7	–	–
Carrigallen,	1	–	1	6	7	13	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	13	–	–
Drumkeeran,	–	2	2	12	7	19	1	–	1	13	9	22	4	18	–	–
Manorhamilton,	6	6	12	15	14	29	5	5	10	26	25	51	12	39	–	–
Mohill,	4	4	8	10	6	16	2	6	8	16	16	32	4	28	–	–
Total,	16	13	29	53	40	93	12	22	34	81	75	156	26	130	–	–
County of Limerick:																
Adare,	2	1	3	7	7	14	1	2	3	10	10	20	2	18	–	–
Brail,	5	2	7	8	6	14	5	11	16	18	19	37	–	37	–	–
Caherconlish,	1	1	2	1	9	10	–	–	–	2	10	12	1	11	–	–
Cappamore,	1	2	3	5	5	10	2	4	6	8	11	19	–	19	–	–
Castleconnell,	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	5	–	–
Glin,	3	–	3	10	3	13	4	5	9	17	8	25	–	25	–	–
Kilfinane,	3	1	4	11	10	21	9	5	14	23	16	39	–	39	–	–
Limerick,	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	5	–	–
Newcastle,	2	2	4	12	12	24	2	8	10	16	22	38	1	37	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	3	3	8	5	13	1	5	6	9	13	22	2	20	–	–
Limerick (City of),	3	–	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	5	4	9	1	8	–	–
Total,	22	14	36	67	61	128	26	42	68	115	117	232	8	224	–	–
County of Londonderry:																
Coleraine,	12	6	18	15	9	24	1	1	2	28	16	44	32	12	–	–
Londonderry,	1	4	5	25	19	44	4	12	16	30	35	65	32	33	–	–
Magherafelt,	18	6	24	33	24	57	14	4	18	65	34	99	35	64	–	–
Newtownlimavaddy,	9	8	17	30	25	55	14	11	25	53	44	97	62	35	–	–
Total,	40	24	64	103	77	180	33	28	61	176	129	305	161	144	–	–
County of Longford:																
Ballymahon,	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–	8	2	10	2	8	–	–
Drumlish,	4	–	4	5	7	12	7	9	16	16	16	32	1	31	–	–
Granard,	5	2	7	9	7	16	3	3	6	17	12	29	6	23	–	–
Killashee,	2	1	3	3	10	13	1	3	4	6	14	20	–	20	–	–
Longford,	1	4	5	11	12	23	1	5	6	13	21	34	3	31	–	–
Total,	12	7	19	36	38	74	12	20	32	60	65	125	12	113	–	–
County of Louth:																
Ardee,	1	8	9	5	7	12	–	1	1	6	16	22	1	21	–	–
Carlingford,	1	2	3	15	4	19	5	2	7	21	8	29	6	23	–	–
Dundalk,	5	1	6	12	4	16	7	4	11	24	9	33	4	27	–	–
Dunleer,	3	2	5	10	9	19	5	2	7	18	13	31	1	30	2	–
Louth,	2	2	4	1	5	6	1	4	5	4	11	15	–	15	–	–
Total,	12	15	27	43	29	72	18	13	31	73	57	130	12	116	2	–
County of Mayo:																
Ballina,	3	1	4	15	13	28	5	6	11	23	20	43	7	36	–	–
Ballaghaderreen,	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	4	7	8	7	15	–	15	–	–
Ballinrobe,	3	1	4	5	6	11	3	4	7	11	11	22	–	22	–	–
Belmullet,	–	2	2	5	3	8	3	4	7	8	9	17	1	16	–	–
Castlebar,	2	2	4	13	6	19	6	–	6	20	8	28	1	27	–	–
Claremorris,	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	–	1	5	8	13	–	13	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	1	6	7	3	10	–	10	–	–
Swineford,	2	–	2	7	2	9	1	7	8	10	4	14	–	14	–	–
Westport,	1	5	6	7	7	14	3	6	9	11	18	29	4	25	–	–
Total,	15	16	31	59	45	104	30	32	61	105	93	198	12	184	–	–
County of Meath:																
Athboy,	–	1	1	12	10	22	7	5	12	19	16	35	1	34	–	–
Dunsack,	2	1	3	6	7	13	5	1	6	13	9	22	1	21	–	–

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Presbyterians.	Quakers
Co. Meath—*continued.*																
Dunshaughlin,	2	3	5	4	1	5	1	3	4	7	7	14	1	13	–	–
Kells,	5	1	6	9	7	16	5	4	9	19	12	31	1	30	–	–
Knock,	1	1	2	12	11	23	5	2	7	18	14	32	1	31	–	–
Longwood,	–	1	1	7	6	13	2	2	4	9	9	18	2	16	–	–
Navan,	2	1	3	5	2	7	3	1	4	10	4	14	–	14	–	–
Trim,	2	1	3	17	12	29	2	4	6	21	17	38	4	34	–	–
Drogheda, Town of,	–	1	1	2	3	5	4	4	8	6	8	14	4	10	–	–
Total,	14	11	25	74	59	133	34	26	60	122	96	218	15	203	–	–
County of Monaghan:																
Carrickmacross,	2	2	4	5	8	13	2	2	4	9	12	21	1	20	–	–
Castleblayney,	8	1	9	22	26	48	8	6	14	38	33	71	14	49	8	–
Clones,	–	–	–	18	16	34	2	4	6	20	20	40	16	18	6	–
Monaghan,	11	17	28	24	24	48	14	11	25	49	52	101	35	66	–	–
Total,	21	20	41	69	74	143	26	23	49	116	117	233	66	153	14	–
Queen's County:																
Abbeyleix,	2	1	3	10	–	10	1	2	3	13	3	16	4	12	–	–
Ballickmoyler,	2	–	2	4	4	8	6	2	8	12	6	18	2	16	–	–
Borris-in-Ossory,	–	1	1	2	4	6	4	4	8	6	9	15	2	13	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	2	2	7	4	11	2	9	–	–
Mountmellick,	3	2	5	13	9	22	3	6	9	19	17	36	6	30	–	–
Mountrath,	–	1	1	6	4	10	6	6	12	12	11	23	6	17	–	–
Rathdowney,	–	–	–	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	2	9	–	9	–	–
Stradbally,	2	–	2	6	7	13	5	1	6	13	8	21	4	17	–	–
Total,	9	5	14	53	31	84	27	24	51	89	60	149	26	123	–	–
County of Roscommon:																
Athlone,	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	1	4	8	5	13	1	12	–	–
Boyle,	3	–	3	8	4	12	4	1	5	15	5	20	4	16	–	–
Castlerea,	1	2	3	10	9	19	10	6	16	21	17	38	2	36	–	–
Elphin,	–	1	1	6	5	11	1	–	1	7	6	13	1	12	–	–
Frenchpark,	1	–	1	5	5	10	7	3	10	13	8	21	1	20	–	–
Roscommon,	4	4	8	12	6	18	2	3	5	18	13	31	1	30	–	–
Strokestown,	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	1	2	6	4	10	–	10	–	–
Total,	12	9	21	48	34	82	28	15	43	88	58	146	10	136	–	–
County of Sligo:																
Ballysodare,	2	4	6	7	4	11	3	4	7	12	12	24	9	15	–	–
Ballymote,	6	2	8	4	5	9	2	–	2	12	7	19	1	18	–	–
Easky,	8	3	11	8	4	12	1	5	6	17	12	29	3	26	–	–
Riverstown,	4	2	6	5	2	7	2	3	5	11	7	18	4	14	–	–
Sligo,	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	8	9	9	18	3	15	–	–
Tobercurry,	2	1	3	11	9	20	4	1	5	17	11	28	1	27	–	–
Total,	25	14	39	38	26	64	15	18	33	78	58	136	21	115	–	–
County Tipperary, N.R.:																
Borrisokane,	4	5	9	6	4	10	16	10	26	26	19	45	13	32	–	–
Borrisoleigh,	2	3	5	9	13	22	1	–	1	12	16	28	2	26	–	–
Lorrha,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	5	–	–
Nenagh,	7	2	9	7	6	13	5	1	6	19	9	28	1	27	–	–
Newport,	1	1	2	5	1	6	1	2	3	7	4	11	1	10	–	–
Portroe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	3	–	–
Roscrea,	–	–	–	2	2	4	10	1	11	12	3	15	1	14	–	–
Templemore,	3	3	6	8	3	11	5	2	7	16	8	24	–	24	–	–
Thurles,	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	14	–	–
Total,	17	14	31	46	37	83	41	18	59	104	69	173	18	155	–	–
County Tipperary, S.R.:																
Ballynonty,	2	1	3	12	3	15	4	1	5	18	5	23	1	22	–	–
Bansha,	2	1	3	3	9	12	1	5	6	6	15	21	2	19	–	–
Cahir,	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	1	5	8	6	14	–	14	–	–
Carrick-on Suir,	3	–	3	5	3	8	–	2	2	8	5	13	–	13	–	–
Cashel,	6	–	6	–	2	2	3	4	7	9	6	15	1	14	–	–
Clogheen,	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	1	2	8	3	11	1	10	–	–
Clonmel,	1	2	3	8	5	13	9	6	15	18	13	31	4	27	–	–
Dundrum,	1	1	2	5	5	10	6	4	10	12	10	22	–	22	–	–
Mullinahone,	–	–	–	15	8	23	2	2	4	17	10	27	3	24	–	–
Tipperary,	3	1	4	12	7	19	2	–	2	17	8	25	–	25	–	–
Total,	18	6	24	71	49	120	32	26	58	121	81	202	12	190	–	–
County of Tyrone:																
Clogher,	3	3	6	18	25	43	4	1	5	25	29	54	30	24	–	–
Cookstown,	13	6	19	19	19	38	10	8	18	42	33	75	31	44	–	–
Dungannon,	7	7	14	27	21	48	15	20	35	49	48	97	38	55	4	–
Fintona,	8	5	13	22	12	34	5	8	14	35	25	60	36	24	–	–
Omagh,	2	2	4	25	15	40	7	12	19	34	29	63	19	34	10	–
Strabane,	3	3	6	38	26	64	4	8	12	45	37	82	31	42	9	–
Total,	36	24	62	149	118	267	45	57	102	230	201	431	185	223	23	–

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Quakers.
County of Waterford:																
Ballinamult,	–	–	–	6	3	9	3	6	9	9	9	18	1	17	–	–
Cappoquin,	3	4	7	3	4	7	8	5	13	14	13	27	2	25	–	–
Clashmore,	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	–	4	7	1	8	–	8	–	–
Dungarvan,	3	2	5	5	1	6	6	11	17	14	14	28	2	26	–	–
Portlaw,	5	–	5	7	1	8	11	8	19	23	9	32	1	31	–	–
Tramore,	3	3	6	5	5	10	2	1	3	10	9	19	1	18	–	–
Waterford (City of),	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	2	2	–	–
Total,	14	9	23	30	17	47	35	31	66	79	57	136	9	127	–	–
County of Westmeath:																
Ballinacarrig,	1	–	1	10	7	17	1	4	5	12	11	23	–	23	–	–
Castlepollard,	–	2	2	9	7	16	2	–	2	11	9	20	2	18	–	–
Castletowndelvin,	2	3	5	6	6	12	6	1	7	14	10	24	–	24	–	–
Glasson,	–	–	–	6	6	12	2	1	3	8	7	15	1	14	–	–
Kilbeggan,	2	4	6	9	2	11	2	5	7	13	11	24	1	23	–	–
Moate,	1	1	2	9	10	19	5	–	5	15	11	26	–	26	–	–
Mullingar,	2	3	5	9	6	15	3	6	9	14	15	29	3	26	–	–
Total,	8	13	21	58	44	102	21	17	38	87	74	161	7	154	–	–
County of Wexford:																
Arthurstown,	2	1	3	13	6	19	2	2	4	17	9	26	3	23	–	–
Enniscorthy,	5	1	6	4	4	8	5	8	13	14	13	27	6	21	–	–
Gorey,	5	4	9	7	10	17	1	7	8	13	21	34	11	23	–	–
New Ross,	4	–	4	16	11	27	5	2	7	25	13	38	3	35	–	–
Oulart,	–	2	2	8	10	18	4	3	7	12	15	27	2	25	–	–
Taghmon,	2	2	4	13	7	20	6	13	19	21	22	43	1	42	–	–
Wexford,	15	8	23	31	11	42	10	17	27	56	36	92	3	89	–	–
Total,	33	18	51	92	59	151	33	52	85	158	129	287	29	258	–	–
County of Wicklow:																
Blessington,	1	–	1	3	3	6	2	1	3	6	4	10	1	9	–	–
Baltinglass,	4	5	9	10	5	15	1	2	3	15	12	27	6	21	–	–
Bray,	2	1	3	3	7	10	6	4	10	11	12	23	2	21	–	–
Rathdown,	–	1	1	8	8	16	3	2	5	11	11	22	7	15	–	–
Tinahely,	6	3	9	13	8	21	8	4	12	27	15	42	13	29	–	–
Wicklow,	2	–	2	11	8	19	8	5	13	21	13	34	5	28	–	1
Total,	15	10	25	48	39	87	28	18	46	91	67	158	34	123	–	1

No. 2.—Summary of the foregoing by Counties.

Counties.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Quakers.
Antrim,	32	24	56	132	87	219	57	53	110	221	164	385	112	95	178	–
Armagh,	30	14	44	84	44	128	43	42	85	157	100	257	126	131	–	–
Carlow,	8	5	13	30	28	58	20	22	42	58	55	113	14	99	–	–
Cavan,	25	14	39	98	59	157	36	45	81	159	118	277	64	212	1	–
Clare,	18	17	35	64	41	105	33	40	73	115	98	213	1	212	–	–
Cork, E.R.,	18	19	37	108	51	159	40	51	91	166	121	287	27	260	–	–
Cork, W.R.,	15	11	26	63	37	100	37	29	66	115	77	192	22	170	–	–
Donegal,	46	36	82	96	71	167	52	45	97	194	152	346	57	259	30	–
Down,	45	30	75	175	110	285	53	89	142	273	229	502	175	218	109	–
Dublin,	11	17	28	33	16	49	12	8	20	56	41	97	18	79	–	–
Dublin City,	7	11	18	46	34	80	19	9	28	72	54	126	14	111	1	–
Fermanagh,	14	15	29	94	70	164	20	19	39	128	104	232	119	113	–	–
Galway, E.R.,	9	6	15	44	32	76	25	22	47	78	60	138	5	133	–	–
Galway, W.R.,	13	7	20	48	43	91	31	29	60	92	79	171	1	170	–	–
Kerry,	5	12	17	72	44	116	20	34	54	97	90	187	10	177	–	–
Kildare,	6	6	12	37	23	60	12	21	33	55	50	105	7	98	–	–
Kilkenny,	16	9	25	79	57	136	37	44	81	132	110	242	10	232	–	–
King's,	13	12	25	51	47	98	19	26	45	83	85	168	25	142	–	1
Leitrim,	16	13	29	53	40	93	12	22	34	81	75	156	26	130	–	–
Limerick,	32	14	46	67	61	128	26	42	68	115	117	232	8	224	–	–
Londonderry,	40	24	64	105	77	180	33	28	61	176	129	305	161	144	–	–
Longford,	12	7	19	36	38	74	12	20	32	60	65	125	12	113	–	–
Louth,	14	15	29	43	29	72	18	13	31	73	57	130	12	116	2	–
Mayo,	15	16	31	59	45	104	29	32	61	103	93	196	12	184	–	–
Meath,	14	11	25	74	59	133	34	26	60	122	96	218	15	203	–	–
Monaghan,	21	20	41	69	74	143	26	23	49	116	117	233	66	153	14	–
Queen's,	9	5	14	53	31	84	27	24	51	89	60	149	26	123	–	–
Roscommon,	12	9	21	48	34	82	28	15	43	88	58	146	10	136	–	–
Sligo,	25	14	39	38	26	64	15	18	33	78	58	136	21	115	–	–
Tipperary, N.R.,	17	14	31	46	37	83	41	18	59	104	69	173	18	155	–	–
Tipperary, S.R.,	18	6	24	71	49	120	32	26	58	121	81	202	12	190	–	–
Tyrone,	36	26	62	110	118	267	45	57	102	230	201	431	185	223	23	–
Waterford,	14	9	23	30	15	45	35	31	66	79	57	136	9	127	–	–
Westmeath,	8	13	21	58	44	102	21	17	38	87	74	161	7	154	–	–
Wexford,	33	18	51	92	59	151	33	52	85	158	129	287	29	258	–	–
Wicklow,	15	10	25	48	39	87	28	18	46	91	67	158	34	123	–	1
Total,	670	509	1,179	2,491	1,771	4,262	1,061	1,110	2,171	4,222	3,390	7,612	1,470	5,782	358	2

Note.—The Returns here given, as sent in numerically; but the name of each individual, the district to which such individual belongs, and [illegible] place of residence, are recorded in the Returns received at the office, and duly registered there.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in the Union Workhouses on the 31st December, 1856.

Unions.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.			Religion.				
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians	Dissenters.	Not known.
Abbeyleix,	3	5	8	3	6	9	–	1	1	6	12	18	1	17	–	–	–
Antrim,	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	1	1	2	8	10	1	3	6	–	–
Ardee,	1	2	3	1	4	5	–	5	5	2	11	13	1	12	–	–	–
Armagh,	1	3	4	3	5	8	2	–	2	6	8	14	7	6	1	–	–
Athlone,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	5	3	3	6	–	6	–	–	–
Athy,	–	1	1	5	12	17	1	1	2	6	14	20	3	17	–	–	–
Bailieborough,	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	5	1	–	–
Ballina,	2	8	10	2	3	5	–	2	2	4	13	17	3	14		–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	6	12	–	12	–	–	–
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	–	8	–	–	–
Ballycastle,	–	2	2	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	7	9	5	3	–	–	1
Ballymahon,	–	1	1	2	2	4	–	3	3	2	6	8	1	7	–	–	–
Ballymena,	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	3	4	2	8	10	1	5	4	–	–
Ballymoney,	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7	1	–	6	–	–
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ballyvaughan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Balrothery,	–	1	1	3	6	9	2	3	5	5	10	15	–	15	–	–	–
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	3	6	4	7	11	1	10	–	–	–
Banbridge,	2	–	2	5	5	10	1	3	4	8	8	16	6	3	7	–	–
Bandon,	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	5	–	–	–
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–
Belfast,	10	18	28	6	15	21	11	16	27	27	49	76	26	39	11	–	–
Belmullet,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	3	2	3	5	–	5	–	–	–
Boyle,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	2	5	6	3	9	–	9	–	–	–
Cahirciveen,	1	–	1	–	2	2	2	–	2	3	2	5	–	5	–	–	–
Callan,	2	1	3	2	3	5	–	5	5	4	9	13	–	13	–	–	–
Carlow,	2	–	2	7	6	13	–	4	4	9	10	19	2	17	–	–	–
Carrickmacross,	1	1	2	3	4	7	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	8	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	3	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	5	5	–	1	1	3	7	10	3	13	16	–	16	–	–	–
Cashel,	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	12	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	2	4	6	–	6	–	–	–
Castleblayney,	–	4	4	6	4	10	–	2	2	6	10	16	2	14	–	–	–
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Castlederg,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	–	1	–
Castlerea,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	5	5	1	6	7	–	7	–	–	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Castletowndelvin,	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	–	2	4	4	8	–	8	–	–	–
Celbridge,	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	6	8	2	6	–	–	–
Claremorris,	1	1	2	1	5	6	3	1	4	5	7	12	–	12	–	–	–
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–
Clogheen,	2	1	3	2	7	9	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	12	–	–	–
Clogher,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	2	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	1	–	1	5	2	7	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	8	–	–	–
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	1	2	–	–	–
Clonmel,	1	12	13	9	1	10	1	6	7	11	19	30	1	29	–	–	–
Coleraine,	1	–	1	4	7	11	–	2	2	5	9	14	5	2	7	–	–
Cookestown,	–	–	–	1	8	9	–	–	–	1	8	9	–	7	2	–	–
Cootehill,	–	2	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	7	11	3	8	–	–	–
Cork,	1	4	5	3	6	9	–	14	14	4	24	28	3	25	–	–	–
Corofin,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Croom,	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	–	6	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8	3	5	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	3	1	4	5	2	7	1	–	1	9	3	12	–	10	1	1	–
Drogheda,	1	5	6	6	1	7	3	2	5	10	8	18	1	17	–	–	–
Dromore, West,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	5	–	–	–
Dublin, North,	1	36	37	3	5	8	13	17	30	17	58	75	7	68	–	–	–
Dublin, South,	25	21	46	14	3	17	20	34	54	59	58	117	25	92	–	–	–
Dundalk,	1	2	3	3	6	9	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	12	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dungannon,	–	2	2	6	3	9	3	1	4	9	6	15	7	8	–	–	–
Dungarvan,	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	5	–	–	–
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dunshaughlin,	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	5	–	–	–
Edenderry,	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	2	2	2	5	7	–	7	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	1	1	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	10	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	1	3	4	2	13	15	5	3	8	8	19	27	1	26	–	–	–
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	1	1	4	3	7	2	4	1	–	–
Ennistymon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	4	–	–	–
Galway,	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	5	6	–	6	–	–	–
Glenamaddy,	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	5	–	–	–
Glenties,	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	1	1	3	4	7	1	6	–	–	–
Glin,	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Gorey,	1	–	1	8	2	10	–	–	–	9	2	11	3	8	–	–	–
Gort,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gortin,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	4	–	–	–
Granard,	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	3	4	2	12	14	–	14	–	–	–
Inishowen,	–	1	1	6	5	11	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	11	1	–	–
Kanturk,	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	6	9	5	12	17	–	17	–	–	–
Kells,	–	1	1	7	8	15	–	6	6	7	15	22	–	22	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	5	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	3	1	–	–
Kilrush,	3	2	5	5	9	14	1	2	3	9	13	22	–	22	–	–	–

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.			Religion.				
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Dissenters.	Not known.
Kenlaysert,	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	9	–	–	–
Killala,	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	5	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	–	1	6	7	13	1	–	1	8	7	15	–	15	–	–	–
Kilmacthomas,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	2	2	4	5	7	12	1	2	3	8	11	19	–	19	–	–	–
Kilrush,	1	2	3	6	6	12	1	3	4	8	11	19	2	17	–	–	–
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Larne,	–	1	1	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	8	14	1	4	9	–	–
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	5	13	18	2	2	4	2	5	7	9	20	29	2	27	–	–	–
Lisburn,	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	3	8	–
Lismore,	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–
Lisnaskea,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	5	5	2	3	–	–	–
Listowel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Londonderry,	7	6	13	10	12	22	–	–	–	17	18	35	2	26	7	–	–
Longford,	1	–	1	6	2	8	1	1	2	8	3	11	–	11	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–
Lowtherstown,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Lurgan,	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	6	5	11	7	2	2	–	–
Macroom,	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	7	–	–	–
Magherafelt,	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	2	1	–	–
Mallow,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midleton,	–	–	–	6	4	10	1	–	1	7	4	11	–	11	–	–	–
Milford,	–	2	2	1	3	4	3	–	3	4	5	9	–	9	–	–	–
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohill,	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	3	3	2	4	6	–	6	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	1	1	1	7	8	–	2	2	1	10	11	1	9	1	–	–
Mountbellew,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	–	2	2	3	1	4	–	4	4	3	7	10	2	8	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	3	3	1	–	1	3	14	17	4	17	21	–	21	–	–	–
Naas,	–	3	3	10	8	18	1	5	6	11	16	27	1	26	–	–	–
Navan,	1	1	2	2	5	7	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	9	–	–	–
Nenagh,	1	2	3	3	4	7	3	1	4	7	7	14	–	14	–	–	–
Newcastle,	–	1	1	4	6	10	–	4	4	4	11	15	–	15	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
New Ross,	4	6	10	9	5	14	–	2	2	13	13	26	1	25	–	–	–
Newry,	–	–	–	7	12	19	3	3	6	10	15	25	9	16	–	–	–
Newtownards,	2	6	8	5	5	10	1	1	2	8	12	20	3	2	15	–	–
Newtownlimavady,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	2	1	–	–
Oldcastle,	–	2	2	1	–	1	3	9	12	4	11	15	2	13	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	2	4	–	–
Oughterard,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	4	–	–	–
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathdown,	5	10	15	3	1	4	1	2	3	9	13	22	5	17	–	–	–
Rathdrum,	–	1	1	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	4	8	4	4	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	3	–	–	–
Roscommon,	2	2	4	3	8	11	–	–	–	5	10	15	–	15	–	–	–
Roscrea,	–	3	3	–	2	2	2	5	7	2	10	12	–	12	–	–	–
Scarriff,	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	1	2	3	4	2	6	1	1	2	6	5	11	–	10	–	–	1
Skull,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	1	1	6	12	18	–	2	2	6	15	21	3	18	–	–	–
Strabane,	–	3	3	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	1	5	–	–	1
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Strokestown,	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	4	5	4	10	14	–	14	–	–	–
Swineford,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Thomastown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Thurles,	1	–	1	1	1	2	5	9	14	7	10	17	–	17	–	–	–
Tipperary,	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	9	4	6	10	–	10	–	–	–
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	4	–	–	–
Tuam,	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	3	4	4	3	7	–	7	–	–	–
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	5	5	1	4	5	1	9	10	–	10	–	–	–
Tullamore,	–	3	3	2	4	6	2	7	9	4	14	18	–	18	–	–	–
Urlingford,	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6	1	5	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	15	15	10	8	18	1	5	6	11	28	39	1	38	–	–	–
Westport,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	3	–	–	–
Wexford,	6	12	18	–	–	–	3	6	9	9	18	27	–	27	–	–	–
Youghal,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	7	1	7	8	–	8	–	–	–
Total,	121	289	410	397	474	871	161	357	518	679	1,120	1,799	191	1,503	92	10	3

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, belonging to each County, who were in the Union Workhouses on the 31st December, 1856.

Counties.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.			Religion.				
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Dissenters.	Not known.
Antrim,*	9	21	30	21	39	60	13	22	35	43	82	125	36	52	34	2	1
Armagh,	2	6	8	9	17	26	5	3	8	16	26	42	19	20	3	–	–
Carlow,	3	1	4	5	8	13	1	7	8	9	16	25	2	23	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	7	8	9	9	18	5	3	8	15	19	34	4	29	1	–	–
Clare,	1	5	6	16	22	38	2	11	13	19	38	57	2	55	–	–	–
Cork, E.R.,	4	12	16	30	36	66	6	30	36	40	78	118	3	114	–	–	1
Cork, W.R.,																	
Donegal,	5	7	12	13	19	32	4	4	8	22	30	52	5	45	2	–	–
Down,†	8	10	18	24	17	41	9	8	17	41	35	76	14	26	29	7	–
Dublin,‡	24	46	70	22	14	36	30	52	82	76	112	188	31	157	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	–	1	1	5	3	8	–	4	4	5	8	13	4	8	1	–	–
Galway, E.R.,	1	7	11	10	6	16	8	12	20	22	25	47	1	46	–	–	–
Galway, W.R.,																	
Kerry,	2	2	4	8	19	27	5	2	7	15	23	38	–	38	–	–	–
Kildare,	1	10	11	14	11	25	5	10	15	20	31	51	4	47	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	5	3	8	13	17	30	2	9	11	20	29	49	–	49	–	–	–
King's,	1	4	5	5	7	12	4	9	13	10	20	30	1	29	–	–	–
Leitrim,	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	5	5	3	7	10	–	10	–	–	–
Limerick,	8	16	24	15	18	33	4	14	18	27	48	75	3	72	–	–	–
Londonderry,§	4	9	13	12	19	31	–	3	3	16	31	47	8	24	15	–	–
Longford,	1	1	2	9	4	13	2	7	9	12	12	24	1	23	–	–	–
Louth,	2	9	11	8	11	19	2	3	5	12	23	35	1	34	–	–	–
Mayo,	5	9	14	8	15	23	7	10	17	20	34	54	3	51	–	–	–
Meath,	2	10	12	16	16	32	4	18	22	22	44	66	3	63	–	–	–
Monaghan,	1	6	7	9	16	25	–	7	7	10	29	39	5	33	1	–	–
Queen's,	4	7	11	10	13	23	1	5	6	15	25	40	4	36	–	–	–
Roscommon,	4	5	9	12	13	25	4	9	13	20	27	47	–	47	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	1	1	10	17	27	–	5	5	10	23	33	3	30	–	–	–
Tipperary, N.R.,																	
Tipperary, S.R.,	6	18	24	22	25	47	15	35	50	43	78	121	2	119	–	–	–
Tyrone,	–	3	3	19	19	38	4	6	10	23	28	51	15	28	6	1	1
Waterford,	–	20	20	16	12	28	1	10	11	17	42	59	1	58	–	–	–
Westmeath,	1	4	5	1	3	4	8	21	29	10	28	38	1	37	–	–	–
Wexford,	10	20	30	15	19	34	9	10	19	34	49	83	5	78	–	–	–
Wicklow,‖	3	8	11	8	9	17	1	3	4	12	20	32	10	22	–	–	–
Total,	121	289	410	397	474	871	161	357	518	679	1,120	1,799	191	1,503	92	10	3

Mem.—As unions in Ireland frequently extend into different counties, independent of a table of the Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in poorhouses, the present gives a return of these classes belonging to each separate county.

* One female lunatic, one male, one female idiot, and one female epileptic, natives of Scotland.
† One male lunatic a native of England. ‡ One male idiot a native of England. § One male, two female idiots, natives of Scotland.
‖ One female epileptic a native of England.

No. 3.—Table showing the Ages in Decennial periods, and the Education of Lunatics, &c., who were in the Union Workhouses on the 31st December, 1856.

		Ages.												Education.	
		10 and under.	11 to 20.	21 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	71 to 80.	81 to 90.	91 to 100	101 and upward	Ages not specified.	Total.	Who can read.	Who cannot read.
Lunatics,	Males,	–	18	22	25	22	22	9	3		–	–	–	121	48	73
	Females,	1	21	54	65	54	53	28	10	3	–	–	–	289	99	190
	Total,	1	39	76	90	76	75	37	13	3	–	–	–	410	147	263
Epileptics,	Males,	2	71	32	18	19	10	5	1	–	–	–	3	161	56	105
	Females,	8	106	110	61	31	18	14	6	1	–	–	2	357	120	237
	Total,	10	177	142	79	50	28	19	7	1	–	–	5	518	176	342
Idiots,	Males,	14	171	105	45	31	17	8	2	–	–	–	4	397	–	397
	Females,	19	149	136	76	42	30	18	3	–	–	–	1	474	–	474
	Total,	33	320	241	121	73	47	26	5	–	–	–	5	871	–*	871
Total,	Males,	16	260	159	88	72	49	22	6	–	–	–	7	679	104	575
	Females,	28	276	300	202	127	101	60	19	4	–	–	3	1,120	219	901
	Total,	44	536	459	290	199	150	82	25	4	–	–	10	1,799	323	1,476

* The vast majority are utterly uneducated, but there are some who at one time of their life were well informed have lapsed into hopeless fatuity.

No. 4.—Return of House of Industry Patients in the Hardwicke Cells.

Number remaining, 31st March, 1855, . . 120
" " 1856, . . 109
" " 1857, . . 102

Died, year ending 31st March, 1856, . . . 20
" " " 1857, . . . 7

One patient came in for some property, and was removed in 1855, by Order of the Lord Chancellor, to a private Asylum.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in the District Asylums on the 31st March, 1855; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Asylums.	Patients in Asylum on 31st March, 1855.			Patients Admitted during Year ended 31st March, 1856.			Total No. of Patients in Asylum during Year ended 31st March, 1856.			Patients Discharged during Year ended 31st March, 1856.													Patients Escaped during Year ended 31st March, 1856.			Deaths during Year ended 31st March, 1856.									Total Discharged, Died, or Escaped, during Year ended 31st March, 1856.			Number remaining in Asylum on 31st March, 1856.		
										Cured.			Improved.			Not Cured.			Incurable.			Total Discharged.						Cause.													
																												Natural.			Accidental.			Total Deaths.							
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	69	66	135	52	54	106	121	120	241	24	15	39	13	7	20	8	2	10	–	–	–	45	25	70				7	12	19	–	–	–	7	12	19	52	37	89	69	83	152
Belfast,	181	156	337	76	33	109	257	189	446	18	16	34	–	–	–	50	39	89	–	–	–	68	55	123	2	–	2	9	8	17	–	–	–	9	8	17	79	63	142	188	126	314
Carlow,	141	146	287	65	49	114	206	195	401	19	50	69	5	9	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	59	83	1	–	1	11	7	18	1	–	1	12	7	19	37	46	83	169	138	307
Cork,	100	81	181	38	30	68	138	111	249	9	9	18	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	10	24	3	–	3	3	8	11	–	–	–	3	8	11	20	21	41	106	90	196
Clonmel,	69	74	150	16	7	23	85	77	162	8	6	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	14	9	23	74	68	139
Cork,	189	213	402	60	60	120	249	273	522	33	36	69	5	4	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	38	41	79	1	1	2	14	10	24	3	3	6	14	10	24	38	52	105	136	221	417
Downpatrick,	76	62	138	17	18	35	93	80	173	7	6	13	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	6	18	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	6	4	10	18	10	28	75	70	145
Kilkenny,	72	65	137	29	19	48	101	84	185	4	7	11	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	1	–	1	7	4	11	–	–	–	7	4	11	18	15	33	83	69	152
Londonderry,	150	163	313	54	53	107	204	216	420	17	23	40	18	12	30	3	1	4	–	–	–	38	36	74	–	–	–	10	7	17	–	–	–	10	7	17	48	43	91	136	173	309
Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, Dublin,	114	96	210	37	42	79	151	138	289	22	15	37	5	11	16	3	7	10	–	–	–	30	33	63	–	–	–	14	11	25	–	–	–	14	11	25	44	44	88	107	94	201
Monaghan,	99	91	190	35	18	53	134	109	243	5	4	9	4	5	7	33	34	67	–	–	–	42	41	83	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	7	3	10	49	41	90	85	65	150
Mullingar,	–	–	–	84	88	172	84	88	172	7	7	14	–	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	14	13	27	70	75	145
Omagh,	86	99	185	49	43	92	135	142	277	19	14	33	5	9	14	3	8	11	–	–	–	27	31	58	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	–	–	6	9	15	33	40	73	102	102	204
Richmond,	249	269	518	123	164	287	372	433	805	35	52	87	5	8	13	4	1	5	21	13	34	65	74	139	1	–	1	33	21	54	–	–	–	33	21	54	99	95	194	253	358	611
Sligo,	6	11	17	79	59	138	85	70	155	9	9	18	8	3	11	1	1	2	–	–	–	18	13	31	–	–	–	8	3	11	–	–	–	8	3	11	26	16	42	59	54	113
Waterford,	61	69	130	14	22	36	75	91	166	11	13	24	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	21	33	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	17	24	41	58	67	125
Total,	1,653	1,646	3,299	743	730	1,473	2,396	2,376	4,772	317	365	682	85	84	169	108	93	201	21	14	35	161	151	915	9	1	10	159	117	267	1	–	1	151	117	268	621	572	1,193	1,845	1,818	3,663

Asylums.	Patients in Asylum on 31st March, 1856.			Patients admitted during Year ended 31st March, 1857.			Total No. of Patients in Asylum during Year ended 31st March, 1857.			Patients Discharged during Year ended 31st March, 1857.													Patients Escaped during Year ended 31st March, 1857.			Deaths during Year ended 31st March, 1857.									Total Discharged, Died, or Escaped, during Year ended 31st March, 1857.			Number remaining in Asylum on 31st March, 1857.		
										Cured.			Improved.			Not Cured.			Incurable.			Total Discharged.						Cause.													
																												Natural.			Accidental.			Total Deaths.							
1857.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	69	63	132	61	29	90	121	92	213	25	13	38	14	4	18	4	–	4	–	–	–	43	17	60				14	4	18				14	4	18	57	21	78	64	71	135
Belfast,	158	126	284	55	46	101	213	172	385	23	19	42	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	20	46	1	1	2	10	9	19	–	–	–	10	9	19	37	30	67	156	142	318
Carlow,	100	108	208	78	64	142	247	202	449	27	30	57	9	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	45	81				25	13	38	–	–	–	25	13	38	50	60	119	188	142	330
Cashel,	103	93	196	13	29	42	116	119	235	4	14	18	1	10	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	24	29	1	–	1	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	9	29	38	106	90	196
Clonmel,	71	68	139	8	8	16	79	76	155	4	4	8							–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	5	2	7				5	2	7	9	6	15	70	70	140
Cork,	196	221	417	85	61	146	281	282	563	32	36	68	10	10	20	2	2	4	–	1	1	44	49	93	–	–	–	29	17	37				29	17	37	64	66	130	217	246	433
Downpatrick,	70	70	145	5	30	25	80	93	170	5	9	14		1	1		1	1	–	–	–	5	11	16	–	–	–		5	5					5	5	5	16	21	75	74	149
Kilkenny,	83	69	152	29	23	49	112	89	201	6	4	10	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–	8	9	17	16	16	32	96	78	169
Londonderry,	156	173	329	52	35	87	208	208	416	22	13	35	11	8	19	2	4	6	–	–	–	35	25	60	–	–	–	9	13	22				9	13	22	44	38	82	164	170	334
Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, Dublin,	167	94	261	38	15	53	140	139	279	21	27	48	2	5	7	3	–	3	–	–	–	26	32	58	–	–	–	3	8	11	1	–	1	4	8	12	30	40	70	116	99	209
Monaghan,	85	65	150	26	14	40	111	79	190	2	1	3	10	7	17	4	5	9	–	–	–	16	13	29	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	6	1	7	22	14	36	89	65	154
Mullingar,	79	59	145	51	44	95	121	119	240	15	14	29	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	16	33	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	–	–	6	8	14	23	24	47	98	95	193
Omagh,	102	102	204	50	43	93	152	145	297	20	14	34	7	3	10	6	6	12	–	–	–	33	23	56	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	6	6	12	33	29	62	113	116	229
Richmond,	254	388	641	87	51	138	360	389	749	40	28	68	7	4	11	3	1	4	–	–	–	50	33	83	–	1	1	33	22	55	–	–	–	33	22	55	83	56	139	237	333	610
Sligo,	59	54	113	32	27	59	91	81	172	12	11	23	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	28	–	–	–	8	3	11	–	–	–	8	3	11	22	17	39	69	64	133
Waterford,	58	67	125	20	24	44	78	91	174	17	18	35	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	19	23	42	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9	22	29	51	56	67	123
Total,	1,835	1,813	3,648	685	585	1,270	2,510	2,378	4,888	278	264	542	78	71	149	35	20	45	–	1	1	381	256	737	2	2	4	157	133	290	1	–	1	158	133	291	541	491	1,032	1,939	1,887	3,826

* Mullingar Asylum was re-opened for the reception of patients till July, 1855.

† 50 males and 38 females of this number were transferred to Sligo Asylum.

‡ These 33 males and 34 females were transferred to Mullingar Asylum.

No. 2.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those Discharged Cured, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

| Asylums. | ADMITTED. | | |

No. 3.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to admission in those discharged Cured, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Asylums.	Months.												Years.																								Total Months and Years.		
	Under 3.			3.			6.			9.			1.			2.			3.			4.			5.			6.			8.			10 and upwards.			Not specified.					
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	8	9	17	6	4	10	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	24	16	40
Ballinasloe,	6	6	2	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	5	10	15	5	5	10	5	6	11	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	7	12	18	16	34
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	27	40
Clonmel,	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	9	9	18
Cork,	14	16	30	7	7	14	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	7	7	14
Kilkenny,	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	33	26	59
Killarney,	1	4	5	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	7	6	13
Limerick,	7	4	11	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	4	7	11
[illegible]	2	2	4	6	4	10	2	3	5	3	2	5	5	1	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	15	24	39
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	–	1	3	1	4	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	5	4	9
Omagh,	3	3	6	8	8	16	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	7	14
Richmond,	12	10	22	11	17	28	7	15	22	2	3	5	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	13	30
Sligo,	2	1	3	3	3	6	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	14
Waterford,	7	4	11	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18
Total,	70	74	141	59	64	123	30	46	76	11	15	26	12	8	20	8	12	20	6	6	12	3	2	5	5	4	9	–	3	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	37	28	65	345	295	640
1857.																																									
Armagh,	9	4	13	6	2	8	4	–	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	25	13	38
Ballinasloe,	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	26	19	45
[illegible]	8	11	19	9	13	22	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	9	19	27	39	66
[illegible]	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	14	18
[illegible]	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
[illegible]	11	19	30	10	3	13	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	36	68
[illegible]	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	4	5	9	14
[illegible]	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	6	4	10
[illegible]	4	3	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	6	18	22	13	35
[illegible]	–	–	–	8	6	14	4	12	16	–	4	4	5	1	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	6	18	32	16	48
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
[illegible]	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	5	8	6	4	10	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	15	14	29
[illegible]	4	4	8	6	3	9	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	17	17	34
[illegible]	11	7	18	12	11	23	4	5	9	4	2	6	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	31	37	68
[illegible]	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	2	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	12	11	23
[illegible]	7	5	12	4	4	8	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	18	35
Total,	61	65	126	65	53	118	31	44	75	16	23	39	20	10	30	15	11	26	7	8	15	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	–	4	6	3	9	14	38	82	278	264	542

No. 4.—Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums, of those discharged Cured and Improved, during the two Years ended 31st March, 1857.

CURED.

Asylums.	Months. Under 2.			Under 4.			Under 6.			Under 8.			Under 12.			Under 18.			Years. Under 2.			Under 3.			Under 4.			Under 5.			Under 6.			Under 7.			Under 8.			Under 9.			Under 10.			10 & upwards.			Total Discharged Cured.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	3	8	8	5	13	3	2	5	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*24	16	40
Ballinasloe,	–	2	2	6	1	7	1	2	3	3	6	9	3	2	5	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	16	34
Belfast,	–	2	2	6	6	12	4	8	12	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	30	49
Carlow,	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14
Carnarvon,	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	36	69
Cork,	8	4	12	7	7	14	7	6	13	2	5	7	3	6	9	–	4	4	3	2	5	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	11
Killarney,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	40
Lunatick,	7	6	13	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	37
Londonderry,	3	–	3	4	2	6	4	3	7	5	4	9	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Maryborough,	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	14
Mullingar,	1	–	1	3	1	4	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	14	33
Omagh,	6	3	9	3	1	4	2	3	5	–	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	52	87
Richmond,	6	10	16	7	11	18	7	12	19	3	6	9	5	2	7	2	5	7	3	2	5	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18
Sligo,	1	4	5	2	1	3	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	24
Waterford,	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	42	40	82	62	43	105	44	57	101	28	38	66	31	27	58	11	23	34	9	9	18	10	14	24	3	5	8	3	4	7	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	247	263	510

IMPROVED.

Asylums.	Months. Under 2.			Under 4.			Under 6.			Under 8.			Under 12.			Under 18.			Years. Under 2.			Under 3.			Under 4.			Under 5.			Under 6.			Under 7.			Under 8.			Under 9.			Under 10.			10 & upwards.			Total Discharged Improved.			Total Discharged Cured and Improved.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	2	6	2	1	3	2	–	2	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	20	37	23	60
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	9	14	24	39	63
Carlow,	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	14	13	27
Carnarvon,																																																				
Clonmel,																																																				
Cork,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2					1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	11	6	17
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	–						–	–	–					1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	10	11	21
Killarney,	1	1	2	1		1							2		2	2	2	4				1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	12	30	35	35	70
Lunatick,	6	6	12	5	2	7	2	1	3		1	1	2	–	2				2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	16	27	26	53
Londonderry,		1	1		3	3				1		1	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	9	7	16
Maryborough,				2	–	2	1		1	–	1	1	1	2	3				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	9	16
Mullingar,		1	1	–				1	1	–	–	–										–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14	24	23	47
Omagh,		3	3		2	2	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	2	2																																	5	8	13	40	60	100
Richmond,	1	3	4	1		1	1	1	2	1		1		2	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11	17	12	29
Sligo,	1		1	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	12	21	33
Waterford,		1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	16	19	35	18	14	32	12	8	20	8	6	14	10	14	24	7	8	15	5	6	11	5	4	9	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	85	84	169	332	347	679

* Of this number the length of residence of three males not specified.

† Length of time in Asylum not known.

No. 4.—TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Asylums, of those discharged Cured and Improved, during the two Years ended 31st March, 1857—*continued*.

CURED.

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.																		YEARS.																														Total Discharged Cured.		
	Under 2.			Under 4.			Under 6.			Under 8			Under 12.			Under 18.			Under 2.			Under 3.			Under 4.			Under 5.			Under 6.			Under 7.			Under 8.			Under 9.			Under 10.			10 & upwards					
1857.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
[illegible]	10	2	12	7	2	9	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	13	*38
[illegible]	2	2	4	–	3	3	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	3	9	5	11	1	1	2	3	–	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	19	45
[illegible]	2	5	7	–	10	10	5	11	16	1	6	10	5	2	7	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	33	66
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	18
[illegible]	1	1	2	–	4	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
[illegible]	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	36	68
[illegible]	1	1	2	1	–	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14
[illegible]	1	7	11	7	5	12	6	8	14	2	3	5	4	7	11	–	3	3	4	–	4	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	13	35
[illegible]	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	27	48
[illegible]	3	3	10	1	–	1	2	2	4	5	–	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
[illegible]	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	4	16	20	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
[illegible]	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29
[illegible]	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	4	10	3	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	14	34
[illegible]	3	2	5	4	3	7	2	5	7	3	1	4	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	38	68
[illegible]	4	2	6	3	10	13	11	7	18	4	2	6	6	5	11	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23
[illegible]	2	3	5	5	2	7	–	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	2	2	5	2	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	18	35
Total,	36	38	79	36	45	93	45	52	98	34	51	85	46	58	104	15	30	45	12	3	15	15	7	22	7	2	9	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	258	284	245

IMPROVED.

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.																		YEARS.																														Total Discharged Improved.			Total Discharged Cured and Improved.		
	Under 2.			Under 4.			Under 6			Under 8			Under 12.			Under 18			Under 2.			Under 3.			Under 4.			Under 5.			Under 6			Under 7.			Under 8.			Under 9.			Under 10.			10 & upwards					
1857.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
[illegible]	4	2	6	8	1	9	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	18	36	17	56
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	47	29	46
[illegible]	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	6	15	36	45	81
[illegible]	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	5	24	29
[illegible]	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	20	42	46	88
[illegible]	–	1	1	4	2	6	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	10	15
[illegible]	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	8	7	15
[illegible]	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	11	8	19	33	21	54
[illegible]	6	2	8	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	27	55
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	10	5	15	12	8	20
[illegible]	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	16	16	32
[illegible]	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	27	17	44
[illegible]	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	45	32	77
[illegible]	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	14	14	28
[illegible]	–	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	14	32	46
[illegible]	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	22	11	33	19	15	34	8	6	14	3	6	9	10	5	15	3	6	9	3	7	10	5	5	8	4	3	7	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	78	71	149	336	285	621

* Of this number 4 males and 6 females their length of residence in Asylum not specified.

No. 5.—Table showing Authority for Admission of Patients, and Number Admitted, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Asylums.	Ordinary Cases admitted by order of the Board.			Ordinary Cases admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Dangerous Lunatics [illegible] rant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics charged [illegible] by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in default of [illegible] the Peace, by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total Number of Patients admitted during the Year.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	11	7	18	26	16	42	15	11	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	34	86
Ballinasloe,	15	10	25	3	5	8	38	18	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	33	89
Belfast,	15	29	44	24	10	34	26	10	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	49	114
Carlow,	16	22	38	–	–	–	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	30	53
Clonmel,	8	6	14	1	–	1	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	7	23
Cork,	9	12	21	40	40	80	10	8	18	1	–	1	–	–	–	60	60	120
Kilkenny,	1	8	9	2	4	6	13	6	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	18	35
Killarney,	7	5	12	19	10	29	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	29	19	48
Limerick,	5	7	12	32	39	71	17	7	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	53	107
Londonderry,	27	35	62	7	2	9	3	2	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	37	42	79
Maryborough,	8	12	20	1	–	1	26	6	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	18	53
Mullingar,	56	62	118	–	–	–	28	26	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	88	172
Omagh,	40	39	79	–	–	–	9	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	43	92
Richmond,	66	114	180	13	2	15	44	48	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	164	287
Sligo,	–	–	–	19	16	35	57	43	*100	3	–	3	–	–	–	79	59	138
Waterford,	9	21	30	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	–			14	22	36
Total,	293	389	682	187	144	331	305	201	506	6	3	9	2	2	4	793	739	1,532
1857.																		
Armagh,	21	20	41	21	–	21	19	9	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	29	90
Ballinasloe,	18	10	28	2	5	7	35	31	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	46	101
Belfast,	22	32	54	28	18	46	28	14	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	64	142
Carlow,	8	27	35	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	29	42
Clonmel,	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
Cork,	15	10	25	58	46	104	8	5	13	3	–	3	1	–	1	85	61	146
Kilkenny,	1	7	8	–	4	4	4	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	20	25
Killarney,	12	6	18	17	12	29	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	29	20	49
Limerick,	1	1	2	35	23	58	16	11	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	35	87
Londonderry,	22	31	53	–	–	–	10	12	22	1	–	1	–	2	2	33	45	78
Maryborough,	8	7	15	4	3	7	14	4	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	14	40
Mullingar,	28	27	55	–	–	–	23	17	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	44	95
Omagh,	35	40	75	–	–	–	15	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	43	93
Richmond,	30	28	58	5	1	6	52	22	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	51	138
Sligo,	–	–	–	24	17	41	8	9	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	32	27	59
Waterford,	17	28	45	–	–	–	2	1	3	1		1	–	–	–	20	29	49
Total,	241	278	519	195	130	325	243	153	396	5	2	7	1	2	3	685	565	1,250

* Includes 50 males and 38 females admitted from Ballinasloe Asylum.

No. 6.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Asylums during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Cause of Death.	1856.		1857.		Total.			Cause of Death.	1856.		1857.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fever,	7	2	2	–	9	2	11	Disease of Intestines,	–	2	1	1	1	3	4
Dysentery,	13	5	8	9	21	14	35	Jaundice,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Diarrhœa,	6	2	1	1	7	3	10	Liver Complaint,	1	1	–	–	1	1	2
Cholera,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Marasmus,	7	9	9	6	16	15	31
Influenza,	2	1	–	–	2	1	3	Disease of Stomach,	1	–	2	1	3	1	4
Erysipelas,	1	1	1	–	2	1	3	Disease of Bladder,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Syphilis,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Disease of Kidneys,	1	1	–	–	1	1	2
Disease of Brain,	9	–	12	1	21	1	22	Disease of Uterus,	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Apoplexy,	9	6	11	4	20	10	30	Childbed,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Paralysis,	20	5	20	8	40	13	53	Rheumatism,	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Disease of Head,	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	Scurvy,	1	1	–	–	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	15	5	19	5	34	10	44	Ulcerations,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2
Convulsions,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	Abscess,	4	–	–	1	4	1	5
Delirium Tremens,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	Cancer,	–	1	1	1	1	2	3
Aneurism,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Mortification,	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Disease of Heart,	2	3	1	2	3	5	8	Scrotula,	2	3	1	5	3	8	11
Bronchitis,	3	4	1	2	4	6	10	Tumours,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Disease of Chest,	2	–	1	–	3	–	3	General Debility and Old Age,	14	21	27	28	41	49	90
Consumption,	25	32	23	37	48	69	117	Accidental and Suicidal,	1	–	2	–	3	–	3
Disease of Lungs,	–	–	5	10	5	10	15								
Inflammation of Lungs,	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	Total Males,	151	–	158	–	309	–	559
Inflammation of Bowels,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1								
Dropsy,	–	5	1	4	1	9	10	Total Females,	–	117	–	133	–	250	
Gastric Fever,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1								

No. 7.—Table showing the previous Occupations of the Patients in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

Occupations.	M.	F.	T.	Occupations.	M.	F.	T.	Occupations.	M.	F.	T.
[illegible]	206	82	288	Spinners,	–	12	12	Barristers,	1	–	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	2	–	2
Wives, &c.,	142	145	287	Mill Workers,	1	9	10	Physicians,	2	–	2
Farm Labourers and Servants,	660	222	882	Bleachers,	1	–	1	Apothecaries,	2	–	2
Gardeners,	8	–	8	Cotton Carders,	1	–	1	Students,	6	–	6
Cattle Dealers,	1	–	1	Leather Dressers,	1	–	1	Teachers,	25	10	35
Stone Cutters,	5	–	5	Tobacco Spinners,	1	–	1	Linguists,	1	–	1
[illegible]	9	–	9	Shoemakers,	56	2	58	Artists,	1	–	1
Bricklayers,	17	–	17	[illegible]	43	–	43	[illegible]	5	–	5
Slaters,	7	–	7	Hatters,	3	–	3	Coast Guards,	2	1	3
Plasterers,	1	–	1	Hat Trimmers,	–	2	2	Pilots,	1	–	1
Tilers,	1	–	1	Glove Makers,	–	1	1	Sailors,	18	–	18
[illegible]	20	–	20	Stay Makers,	–	2	2	Boatmen,	3	–	3
Bell Hangers,	1	–	1	Net Makers,	–	1	1	[illegible]	1	–	1
Carpenters,	47	–	47	Dressmakers,	–	88	88	Valuators,	1	–	1
Sawyers,	3	–	3	Bonnet Makers,	–	1	1	Surveyors,	1	–	1
Coopers,	5	–	5	Flowerers,	–	13	13	Engravers,	1	–	1
Paper Stainers,	1	–	1	Milliners,	–	2	2	Printers,	3	–	3
Cabinet Makers,	2	–	2	Fancy Workers,	–	2	2	Clerks,	57	–	57
Turners,	2	–	2	Seamstresses,	–	31	31	Servants, Domestic,	42	325	367
Brush Makers,	1	–	1	Knitters,	–	16	16	Bailiffs,	1	–	1
Bookbinders,	2	–	2	Barbers,	1	–	1	Postboys,	2	–	2
Coach Builders,	3	–	3	Merchants,	3	–	3	Asylum Keepers,	1	–	1
Coach Painters,	1	–	1	Commercial, Miscellaneous,	7	2	9	Porters,	2	–	2
[illegible]	3	–	3	Shopkeepers and Assistants,	17	10	27	Toll Collectors,	2	–	2
Iron Founders,	1	–	1	Pedlars,	1	–	1	[illegible]	3	3	6
Brass Founders,	1	–	1	Booksellers,	1	–	1	Billiard Markers,	1	–	1
Gun Makers,	1	–	1	Victuallers,	8	–	8	Police Officers and Men,	14	–	14
Shipwrights,	1	–	1	Butchers and Butchers' Wives, &c.,	6	3	9	Pensioners,	10	–	10
Blacksmiths,	7	–	7	Grocers,	1	–	1	Soldiers, Discharged,	45	1*	46
Engine Fitters,	3	–	3	Confectioners,	–	2	2	Musicians,	4	–	4
Watch Makers,	2	–	2	Publicans,	2	–	2	Paupers,	3	21	24
Tinkers,	1	–	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miscellaneous Occupation,	21	218	239
Opticians,	1	–	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Unknown,	273	638	911
[illegible]	5	1	6	Hawkers and Dealers, Miscellaneous,	12	19	31				
Nailers,	8	–	8					Total,	1,969	1,887	3,856
Millers,	2	–	2	Clergy, Established Church,	4	–	4				
Bakers,	9	–	9	Ditto, Roman Catholics,	7	–	7				
Weavers,	40	2	42								

* Soldier's wife.

No. 8.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Asylums.	In Asylum once before.			In Asylum twice before.			In Asylum three times before.			In Asylum four times before.			In Asylum five times before.			In Asylum six times before.			Total.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17
Ballinasloe,	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	4	10
Belfast,	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Carlow,	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
Clonmel,	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Cork,	16	12	28	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	12	31
Kilkenny,	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
Killarney,	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Limerick,	6	12	18	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	15	24
Londonderry,	4	2	6	3	4	7	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
Maryborough,	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Mullingar,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Richmond,	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Sligo,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Waterford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	59	51	110	13	11	24	2	5	7	4	2	6	2	–	2				80	69	149
1857.																					
Armagh,	2	1	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Ballinasloe,	4	5	9	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13
Belfast,	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
Carlow,	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cork,	12	12	24	4	4	8	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	+1	–	1	21	18	39
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Killarney,	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Limerick,	6	4	10	7	4	11	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	11	27
Londonderry,	10	12	22	6	4	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34
Maryborough,	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
Mullingar,	3	6	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10
Omagh,	6	7	13	2	2	4	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	21
Richmond,	4	5	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	5	11
Sligo,	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Waterford,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
Total,	59	66	125	28	19	47	6	7	13	4	5	9	–	1	1	2	–	2	99	98	197

* This female always relapses [illegible]

† This case has [illegible] times.

No. 9.—Table showing the Form of Disease in those admitted during the two Years ended 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Form of Disease.																		Total.		
	Mania.			Monomania.			Demented.			Melancholia.			Imbecility and Epilepsy.			Idiocy.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	85	40	125	–	–	–	4	3	7	19	16	35	5	4	9	–	–	–	113	63	176
Ballinasloe,	92	70	162	1	2	3	3	–	3	9	5	14	6	2	8	–	–	–	111	79	190
Belfast,	96	63	159	7	8	15	10	10	20	30	32	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	113	256
Carlow,	22	34	56	1	3	4	–	–	–	13	22	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	59	95
Clonmel,	21	14	35	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	24	15	39
Cork,	92	95	187	14	4	18	6	4	10	22	15	37	10	2	12	1	1	2	145	121	266
Kilkenny,	11	21	32	5	12	17	6	2	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	38	60
Killarney,	38	20	58	–	–	–	11	6	17	7	12	19	2	1	3	–	–	–	58	39	97
Limerick,	90	75	165	2	3	5	9	6	15	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	88	194
Londonderry,	54	75	129	14	8	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	70	87	157
Maryborough,	27	18	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	1	–	1	2	3	5	61	32	*93
Mullingar,	90	87	177	6	6	12	–	2	2	28	29	57	6	5	11	5	3	8	135	132	267
Omagh,	68	63	131	2	2	4	6	–	6	17	18	35	–	2	2	6	1	7	99	86	185
Richmond,	123	147	270	8	8	16	15	10	25	38	38	76	23	6	29	3	6	9	210	215	425
Sligo,	90	64	154	8	6	14	2	2	4	8	10	18	–	3	3	3	1	4	111	86	197
Waterford,	16	25	41	1	4	5	10	12	22	6	8	14	–	1	1	1	1	2	34	51	85
Total,	1,015	911	1,926	69	66	135	83	57	140	213	219	432	56	31	87	22	16	38	1,478	1,304	2,782

* Of this number 20 males and 4 females were returned unknown.

No. 10.—Table showing the Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Form of Disease.																				
	Mania.			Monomania.			Dementia.			Melancholia.			Imbecility and Epilepsy.			Idiocy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	16	24	40	–	–	–	29	29	58	3	5	8	3	5	8	13	8	21	64	71	135
Ballinasloe,	129	118	247	9	5	14	12	11	23	2	1	3	22	7	29	2	–	2	176	142	318
Belfast,	131	76	207	14	22	36	10	12	22	30	32	62	–	–	–	3	–	3	188	142	330
Carlow,	68	56	124	11	19	30	12	6	18	9	5	14	7	4	11	–	–	–	107	90	197
Clonmel,	46	51	97	–	–	–	12	9	21	–	–	–	6	5	11	6	5	11	70	70	140
Cork,	92	77	169	30	20	50	12	21	33	53	83	136	22	8	30	8	7	15	217	216	433
Kilkenny,	46	48	94	–	–	–	12	11	23	14	14	28	–	–	–	3	1	4	75	74	149
Killarney,	49	33	82	–	–	–	35	23	58	6	14	20	5	2	7	1	1	2	96	73	169
Limerick,	83	92	175	8	10	18	25	17	42	18	34	52	9	5	14	21	12	33	164	170	334
Londonderry,	96	85	181	2	4	6	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	4	9	2	3	5	110	99	209
Maryborough,	50	35	85	–	–	–	13	11	24	14	12	26	8	5	13	4	2	6	89	65	154
Mullingar,	70	54	124	8	8	16	–	–	–	10	22	32	4	8	12	6	3	9	98	95	193
Omagh,	65	68	133	1	6	7	6	11	17	15	17	32	12	8	20	14	6	20	113	116	229
Richmond,	105	124	229	–	–	–	89	83	172	36	97	133	35	6	41	12	23	35	277	333	610
Sligo,	36	23	59	11	13	24	12	17	29	4	6	10	4	4	8	2	1	3	69	64	133
Waterford,	25	31	56	3	4	7	10	18	24	5	11	16	1	2	3	6	1	7	56	67	123
Total,	1,107	995	2,102	97	111	208	235	279	514	224	356	580	143	73	216	103	73	176	1,969	1,887	3,856

No. 11.—Table showing the supposed cause of Mental Disease of those in District Asylums, on 31st March, 1857.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Grief,	51	159	210	Disordered menstruation,	–	14	14
Reverse of fortune,	90	94	184	Fever,	25	30	55
Love and jealousy,	27	70	97	Puerperal,	–	44	44
Domestic quarrels,	3	12	15	Bodily injury and disorder,	45	27	72
Religious excitement,	22	48	70	Abuse of medicine,	14	1	15
Political excitement,	1	–	1	Seduction,	–	3	3
Study,	18	1	19	Sun-stroke,	6	1	7
Anxiety,	4	9	13	Hysteria,	–	1	1
Pride,	2	1	3	Congenital,	10	12	22
Terror,	26	53	79	Sedentary habits,	–	1	1
Poetical fervour,	1	–	1	Solitary confinement,	–	1	1
Total Moral or Mental Causes,	245	447	692	Total Physical Causes,	614	334	948
Intemperance,	349	142	491	Hereditary,	231	355	586
Epilepsy,	112	48	160	Not known,	879	831	1,710
Disease of Brain,	6	2	8				
Injury of Head,	28	8	36	Total Males and Females in Asylums on 31st Mar., 1857,	1,969	1,887	3,856
Effects of climate,	19	9	28				

No. 12.—Table showing the State as to the probability of Recovery of those in Asylums on the 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Lunatics probably curable.			Lunatics probably incurable.			Lunatics, Idiots.			Lunatics, Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	8	11	19	37	46	83	16	9	25	3	5	8	64	71	135
Ballinasloe,	29	25	54	123	110	233	2	–	2	22	7	29	176	142	318
[illegible],	55	54	109	117	83	200	3	–	3	13	5	18	188	142	330
Carlow,	38	45	83	53	36	89	9	5	14	7	4	11	107	90	197
Clonmel,	23	22	45	35	38	73	6	5	11	6	5	11	70	70	140
Cork,	100	105	205	87	96	183	8	7	15	22	8	30	217	216	433
Kilkenny,	2	8	10	62	58	120	3	1	4	8	7	15	75	74	149
Killarney,	33	27	60	57	43	100	1	1	2	5	2	7	96	73	169
Limerick,	65	63	128	69	90	159	21	12	33	9	5	14	164	170	334
Londonderry,	28	21	49	75	71	146	2	3	5	5	4	9	110	99	209
Maryborough,	45	32	77	32	26	58	4	2	6	8	5	13	89	65	154
Mullingar,	10	11	21	78	73	151	6	3	9	4	8	12	98	95	193
Omagh,	30	29	59	57	73	130	14	6	20	12	8	20	113	116	229
Richmond,	84	87	171	140	217	363	12	23	35	35	6	41	277	333	610
Sligo,	10	12	22	51	45	96	2	1	3	6	6	12	69	64	133
Waterford,	28	47	75	21	17	38	6	1	7	1	2	3	56	67	123
Total,	588	599	1,187	1,100	1,122	2,222	115	79	194	160	87	253	1,969	1,887	3,856

No. 13.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Social Condition.														
	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	9	9	18	21	6	27	1	1	2	33	55	88	64	71	135
Ballinasloe,	46	42	88	122	76	198	4	22	26	4	2	6	176	142	318
Belfast,	41	44	85	141	83	224	6	15	21	–	–	–	188	142	330
Carlow,	33	19	52	31	44	75	19	12	31	24	15	39	107	90	197
Clonmel,	25	19	44	19	24	43	7	8	15	19	19	38	70	70	140
Cork,	35	42	77	171	146	317	4	24	28	7	4	11	217	216	433
Kilkenny,	13	20	33	61	44	105	1	10	11	–	–	–	75	74	149
Killarney,	18	17	35	76	41	117	–	15	15	2	–	2	96	73	169
Limerick,	34	49	83	126	97	223	4	22	26	–	2	2	164	170	334
Londonderry,	20	31	51	80	53	133	10	15	25	–	–	–	110	99	209
Maryborough,	13	15	28	73	34	107	–	4	4	3	12	15	89	65	154
Mullingar,	14	23	37	69	58	127	–	7	7	15	7	22	98	95	193
Omagh,	26	43	69	87	69	156	–	4	4	–	–	–	113	116	229
Richmond,	60	62	122	187	221	408	13	38	51	17	12	29	277	333	610
Sligo,	19	20	39	48	43	91	2	1	3	–	–	–	69	64	133
Waterford,	10	11	21	44	44	88	1	12	13	1	–	1	56	67	123
Total,	416	466	882	1,356	1,083	2,439	72	210	282	125	128	253	1,969	1,887	3,856

No. 14.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Educational Condition.																	
	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Who cannot Read.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	5	2	7	13	8	21	18	15	33	28	46	74	64	71	135
Ballinasloe,	8	5	13	10	10	20	35	22	57	19	15	34	95	90	185	176	142	318
Belfast,	3	1	4	14	–	14	90	37	127	50	82	132	31	22	53	188	142	330
Carlow,	3	3	6	31	17	48	39	25	64	14	13	27	20	32	52	107	90	197
Clonmel,	4	3	7	8	6	14	6	5	11	15	9	24	37	47	84	70	70	140
Cork,	23	6	29	47	19	66	65	11	76	16	48	64	66	132	198	217	216	433
Kilkenny,	12	2	14	9	5	14	21	15	36	10	27	37	23	25	48	75	74	149
Killarney,	14	6	20	23	19	42	–	–	–	16	12	28	43	36	79	96	73	169
Limerick,	18	26	44	45	28	73	17	9	26	41	36	77	43	71	114	164	170	334
Londonderry,	8	5	13	10	6	16	40	34	74	20	22	42	32	32	64	110	99	209
Maryborough,	8	–	8	6	–	6	39	20	59	20	21	41	16	24	40	89	65	154
Mullingar,	7	5	12	26	10	36	16	10	26	25	15	40	24	55	79	98	95	193
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	2	5	55	41	96	12	23	35	43	50	93	113	116	229
Richmond,	30	24	60	77	44	121	43	52	95	54	77	131	67	136	203	277	333	610
Sligo,	2	2	4	3	3	6	22	8	30	7	8	15	35	43	78	69	64	133
Waterford,	1	1	2	15	4	19	11	12	23	5	13	18	24	37	61	56	67	123
Total,	147	89	236	341	175	516	512	309	821	342	436	778	627	878	1,505	1,969	1,887	3,856

No. 15.—Table showing the Daily Average of Patients Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ended 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Males.												Females.												Total.		
	Gardening and Farming Labour.	Road-making, &c.	Stone-breaking.	Pumping Water.	Weaving and Winding.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentering.	Painting, &c.	Assisting Servants to clean House, &c.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Total employed daily.	Farming and Gardening Labour.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Work.	Assisting in Laundry.	Assisting Servants in cleaning House, &c.	Bonnet making.	Mat making.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Total employed daily.	Daily average employed.	Daily average unemployed.
Armagh,	16	–	15	6	8	1	1	1	–	4	–	52	–	20	16	4	–	2	5	4	2	2	–	55	107	33
Ballinasloe,	24	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	25	19	70	–	1	15	13	1	–	12	18	–	–	3	63	133	108
Belfast,	53	–	6	18	5	3	2	–	1	22	5	115	–	24	15	17	6	10	19	16	–	–	–	107	222	101
Carlow,	36	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	1	20	11	75	13	10	20	–	3	–	12	10	–	–	6	74	149	48
Clonmel,	18	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	12	12	46	–	–	9	7	–	1	17	8	–	–	4	45	91	49
Cork,	14	21	9	6	–	3	3	2	–	15	30	103	–	–	19	33	–	1	15	21	–	–	11	100	203	230
Kilkenny,	37	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	11	2	55	–	–	15	13	–	–	15	10	–	–	–	53	108	38¾
Killarney,	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	32	55	–	–	14	8	–	–	5	5	–	–	3	35	90	72
Limerick,	35	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	8	52	–	2	21	14	–	–	10	13	–	–	4	64	116	214
Londonderry,	35	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	16	26	80	–	13	21	17	2	2	6	12	–	–	2	75	155	49
Maryborough,	26	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	–	9	16	62	–	1	21	12	–	–	13	6	–	–	3	56	118	31
Mullingar,	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	11	53	–	–	11	6	–	–	10	7	–	–	11	45	98	78
Omagh,	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	29	44	–	4	11	21	–	3	7	13	–	–	3	62	106	105
Richmond,	42	–	–	–	4	2	3	1	–	46	37	135	–	–	25	21	3	1	41	47	–	–	30	168	303	307
Sligo,	16	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	12	15	47	4	1	6	9	–	1	8	11	–	–	2	42	89	37½
Waterford,	7	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	5	18	–	8	10	7	–	–	7	6	–	–	5	43	61	63
Total,	422	21	30	40	18	25	22	6	3	217	258	1,062	17	84	249	202	15	20	202	207	2	2	87	1,087	2,149	1,624½

No. 16.—Classification of Patients in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Imbecile and Epileptic.			Suicidal.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	6	5	11	31	25	56	10	8	18	6	7	13	11	26	37	–	–	–	64	71	135
Ballinasloe,	3	4	7	63	39	102	30	35	65	18	37	55	58	26	84	4	1	5	176	142	318
Belfast,	30	30	60	70	29	99	23	18	41	31	36	67	13	7	20	21	22	43	188	142	330
Carlow,	7	4	11	24	12	36	36	33	69	21	20	41	13	17	30	6	4	10	107	90	197
Clonmel,	8	10	18	18	15	33	10	6	16	8	12	20	24	26	50	2	1	3	70	70	140
Cork,	18	8	26	79	86	165	39	58	97	37	45	82	38	14	52	6	5	11	217	216	433
Kilkenny,	–	2	2	16	10	26	15	16	31	30	31	61	11	12	23	3	3	6	75	74	149
Killarney,	4	3	7	25	15	40	21	14	35	24	13	37	16	20	36	6	8	14	96	73	169
Limerick,	18	4	22	75	41	116	42	16	58	19	97	116	9	11	20	1	1	2	164	170	334
Londonderry,	30	25	55	23	19	42	27	27	54	12	9	21	17	17	34	1	2	3	110	99	209
Maryborough,	16	13	29	30	21	51	22	15	37	11	11	22	8	5	13	2	–	2	89	65	154
Mullingar,	–	–	*–	88	84	172	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	–	–	–	98	95	193
Omagh,	23	17	40	31	35	66	20	19	39	13	31	44	26	14	40	–	–	–	113	116	229
Richmond,	46	34	80	48	66	114	56	74	130	49	77	126	60	73	133	18	9	27	277	333	610
Sligo,	–	–	–	33	33	66	17	14	31	10	8	18	9	9	18	–	–	–	69	64	133
Waterford,	4	11	15	37	41	78	8	8	16	–	1	1	7	3	10	–	3	3	56	67	123
Total,	213	170	383	691	571	1,262	376	361	737	289	435	724	330	291	621	70	59	129	1,969	1,887	3,856

* Convalescent patients are classed with the quiet and orderly.

No. 17.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were under treatment during the two Years ended 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Degree of Relationship.																	
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts; and Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			Third and Fourth Cousins.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	2	2	4	3	1	4	–	6	6	3	4	7	–	2	2	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	1	2	2	4	6	–	3	3	5	2	7	3	1	4	2	–	2
Clonmel,	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	2	2	2	*4	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
Killarney,	–	3	3	1	3	4	4	5	9	13	10	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	3	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	1	5	2	–	2	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	6	5	11	2	–	2	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	3	3	6	1	4	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	2	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	8	13	21	47	37	84	11	19	30	41	41	82	8	4	12	5	1	6

Total Number having Relationship, 235

* Two of these females are sisters-in-law.

No. 18.—Table illustrative of the mode in which information was sought, as to the Relationship of Patients in District Asylums.

Names of Patients in any degree related.	Degree of Relationship.	Form of Insanity.	Observations.
Edward C——s, . .	Brother and Sister, .	Mania.	This list does not represent, to any thing like its full amount, the influence of the hereditary taint, in the development of insanity amongst the lunatics admitted into this asylum. It is often difficult, in these cases, to trace relationship amongst the "lower orders," as the friends will sometimes deny it, where it is known to exist. But from the facts ascertained, as well as from those which are presented only as surmises, it cannot be denied but that the experience of this asylum points to the "hereditary taint" as an active predisposing cause of insanity.
Margaret C——, . .		Mania.	
Mary S——n, . .	Sisters, ...	Dementia.	
Bridget S——n, . .		Mania.	
James S——k, . .	Uncle to the above, .	Mania.	
Patrick S——n, . .	Cousins German, . .	Mania.	
John H——s, . .		Mania.	
Catherine S——n, .	Cousin to Patrick, .	Mania.	
Richard M——n, . .	Nephew and Aunt, . .	Mania.	
Alicia S——s, . .		Melancholia.	
Thade M'C——y, . .	Uncle and Nephew, .	Melancholia.	
John M'C——y, . .		Dementia.	
John O'B——n, . .	First Cousins, . . .	Dementia.	
Ellen M——y, . .		Melancholia.	
Johanna D——d, . .	First Cousins, . .	Mania.	
Julia S——, . .		Melancholia.	
Michael B——n, . .	Cousin to Julia S——, .	Melancholia.	
Michael H——n, . .	First and Second Cousins,	Mania.	
M. H——d, . .		Mania.	
Henry W——h, . .	First Cousins, . .	Mania.	
Thade M'C——y, . .		Mania.	
Thade F——y, . .	First and Second Cousins,	Melancholia.	
Timothy F——y, . .		Dementia.	
Mary M'D——l, . .		Melancholia.	
Patrick K——h, . .	First and Second Cousins,	Mania.	
Patrick G——n, . .		Mania.	
Frances C——n, . .		Melancholia.	
Ellen C——y, . .	Cousins, ...	Mania.	
Ellen M——y, . .		Mania.	
Mary M'D——l, . .	Cousins, ...	Melancholia.	
Henrietta C——r, .		Mania.	
Sarah M——y, . .	—	Mania.	This patient had two brothers insane.
John L——y, . .	—	Mania.	This patient's daughter drowned herself in a fit of insanity since the mother's admission.
Catherine P——r, .	—	Mania.	This patient is connected with several different families, who have all exhibited insanity.
Honora C——r, . .	—	Mania.	This patient had a daughter in the house discharged cured.
Julia O'C——r, . .	—	Melancholia.	This patient has a sister insane.
James M'S——y, .	—	Mania.	This patient had two first cousins who died insane; has several relatives insane.
Margaret M——w, .	—	Dementia.	This patient's aunt died insane.
Ellen D——s, . .	—	Mania.	This patient's uncle died insane.
Catherine P——r, .	—	Mania.	This patient is first cousin to a patient who died in the asylum.
Daniel R——y, . .	—	Mania.	This patient's mother died insane.
Richard L——r, . .	—	Dementia.	The disease is known to be hereditary in the case of these two patients, but what members of their families have been attacked with the malady is uncertain.
John H——d, . .	—	Mania.	

The above Return was made by the highly intelligent Resident Physician at Killarney, who has given much attention to the subject. In many asylums, from want of time, full information has not been afforded.

No. 19.—Table showing the Total Accommodation in the District Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

——	Male Side.	Female Side.	Total.	——	Male Side.	Female Side.	Total.
No. of Dormitories with 1 Bed in each, .	–	–	–	No. of Dormitories with 15 Beds in each, .	–	1	1
" " 2 Beds in each, .	1	5	6	" " 16 Beds in each, .	2	2	4
" " 3 Beds in each, .	58	44	102	" " 17 Beds in each, .	1	3	4
" " 4 Beds in each, .	45	67	112	" " 18 Beds in each, .	3	–	3
" " 5 Beds in each, .	18	31	49	" " 19 Beds in each, .	–	1	1
" " 6 Beds in each, .	44	31	75	" " 20 Beds in each, .	–	–	–
" " 7 Beds in each, .	13	23	36	" " 21 Beds in each, .	1	–	1
" " 8 Beds in each, .	12	16	28	" " 22 Beds in each, .	1	1	2
" " 9 Beds in each, .	8	8	16				
" " 10 Beds in each, .	22	8	30	Total Number of Dormitories, . .	243	254	497
" " 11 Beds in each, .	3	4	7				
" " 12 Beds in each, .	8	3	11	Total Number of Beds therein, . .	1,503	1,492	2,995
" " 13 Beds in each, .	3	3	6	Total Number of Single Apartments, .	701	641	1,342
" " 14 Beds in each, .	–	3	3	Total accommodation, . . .	2,204	2,133	4,337

No. 20.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories and Beds in each on the 31st March, 1857.

Asylums.	Male Side.							Female Side.							Total Number of Female Patients in Asylum.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	Single Apartments.	Total Male Patients.		No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	Single Apartments.	Total Female Patients.		
Armagh,	6 1	3 11	7	29	11	70		6 1	3 11	7	29	41	70		140
Ballinasloe,	7 1 10 4	3 5 6 7	22	114	64	178		9 1 9 –	3 5 6 –	19	83	65	158		321
Belfast,	1 7 6 1 1 7 2	2 3 4 6 7 10 11	25	152	37	189		2 3 7 1 1 3 3	2 3 4 6 7 10 11	20	117	35	152		341
Carlow,	6 1 1	4 18 21	8	63	11	107		6 1 1	4 6 19	8	49	44	93		200
Clonmel,	1 2 2 1	4 6 8 22	6	54	16	70		1 2 2 1	4 6 8 22	6	54	16	70		140
Cork,	4 7 9 1 5 – – –	4 5 6 9 10 – – –	26	161	66	230		1 6 5 6 4 2 3 1	2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	28	168	69	237		467
Kilkenny,	1 1 7	6 7 8	9	69	14	83		1 1 7	6 7 8	9	69	14	83		166
Killarney,	1 2 1 1 7	3 4 5 6 7	12	71	33	104		1 2 1 1 7	3 4 5 6 7	12	71	33	104		208
Limerick,	8 2 2 1	3 12 13 16	13	90	75	165		2 3 1 1	13 14 15 16	7	99	73	172		337
Londonderry,	7 2 2	4 5 18	11	74	43	117		5 2 2	4 5 17	9	64	43	107		224
Maryborough,	6 1 1 1	4 6 8 17	9	55	42	97		6 1 1 1	4 7 8 17	9	56	43	99		196
Mullingar,	2 6 2 4	3 6 10 12	14	110	42	152		4 2 2 1	5 7 10 12	9	63	35	101		253
Omagh,	2 4 1 1 5 2 –	3 5 6 8 9 12 –	15	103	55	158		2 1 6 1 1 2 2	3 4 5 6 8 9 12	15	96	54	150		308
Richmond,	18 5 6 2 6 – – –	3 4 6 9 10 – – –	37	188	90	278		1 16 24 9 3 7 2 3	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	65	451	85	536		814
Sligo,	7 3 3 6 1 2	3 4 5 6 8 10	22	112	25	137		7 3 3 6 1 2	3 4 5 6 8 10	24	112	25	137		274
Waterford,	5 1 1 –	4 13 16 –	7	49	12	61		1 6 1 1	2 4 13 16	9	55	14	69		130

No. 21.—Table showing the Number of Paying Patients who were in Asylums during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Asylums.	Number of Patients.			Class of Life.																		Total yearly Payment.		
				Farming.		Trading.		Mechanical.		Labouring.		Professional.		Educational.		Service of the Crown.		Other pursuits.		Respectable without Occupation.		Not Specified.				
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Ballinasloe,	3	4	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	100	0	0
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Carlow,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	9
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Cork,	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	46	15	5
Kilkenny,	1	4	5	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	100	0	0
Killarney,	2	1	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	0	0
Limerick,	5	5	10	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	198	18	0
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Maryborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	4
Mullingar,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	0	0
Omagh,	5	2	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	67	2	7
Richmond,	6	2	8	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	90	4	0
Sligo,	2	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	40	0	0
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Total,	30	20	50	5	3	4	5	4	2	–	–	2	1	1	1	10	–	1	–	2	7	1	1	713	7	1
1857.																										
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Ballinasloe,	5	4	9	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	126	0	0
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Carlow,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	14	6
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Cork,	8	1	9	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	127	8	4
Kilkenny,	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	60	0	0
Killarney,	6	1	7	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	12	11
Limerick,	2	5	7	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	17	6
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Mullingar,	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	0	0
Omagh,	3	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	4	9
Richmond,	6	2	8	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	90	4	0
Sligo,	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	43	8	5
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Total,	36	17	53	8	2	6	5	5	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	11	–	1	–	1	7	1	1	736	10	5

No. 22.—Table showing Outlay and Produce of the Year on Farms and Gardens for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.												Amount.								
	By Spade.			By Plough.			Grass.			Total.			Outlay.			Produce.			Net Profit.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh, 1856,	5	3	15	—			3	0	0	8	3	15	29	3	4	56	1	10	26	18	6
Armagh, 1857,	5	3	15	—			3	0	0	8	3	15	28	9	3	60	16	0	32	6	9
Ballinasloe, 1856,	12	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	28	36	0	28	108	6	6	341	18	6	233	12	0
Ballinasloe, 1857,	14	0	0	18	0	0	4	0	28	36	0	28	72	14	8	325	16	1	253	1	10
Belfast, 1856,	20	3	0	—			22	1	0	43	0	0	43	11	9	392	17	1	349	5	4
Belfast, 1857,	21	3	0	—			21	1	0	43	0	0	40	14	1	392	10	3	351	16	2
Carlow, 1856,	7	2	16	—			4	0	0	11	2	16	87	16	4	215	10	8	127	14	4
Carlow, 1857,	7	2	16	—			4	0	0	11	2	16	48	5	5	167	9	11	119	4	6
Clonmel, 1856,	13	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	24	0	0	88	14	8	186	14	1	97	19	5
Clonmel, 1857,	13	0	0	8	0	0	3	3	0	24	3	0	65	10	4	155	3	5	89	13	1
Cork, 1856,	8	2	0	—			48	3	30	57	1	30	30	12	8	108	4	8	77	12	0
Cork, 1857,	8	2	0	—			48	3	30	57	1	30	15	16	8	180	4	11	164	8	3
Kilkenny, 1856,	9	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	15	0	0	17	10	9	44	4	1	26	4	4
Kilkenny, 1857,	9	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	15	0	0	15	8	3	88	1	3½	72	13	0½
Killarney, 1856,	2	0	0	17	0	26	—			19	0	26	122	4	6½	237	11	7	115	7	0½
Killarney, 1857,	2	3	0	17	3	11	—			20	2	11	159	18	10½	267	10	11	117	1	0½
Limerick, 1856,	10	1	10	9	3	0	7	0	10	27	0	20	155	2	11½	293	0	10½	137	17	11
Limerick, 1857,	9	2	0	7	2	10	10	0	10	27	0	10	109	9	1½	327	14	4½	218	5	3
Londonderry, 1856,	20	2	0	—			—			20	2	0	123	9	11	283	3	5	159	13	6
Londonderry, 1857,	20	2	0	—			—			20	2	0	121	7	11	307	3	2	185	15	3
Maryborough, 1856,	12	3	9	—			7	3	8	20	2	17	70	11	7	154	16	8	84	5	1
Maryborough, 1857,	12	3	9	—			7	3	8	20	2	17	67	1	8	151	17	4	84	15	8
Mullingar, 1856,	5	0	0	—			17	0	0	22	0	0	40	17	6	50	17	6	10	0	0
Mullingar, 1857,	6	0	0	—			17	0	0	23	0	0	48	1	3	—			—		
Omagh, 1856,	10	1	14	—			*11	2	22	21	3	36	55	16	5	79	9	0	23	12	7
Omagh, 1857,	10	1	14	—			*11	2	22	21	3	36	20	14	8	62	0	0	41	5	4
Richmond, 1856,	26	0	0	—			+33	2	0	59	2	0	123	13	5	395	7	3	271	13	10
Richmond, 1857,	26	0	0	—			+33	2	0	59	2	0	130	19	10	359	9	7	228	9	9
Sligo, 1856,	10	2	0	10	2	0	1	0	30	22	0	30	154	19	6	281	0	6	126	1	0
Sligo, 1857,	10	2	0	10	2	0	1	0	30	22	0	30	48	13	9	197	10	7	148	16	10
Waterford, 1856,	7	1	36½	1	1	23½	1	2	8½	10	1	28½	35	1	4	133	11	1	98	9	9
Waterford, 1857,	7	1	36½	1	1	23½	1	2	9½	10	1	28½	49	13	6	139	15	4	90	1	10
Total, 1856,	182	0	20½	63	0	9½	174	1	10½	419	2	6½	1,285	2	2	3,254	8	9½	1,969	6	7½
Total, 1857,	186	0	10½	64	2	7½	172	0	6½	421	2	24½	1,033	18	10	3,183	12	2	2,197	14	7

* Including pleasure grounds, plantations, &c.

† Including 25 acres under pleasure grounds, buildings, &c.

No. 23.—Receipts and Expenditure for the

Receipts.

Asylums.		Balance on Hand 31st March.	Treasury Advances.	Received for Pay Patients.	Received for sale of Farm and Garden Produce.	Received for sale of Offal, old Clothes, &c.	Received from Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Receipts.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	1856,	331 15 7	2,854 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 13 3	3,188 8 10
	1857,	310 17 9	2,718 0 0	—	12 1 0	—	—	3,040 18 9
Ballinasloe,	1856,	522 14 2	5,759 2 4	101 8 6	128 3 6	4 10 10	3 6 8	6,519 6 0
	1857,	648 0 4	5,423 14 8	166 16 10	52 7 6	2 19 4	2 8 0	6,296 6 8
Belfast,	1856,	423 7 6	5,248 7 5	—	169 7 10	11 3 7	7 6 9	5,859 13 1
	1857,	430 19 4	6,588 8 2	—	180 6 11	14 6 9	0 13 6	7,214 14 8
Carlow,	1856,	17 3 11	3,800 0 0	13 13 9	56 5 8	—	—	3,887 3 4
	1857,	6 18 5	3,750 0 0	13 14 6	33 12 11	0 16 0	1 14 6	3,806 16 4
Clonmel,	1856,	225 16 10½	3,125 3 8	—	136 14 1	—	28 0 3	3,515 14 11
	1857,	248 5 1	3,281 4 8	—	103 3 5	2 0 0	—	3,634 13 2
Cork,	1856,	474 0 8	6,600 0 0	40 13 8	42 7 5	0 12 2	0 10 0	7,158 3 11
	1857,	322 10 5	6,700 0 0	88 2 7	61 16 0	3 7 2	2 19 0	7,178 15 2
Kilkenny,	1856,	142 9 2½	3,150 0 0	119 11 2	20 8 2	5 10 3½	1 8 9	3,439 7 7
	1857,	515 6 1½	2,500 0 0	101 0 0	44 6 11½	12 4 1½	0 15 0	3,173 12 2½
Killarney,	1856,	195 11 7	3,050 1 2	34 4 5	121 14 4	—	1 2 6	3,402 14 0
	1857,	211 8 1	3,205 18 7	41 5 7	99 16 11	1 19 3	0 18 9	3,561 7 2
Limerick,	1856,	706 13 2	6,422 13 11	162 10 6	102 8 9½	25 13 7	0 16 0	7,420 15 11½
	1857,	896 8 1	5,950 5 6	169 15 0½	96 5 11	20 17 1	2 8 11	7,136 0 6½
Londonderry,	1856,	599 17 0	3,483 19 7	—	154 16 4	2 10 7	—	4,241 3 6
	1857,	476 1 9	3,794 10 6	10 1 6	133 13 11	2 16 4	1 2 10	4,418 6 10
Maryborough,	1856,	626 9 3	3,479 15 1	11 11 6	43 1 3	0 7 11	1 13 0	4,162 18 0
	1857,	518 16 10	3,279 7 0	15 19 0	54 6 2	3 3 3	—	3,871 12 3
Mullingar,	1856,	—	2,491 16 2	12 10 0	50 17 6	—	—	2,555 3 8
	1857,	2 8 0	4,256 3 5	18 10 0	—	—	*23 18 8	4,301 0 1
Omagh,	1856,	731 10 8	4,000 0 0	62 14 7	3 0 0	—	10 11 5	4,807 16 8
	1857,	533 3 4	4,600 0 0	77 10 7	62 0 0	7 3 4	8 14 4	5,288 11 7
Richmond,	1856,	300 4 2	11,719 7 9	88 7 9	103 19 3	7 3 2	94 3 3	12,313 5 4
	1857,	241 3 6	13,645 12 5	105 5 2	57 18 9	—	0 2 0	14,050 1 10
Sligo,	1856,	552 11 9	2,222 13 5	31 10 11	77 11 3	—	7 3 7	2,891 10 11
	1857,	46 17 11	3,065 3 7	70 16 7	93 4 9	—	8 19 2	3,285 2 0
Waterford,	1856,	29 6 1	2,600 6 11	—	40 3 0	6 19 8	13 13 9	2,690 9 5
	1857,	23 19 6	2,518 9 9	—	46 1 10	1 5 7	14 0 7	{ 2,603 17 3½ / 113 8 6 }
General Total,	1856,	5,879 11 7	70,007 7 5	678 16 9	1,250 18 4½	65 11 9½	171 9 2	78,053 15 1½
	1857,	5,433 4 5½	75,276 18 3	878 17 4½	1,131 2 11½	72 18 2½	68 15 3	82,875 4 6

Expenditure.

Asylums.		Bedding and Furniture.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden.	Rent, Rent-charge, Taxes, and Insurance.	Stationery and Printing.	Medical	
							Groceries.	Medicines.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	1856,	112 1 8	141 7 3	28 3 4	26 15 8	27 2 8	—	7 14 7
	1857,	167 1 3	131 18 2	28 9 3	27 0 10	27 2 9	—	14 2 0
Ballinasloe,	1856,	201 7 6	302 16 0	60 1 2	6 5 0	39 7 11	86 11 7	22 14 8
	1857,	293 19 4	119 11 6	58 14 4	3 15 0	22 13 3	95 0 9	17 1 9
Belfast,	1856,	158 18 0	613 3 4	43 11 9	19 10 0	43 3 10	69 12 6	16 4 4
	1857,	229 11 6	1,102 16 9	40 14 1	25 15 0	47 14 3	77 18 4	14 11 5
Carlow,	1856,	143 10 3	126 9 5	23 18 5	23 1 7	20 9 3	—	19 4 4
	1857,	150 10 11	92 17 3	20 7 5	23 4 7	23 8 4	—	33 17 9
Clonmel,	1856,	244 13 5	174 1 8½	88 14 8	4 17 6	35 15 5	2 5 0	6 0 0
	1857,	188 7 8	164 8 0½	65 10 4½	14 17 6	31 6 3	12 10 0	12 9 0½
Cork,	1856,	62 16 2	154 19 1	24 15 2	32 9 0	50 15 11	307 0 3	22 13 10
	1857,	203 7 11	166 16 8	15 16 8	32 9 0	58 0 2	359 17 7	22 10 4
Kilkenny,	1856,	26 0 9	83 0 11½	17 19 9	10 17 7	24 15 1	57 2 6½	12 3 3
	1857,	43 17 0½	46 6 2	15 8 3	23 16 3	34 5 4	66 16 10½	16 16 10
Killarney,	1856,	108 2 5	113 10 6	122 4 6½	7 15 0	17 6 1	45 13 1	17 8 1
	1857,	247 4 9½	127 4 7	150 18 10½	7 15 0	29 3 0½	49 12 7½	20 16 6
Limerick,	1856,	89 7 2	731 19 3	105 15 7½	15 18 1	23 2 11	77 17 5½	14 5 3
	1857,	166 17 1	558 12 7	77 19 5½	14 14 8	27 1 11	73 5 0	16 12 0
Londonderry,	1856,	144 10 0	197 5 7	123 9 11	3 15 0	23 3 3	—	18 3 0
	1857,	100 8 7	240 18 8	121 7 11	3 15 0	10 11 6	—	1 1 8
Maryborough,	1856,	130 4 5	152 10 4	70 11 7	8 12 6	28 19 10	26 0 10	19 16 9
	1857,	142 17 10	58 17 11	67 1 8	9 18 9	30 8 5	18 18 4	18 12 11
Mullingar,	1856,	53 11 1	11 15 4	40 17 7	—	46 11 5	13 19 0	4 10 5
	1857,	18 0 11	79 3 0	48 1 3	18 15 0	37 6 10	31 17 0	28 10 7
Omagh,	1856,	105 18 10	120 8 10	55 16 5	7 10 0	46 4 11	159 12 9	1 3 3
	1857,	73 14 6	524 15 1	20 14 8	7 10 0	5 15 0	—	3 2 1
Richmond,	1856,	478 10 8	365 14 3	123 13 5	31 5 5	60 19 10	250 12 7	96 10 4
	1857,	484 4 9	678 7 8	130 19 10	35 0 5	67 7 7	271 2 6	109 5 3
Sligo,	1856,	54 0 4	27 0 0	126 6 11	3 0 0	36 6 1	93 18 10	15 8 7
	1857,	104 19 4	102 15 11	48 13 9	19 19 0	36 14 3	67 3 8	37 12 6
Waterford,	1856,	140 14 5	105 8 7	30 12 10	5 0 0	16 3 6	7 15 2	13 0 5
	1857,	177 18 10	94 12 8	43 6 1	5 0 0	20 16 10	6 2 1	14 16 5
General Total,	1856,	2,314 7 1	3,421 10 5	1,086 13 1	206 12 4	540 7 11	1,207 1 7	307 1 1
	1857,	2,793 2 3	4,290 2 7½	954 3 10½	273 6 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* This includes £23 15s. salary of the late matron, and not called for by her.

† Overdrawn, £13 8s.

two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions.	Clothing. Patients.	Clothing. Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,431 3 3	185 19 0	14 14 0	175 16 0	32 1 1	415 0 0	224 2 8	1856,	Armagh.
1,265 8 2	262 4 10	14 14 0	191 5 10	23 8 5	415 0 0	252 6 0	1857,	
2,705 19 11	487 19 3	115 5 0	499 14 6	64 12 11	573 7 1	429 16 0	1856,	Ballinasloe.
2,736 4 2	481 3 3	118 17 6	608 15 1	63 8 8	569 7 8	432 11 3	1857,	
2,551 9 1	392 7 3	70 0 0	402 16 5	80 18 0	529 3 4	333 15 0	1856,	Belfast.
2,721 18 8	492 4 4	80 0 0	321 5 5	95 18 7	550 0 0	373 15 0	1857,	
1,905 3 2	267 4 2	56 10 10	340 1 2	53 18 7	580 0 0	241 3 11	1856,	Carlow.
1,884 13 2	260 10 6	57 6 9	360 6 5	51 12 9	580 0 0	242 13 0	1857,	
1,441 6 4½	100 7 6	33 5 10	180 8 4	44 10 10	560 0 0	250 14 8	1856,	Clonmel.
1,467 12 4½	187 6 1½	34 1 8	168 7 10	48 11 5	502 11 6	289 0 6	1857,	
5,639 0 0	355 8 10	167 10 5	442 7 8½	97 6 6½	868 17 9	468 5 4	1856,	Cork.
5,282 8 3	444 9 7½	127 17 0½	575 17 0	107 10 6	905 17 3	474 5 11	1857,	
1,578 5 7½	142 16 4	43 16 9	271 5 2	40 11 11	595 14 3	231 2 7	1856,	Kilkenny.
1,176 19 3	239 5 2	79 9 0	249 1 1½	40 8 9½	629 5 1½	241 14 5	1857,	
1,981 13 6½	141 3 9	40 2 5	248 7 10¼	37 17 3¾	573 6 8	246 10 11	1856,	Killarney.
1,480 16 7	176 13 1½	37 8 8	278 3 7½	52 16 6½	590 0 0	256 3 0	1857,	
3,252 16 2½	309 3 10	43 3 1	373 13 9	104 19 3	650 0 0	513 9 6	1856,	Limerick.
3,297 13 1	311 19 0	48 13 9	349 7 0	95 15 8	709 12 4	521 15 8	1857,	
1,735 7 10	259 6 5	72 13 2	252 12 8	76 6 3	508 16 3	224 2 0	1856,	L. Derry.
1,880 13 8	260 12 2	69 3 11	200 12 9	74 6 7	548 14 6	227 16 4	1857,	
1,697 8 7	245 16 8	54 19 6	255 16 9	67 14 0	567 10 0	236 3 10	1856,	Maryboro'.
1,481 3 10	263 8 9	60 15 7	272 7 8	68 18 5	565 0 0	240 4 0	1857,	
841 6 11	145 19 5½	42 0 0	274 14 11	27 1 7	562 15 4	161 15 7	1856,	Mullingar.
2,059 5 6	341 9 2	44 11 9	464 11 11	40 15 10	605 19 8	240 12 11	1857,	
1,736 14 7	229 4 1	74 0 3	571 13 5	68 16 5	643 6 8	359 6 8	1856,	Omagh.
2,408 5 11	342 15 1	90 4 8	539 0 7	54 0 3	650 0 0	359 19 0	1857,	
6,226 5 7	620 15 5	397 8 6	708 8 2	91 7 3	1,458 2 5	917 15 11	1856,	Richmond.
7,336 8 2	631 11 1	328 4 10	754 13 7	91 2 4	1,474 1 4	992 7 2	1857,	
1,086 18 0	124 12 9	43 16 7	268 2 0	32 0 5	590 0 0	239 17 2	1856,	Sligo.
1,088 17 4	244 2 3	38 9 9	301 9 0	29 15 0	590 0 0	247 5 11	1857,	
1,232 11 7	109 8 2	27 10 7	157 2 3	61 14 8	513 11 10	172 5 1	1856,	Waterford.
1,116 18 9	128 19 2	29 4 11	157 19 1	51 5 0	560 0 0	176 16 11	1857,	
34,128 10 3	4,207 12 10½	1,206 16 11	5,423 1 0¾	981 17 0¼	10,424 11 7	5,269 6 10	1856,	General
35,295 6 10½	4,921 13 8½	1,259 3 9½	5,793 3 11	989 14 9	10,475 9 4½	5,549 7 0	1857,	Total.

EXPENDITURE.

Coals, Wages, Lime, and Wharfage.	Medical Dict.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Total Outlay.	Balance on Hand 31st March each Year.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire outlay.	Asylums.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
—	—	39 4 1	17 5 10	2,877 11 1	310 17 9	124	21 9 5	1856,	Armagh.
—	—	40 1 5	18 17 10	2,799 0 9	241 18 0	140	19 19 11¼	1857,	
45 5 8	46 9 1	65 17 4	57 15 1	5,871 5 8	648 0 4	277	21 3 11	1856,	Ballinasloe.
29 15 1	49 18 9	62 7 6	71 11 8	5,724 16 6	571 10 2	301	19 1 0½	1857,	
12 8 6	34 18 2	—	56 14 3	5,428 13 9	430 19 4	291	18 13 1¼	1856,	Belfast.
28 15 6	35 0 0	—	76 3 9	6,314 2 7	900 12 1	323	19 10 11½	1857,	
10 7 4	—	16 19 4	52 3 2	3,880 4 11	6 18 5	191	20 6 3¾	1856,	Carlow.
12 15 11	—	12 10 9	66 11 11	3,793 7 5	13 8 11	197	19 5 1¼	1857,	
2 2 6	10 15 0	23 4 7	44 6 6	3,267 9 10	248 5 1	140	23 6 9½	1856,	Clonmel.
9 13 10½	—	17 4 7	25 5 4	3,329 4 1	305 9 1	140	23 15 7¼	1857,	
8 3 1	12 16 6	51 15 6	98 12 5	6,835 13 6	332 10 5	407	16 15 10¾	1856,	Cork.
18 19 3	12 14 4	50 18 9	107 4 4	7,027 0 7	151 14 7	433	16 4 6¾	1857,	
14 18 2	—	—	48 15 9	2,924 1 5½	515 6 1½	143	20 8 11⅓	1856,	Kilkenny.
23 4 10	—	—	55 19 4½	2,982 13 11	190 18 3½	146¼	20 5 10	1857,	
29 10 2½	—	23 1 4	37 12 2½	3,191 5 11	211 8 1	146½	21 15 8	1856,	Killarney.
28 15 1½	—	27 7 5	55 19 4	3,516 16 10	44 10 4	162	21 14 2	1857,	
5 14 2	4 15 6½	34 6 0	44 0 0½	6,524 7 10½	896 8 1	325	20 1 6	1856,	Limerick.
4 3 4	4 18 8½	35 17 2	68 3 11½	6,378 2 4½	757 18 2	330	19 6 6¾	1857,	
6 7 3	—	54 14 8	64 8 6	3,765 1 9	476 1 9	201	18 14 7¼	1856,	L. Derry.
3 3 3	—	58 2 8	66 8 10	3,807 18 0	610 8 10	204	18 13 3¾	1857,	
15 11 0	—	0 10 6	65 5 1	3,644 1 2	518 16 10	164	22 4 4¾	1856,	Maryboro'.
23 13 8	—	1 6 6	54 9 3	3,378 3 6	493 8 9	149	22 13 5¼	1857,	
4 10 0	2 17 6	—	118 9 6½	2,552 15 8	2 8 0	125	20 8 5¼	1856,	Mullingar.
2 8 4	7 0 6	6 5 0	182 12 4	4,260 7 6	40 12 7	176	24 4 1½	1857,	
29 4 6	—	38 11 9	27 0 0	4,274 13 4	535 3 4	187	22 17 2¾	1856,	Omagh.
16 0 1	—	37 3 3	23 5 1	4,726 5 3	562 6 4	211	22 7 11¼	1857,	
97 7 0	63 0 1	77 17 9	92 7 3	12,072 1 10	944 3 8	388	29 8 9	1856,	Richmond.
81 18 0	79 6 8	86 8 0	118 13 8	13,751 2 10	998 10 0	449	29 10 10¾	1857,	
6 5 9	0 13 7	15 19 7	80 6 5	2,844 13 0	46 17 11	103	25 1 10	1856,	Sligo.
6 6 0	1 13 2	5 0 4	34 19 6	3,025 16 8	359 5 4	134	23 18 4¾	1857,	
24 5 2	1 7 9	21 8 5	36 9 6	2,666 9 11	28 19 6	128	20 16 1¼	1856,	Waterford.
31 10 1	7 15 7	17 14 2	36 8 3	2,917 5 3	—	124	21 2 1¼	1857,	
911 15 [illegible]	177 1 [illegible]	403 19 10	941 12 9½	72,020 10 8	5,443 1 5¾	3,[illegible]	20 14 8	1856,	General
[illegible]	[illegible]	458 7 6	1,117 14 5	77,432 4 0¾	5,443 9 5¾	[illegible]	20 10 [illegible]	1857,	Total.

No. 24.—Table showing the Names and Salaries of the principal

Asylums.	Visiting Physicians.	£ s. d.	Resident Physicians and Managers.	£	Allowances.	Matrons.	£	Allowances.
Armagh,	T. Cuming, M.D.,	100 0 0	Thomas Jackson, Manager,	240	Rations, equal in value to £40.	M. Jackson,	75	Rations equal in value to £25.
Ballinasloe,	Thos. Dillon, M.D.,	125 0 0	J. B. M'Kiernan, Manager,	200	Fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	M. A. Callan,	70	Fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.
Belfast,	H. M'Cormac, M.D.,	100 0 0	R. Stewart, M.D.,	255	Furniture, rations, keep of carriage horse, &c.	M. F. Stewart,	75	Same rations as Resident Physician.
Carlow,	Thos. O'Meara, M.D.,	100 0 0	M. E. White, M.D.,	260	Washing, vegetables, coal, light, and 2 qts. milk, daily.	L. Parsons,	100	Ditto.
Clonmel,	W. J. Sheill, M.D.,	100 0 0	Jas. Flynn, M.D.,	260	Coals, candles, furnished apartments, & garden.	Ellen Crofton,	70	Coals, candles, furnished apartments, vegetables, and ten guineas per annum for servant.
Cork,	Samuel Hobart, M.D., Surgeon,	100 0 0	Thos. Power, M.D.,	430	Fuel, light, and washing.	M. Clifton,	60	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.
Kilkenny,	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.,	100 0 0	Jos. Lalor, M.D.,	260	Fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	Joanna Ryan,	90	Same as Manager.
Killarney,	W. W. Murphy, M.D.,	100 0 0	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.,	260	Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, & washing.	M. A. Falvey,	75	Same as Manager, and £5 per annum for a servant.
Limerick,	D. O'Callaghan, M.D.,	150 0 0	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.,	260	Bread, milk, coals, candles, and servant.	A. M. Sleeman,	70	Same as Manager.
Londonderry,	B. White, M.D.,	100 0 0	Wm. F. Rogan,	260	Coals, gas, vegetables.	Eliza Grant,	70	Coals, gas, vegetables.
Maryborough	John Jacob, M.D.,	100 0 0	T. C. Burton, M.D.,	250	Coals, candles, vegetables, washing.	Eliza Abbott,	85	Same as Manager.
Mullingar,	Jos. Ferguson, M.D.,	100 0 0	H. Berkely, M.D.,	260	No allowances.	K. M. Costello,	75	Allowances, value per annum, £18 10s.
Omagh,	H. Thompson, M.D.,	100 0 0	F. J. West,	300	Vegetables, milk.	H. Hudson,	75	Vegetables, milk.
Richmond,	J. Mollan, M.D.,	168 9 4	Samuel Wrigley, Manager,	250	Fuel, light, and vegetables.	C. Wrigley,	80	Fuel, light, and rations.
	R. Tuohill, M.D.,	168 9 4				E. Blundell, Assistant Matron,	40	Ditto.
	J. Banks, M.D.,	150 0 0						
	J. Hughes, Surgeon,	150 0 0						
Sligo,	W. S. Little,	100 0 0	John M'Munn,	260	Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	Margt. Benson,	75	Board, fuel, light, and washing.
Waterford,	Pierce R. Connolly,	100 0 0	J. Dobbs, Manager,	200	Furniture, coals, and candles.	K. P. Roynan,	70	Furniture, coals, and candles.

No. 25.—Table showing the Number of Meetings held during Year ended 31st March, 1856, and the Attendance of Governors thereat.

Asylums.	April, 1855.		May, 1855.		June, 1855.		July, 1855.		August, 1855.		Sept., 1855.		October, 1855.		Nov., 1855.		December, 1855.		January, 1856.		February, 1856.		March, 1856.		Total No. of Meetings during the year.	Average attendance of Governors.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh,	1	2	1	3	1	6	1	4	1	5	2	3, 2	1	8	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	5	13	4
Ballinasloe,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	12	2
Belfast,	–	–	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	9	2	8, 6	2	8, 10	2	15, 9	1	7	2	6, 6	15	7
Carlow,	2	8, 3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	3	2	4, 4	1	4	1	3	2	2, 1	1	4	1	4	1	1	15	3
Clonmel,	–	–	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	4	1	7	1	6	1	7	1	5	2	5, 3	12	6
Cork,	1	11	2	11, 8	2	18, 9	1	4	1	3	3	4, 17	1	7	1	6	1	5	2	6, 5	1	13	2	10, 3	18	8
Kilkenny,	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	3	2	5, 2	3	1	1	5	2	8, 1	1	4	1	5	1	6	2	3, 3	11	4
Killarney,	1	5	–	–	1	5	1	3	–	–	1	2, 7	1	5	–	–	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	2	12	5
Limerick,	1	6	1	9	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	9	1	5	1	7	1	6	12	5
Londonderry,	1	8	1	13	1	9	1	14	1	11	3	1, 2	1	5	1	13	1	4	2	16, 6	1	14	2	3, 14	15	10
Maryborough,	1	5	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	3, 4	2	4, 2	1	5	1	3	–	–	1	3	1	5	1	3	13	3
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4, 11	1	6	2	7, 6	1	5	1	7	1	6	2	2, 3	1	5	1	7	12	6
Omagh,	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	7	1	8	1	6	1	10	1	11	1	12	1	10	1	8	1	10	12	7
Richmond,	2	0, 4	2	4, 4	2	3, 1	2	6, 2	3	3, 6, 2	2	3, 1	2	3, 3	2	3, 3	2	4, 6	2	6, 6	2	1, 7	2	5, 6	35	4
Sligo,	1	5	1	2	1	8	1	5	1	3	1	8	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	2	1	8	2	7	13	4
Waterford,	1	6	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	5	1	2	12	3

Officers of District Asylums, 31st March, 1857.

Protestant Chaplains.	£	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	£	Apothecaries.	£	Clerks and Storekeepers.	£	Allowances.
None appointed by Government; one attends from the Primate.		Similarly; one from the Roman Catholic Archbishop.		Vacant, . . .	–	Samuel Parker, .	32	Lodging and diet.
Rev. J. C. Walker, .	40	Rev. J. Kirwan, .	40	J. E. Poyntz, . .	30	J. E. Maher, . .	55	Fuel, light, washing, &c.
Rev. John Carroll,* .	–	Rev. Patrick Fagan,	–	Jas. Moore, . . .	50	Robert Lamont, .	50	Furnished apartments, rations, and washing.
Rev. Wm. M'Cullagh,*	–							
Rev. F. Trench, .	25	Rev. Jas. Hughes, .	25	Henry Montgomery,	30	T. Brennan, . .	40	Rations, washing, coal, light, clothing, and premium.
Rev. H. Fry, . .	25	Rev. —— Wallace, .	35	Richard Graham, .	30	Edward O'Neill, .	55	Allowances, value £8 per annum.
						W. Renwick, Steward,	80	Rations, fuel, light, & washing.
Rev. C. H. Clifford, .	50	Rev. P. Burton, .	50	W. T. Jones, . .	40	W. Connell, Clerk, .	55	Ditto.
						J. P. Duggan, Storekp.	30	Ditto.
Rev. J. Graves, .	30	Rev. E. Larkin, .	35	John Fitzsimons, .	45	Wheeler O'Flahertie,	60	No allowances.
Rev. F. Le Hunte, .	25	Rev. J. Connihan, .	50	Richard Linnegar, .	30	J. Wallace, . .	50	Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.
Rev. B. Jacob, . .	50	Rev. Michael Malone,	50	John B. Bouchier, .	50	James Bodkin, . .	80	No allowances.
Rev. W. Craig, . .	25	Rev. Edw. Doherty,	25	W. J. Eames, . .	30	Thomas Colhoun, .	36	Rations, coals, gas.
Rev. Dr. Denham,† .	25							
Rev. Thos. Harpur, .	25	Rev. Dr. Taylor, .	25	Thomas Pilsworth, .	36	T. C. Molloy, . .	50	No allowances.
Rev. John Hopkins, .	25	Rev. Jas. Moran, .	50	W. Midleton, . .	35	James M'Kenna, .	50	Allowances, value per annum, £18 10s.
Rev. R. Swift, . .	30	Rev. P. O'Dogherty,	30	Francis Trenor, .	35	John Carson, . .	50	Full rations.
Rev. J. Mitchell,* .	30							
				P. Beatty, Apothecary,	100	J. Fitzsimon, .	80	No allowances.
Rev. A. Leeper, .	80	Rev. J. Faulkner, .	100	J. Atkins, Clinical Clerks,‡	20	J. Nunn, Accountant,	80	Ditto.
				B. Booth,	20			
Rev. E. Day, . .	30	Rev. P. Boyle, . .	40	John Lougheed, .	35	John M'Carthy, .	50	Board, fuel, light, & washing.
Venble. R. Bell, .	25	Rev. P. Wall, . .	35	John Mackesy, .	30	Thomas Keary, .	55	No allowances.

* These clergymen have not officiated at the Asylum for some time, in consequence of a decision in the Court of Queen's Bench.
† Presbyterian Chaplain. ‡ Messrs. Atkins and Booth are allowed fuel, light, and vegetables.

No. 26.—Table showing the Number of Meetings held during Year ended 31st March, 1857, and the Attendance of Governors thereat.

Asylums.	April, 1856.		May, 1856.		June, 1856.		July, 1856.		August, 1856.		Sept., 1856.		October, 1856.		Nov., 1856.		December, 1856.		January, 1857.		February, 1857.		March, 1857.		Total No. of Meetings during the year.	Average attendance of Governors.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh, .	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	7	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	7	12	4
Ballinasloe, .	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	5	1	4	12	3
Belfast, .	1	9	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	9	1	8	1	7	1	7	1	7	2	8	13	6
Carlow, .	2	1	1	4	1	6	2	3	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	15	4
Clonmel, .	1	8	1	6	2	5	1	3	1	4	2	6	1	3	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	7	2	7	15	6
Cork, . .	1	11	2	6	1	6	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	8	2	9	2	5	15	6
Kilkenny, .	1	1	1	6	1	4	1	5	1	5	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	18	3
Killarney, .	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	4	2	7	1	3	1	6	1	3	14	5
Limerick, .	2	6	1	8	1	6	1	8	1	5	1	3	2	7	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	4	14	6
Londonderry,	1	2	1	11	1	5	1	7	1	11	1	11	2	15	1	12	1	20	3	7	1	9	1	6	15	9
Maryborough,	5	10	1	8	1	5	1	7	1	9	1	6	1	8	1	4	1	7	1	6	1	7	1	6	14	6
Mullingar, .	4	8	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	8	1	4	2	7	1	4	1	9	1	3	1	2	13	4
Omagh, .	1	3	1	8	1	3	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	8	1	10	1	8	1	7	1	5	1	6	12	6
Richmond, .	2	5	3	4	2	5	2	4	2	5	2	3	2	5	2	8	2	7	2	6	2	3	2	6	25	5
Sligo, . .	3	3	1	4	2	4	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	8	1	4	2	4	15	5
Waterford, .	1	2	1	3	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	10	1	4	12	4

No. 27.—Names of Governors who attended Meetings during the Years 1856 and 1857, and the Dates of Appointment.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Armagh.	
His Grace The Primate,	1824.
Rev. James Jones,	1831.
William Paton, Esq., J.P.,	1841.
George Robinson, Esq.,	1847.
Rev. A. Irwin,	1850.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.,	1851.
Maxwell Cross, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	1852.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Most Rev. Archbishop Dixon,	1854.
Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, D.L.,	1855.
William Fowler, Esq., J.P.,	,,
R. H. Dolling, Esq.,	,,
Right Rev. Doctor MacNally,	,,
Ballinasloe.	
Right Hon. Earl of Clancarty,	Aug. 15, 1833.
Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock,	Dec. 31, 1834.
Walter Lawrence, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Denis Kelly, Esq., D.L.,	,,
Hon. Robert Le Poer Trench, D.L.,	July 16, 1844.
Charles Filgate, Esq., J.P.,	,,
James Bell, Esq., J.P.,	,,
H. J. Gascoyne, Esq.,	,,
Right Rev. Doctor Derry,	Sept. 13, 1847.
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	1852,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
H. J. Potts, Esq.,	Feb. 12, 1855.
Belfast.	
Mayor of Belfast,	March, 1829.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., D.L.,	June, 1829.
William M'Cance, Esq., J.P.,	January, 1836.
R. J. Tennent, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,
John Sinclaire, Esq.,	October, 1836.
Right Rev. Bishop Denvir,	,,
Rev. John Edgar, D.D.,	,,
Rev. H. Montgomery, LL.D.,	,,
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April. 1842.
Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D.,	,,
R. B. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,
Conway B. Grimshaw, Esq.,	October, 1846.
John Clarke, Esq., J.P.,	Sept., 1847.
John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 1847.
William Dunville, Esq.,	May, 1851.
Rev. T. F. Miller,	Dec., 1851.
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	April, 1852.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
A. J. Macrory, Esq.,	June, 1852.
Thomas M'Clure, Esq.,	January, 1856.
Carlow.	
Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., D.L.,	Dec. 1, 1831.
Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	,,
Rev. James Maher,	Nov. 2, 1837.
Robert Cassidy, Esq.,	Aug. 20, 1839.
Horace Rochfort, Esq.,	May 5, 1843.
Robert Clayton Browne, Esq., D.L.,	Feb. 15, 1847.
Patrick W. Redmond, Esq.,	,,
John Nolan, Esq.,	Oct. 19, 1848.
Hugh Blackney, Esq.,	,,
William F. Burton, Esq., D.L.,	March 7, 1850.
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	1852,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.D.,	Dec. 21, 1853.
Right Rev. James Walsh, D.D.,	,,
William Ducket, Esq., D.L.,	,,
Philip T. Newton, Esq., D.L.,	,,
John H. Nangle, Esq.,	Jan. 29, 1856.
Thomas FitzGerald, Esq.,	,,
Clonmel.	
John Bagwell, Esq., D.L.,	1834.
S. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	,,
S. W. Barton, Esq., D.L.,*	,,
Rev. Walter Giles,	1835.
Rev. Dr. Burke,	1836.
Rev. Mr. Baldwin,	,,
C. Bianconi, Esq.,	1841.
Ed. Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Colonel Phipps,	1842.
W. H. Riall, Esq.,	,,
Rev. John Dill,	1843.
Right Hon. Earl Donoughmore,	1849.
Thomas Lalor, Esq.,	,,
Joseph Grubb, Esq.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	1852.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Cork.	
Lord Bernard, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845.
Sir C. D. O. J. Norreys, Bart.,	,,
Lord Doneraile,	,,
General Burke, J.P.,	,,
Thomas G. French, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 4, 1845.
G. Standish Barry, Esq., D.L.,	,,
William Coppinger, Esq.,	,,
Horatio Townsend, Esq., D.L.,	,,
Cooper Penrose, Esq.,	,,
F. B. Beamish, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,
R. Tonson Rye, Esq., J.P.,	,,
William Fagan, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,
James Murphy, Esq.,	,,
James Morrogh, Esq.,	,,
Richard Dowden (Richard), Esq.,	,,
Right Rev. Dr. Delany, R.C.B.,	March 13, 1848.
The Very Rev. The Archdeacon of Cork,	,,
The Recorder of Cork,	,,
William J. Sheehy, Esq.,	,,
Major Atkins,	,,
David Leahy Arthur, Esq.,	,,
Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	June 17, 1850.
Denham W. J. Norreys, Esq.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	May 1, 1852.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Member of Parliament for Borough of Kinsale,	Feb. 18, 1853.
Member of Parliament for Borough of Youghal,	,,
Mayor of City of Cork,	,,
High Sheriff of City of Cork,	,,
Hon. Robert Hare,	,,
Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.,	,,
William L. Perrier, Esq.,	,,
Sir Thomas Tobin,	,,
S. T. W. French, Esq.,	,,
Henry William O'Donovan, Esq.,	,,
Benjamin S. Wood, Esq.,	,,
Robert De La Com Beamish, Esq.,	,,
William R. Meade, Esq.,	,,
Kilkenny.	
The Earl of Desart,	1852.
Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe,	,,
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P.,	,,
The Hon. C. B. Wandesforde,	,,
Right Rev. James O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	,,
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L.,	,,
William L. Flood, Esq., D.L.,	,,
John Newport Greene, Esq., J.P.,	,,
John B. Wandesforde, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Edmond Smithwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	,,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Peter Connellan, Esq., D.L.,	,,
Colonel Wemyss, D.L.,	,,
Lord James Butler, D.L.,	1855.
James M. Tidmarsh, Esq.,	1856.
William Lanigan, Esq., Mayor, *ex officio*,	,,
Killarney.	
The Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.,	April 30, 1852.
Daniel C. Coltsmann, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Sir William Godfrey, Bart., D.L.,	,,
Thomas Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Henry A. Herbert, Esq., M.P.,	,,
John Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,
The M'Gillycuddy of the Reeks, D.L.,	,,
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	,,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
James B. Hewson, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 20, 1853.
The Ven. Archdeacon Forster,	April 4, 1853.
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R.C.B.,	Nov. 13, 1854.
Limerick.	
The Earl of Clare,	Feb. 18, 1822.
Lord Monteagle,	,,
The Mayor of Limerick,	,,
The Very Rev. Dean Kirwin,	,,
Archdeacon Forster,	,,
William Howly, Esq.,	Dec. 15, 1827.
Joseph Gabbett, Esq.,	June 21, 1833.
Thomas Gabbett, Esq.,	,,
William H. Gabbett, Esq.,	,,
Henry Maunsell, Esq.,	,,
John W. Mahony, Esq.,	June 21, 1833.

* Died in November, 1855.

No. 27.—Names of Governors who attended Meetings during the Years 1856 and 1857, and the Dates of Appointment—*continued*.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Limerick—*continued*.	
David J. Wilson, Esq.,	Sept. 30, 1836.
John Singleton, Esq.,	,,
Right Rev. Doctor Ryan,	1839.
Michael Farnell, Esq.,	Nov. 1, 1845.
Henry Watson, Esq.,	,,
Richard Russell, Esq.,	1847.
Francis Spaight, Esq.,	,,
William Hartegan, Esq.,	,,
William Gibson, Esq.,	,,
Patrick A. Shannon, Esq.,	,,
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.,	1849.
William J. Geary, Esq.,	1850.
Thomas Boyse, Esq.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	April 26, 1852.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Londonderry.	
Lord Bishop of Derry,	1829.
The Archdeacon of Derry,	,,
The Dean of Derry,	,,
The Mayor of Derry,	,,
Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	1848.
Patrick Gilmour, Esq., J.P.,	,,
Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P.,	1829.
Thomas Scott, Esq., D.L.,	,,
William H. Ash, Esq., D.L.,	1830.
John Barre Beresford, Esq., D.L.,	1839.
Rev. William M'Clure,	1845.
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart.,	1847.
William L. Browne, Esq.,	1849.
Anthony Babington, Esq.,	,,
Hervey Nicholson, Esq.,	1853.
Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart., M.P.,	1829.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.,	,,
William Fenwick, Esq.,	,,
John Hervey, Esq.,	,,
Rev. William Knox,	1830.
John Ferguson, Esq.,	1856.
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.,	1850.
Benjamin G. Humphrey, Esq.,	1832.
Rev. Edward Bowen,	1834.
Robert M'Clintock, Esq.,	1836.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.,	,,
John V. Stewart, Esq.,	,,
Rev. J. M. Staples,	1839.
Lord Lifford,	1845.
Thomas Batt, Esq.,	1855.
Rev. Benjamin B. Gough,	1849.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	1852.
John G. Bowen, Esq.,	1855.
Wybrants Olphert, Esq.,	1856.
Francis Mansfield, Esq.,	,,
Maryborough.	
Viscount De Vesci,	April 6, 1833.
Rev. T. Harpur,	,,
A. M. Moss, Esq.,	,,
George Adair, Esq.,	March 24, 1835.
Robert Cassidy, Esq.,	March 9, 1838.
J. R. Price, Esq.,	Feb. 2, 1841.
Rev. J. T. Moore,	Aug. 7, 1841.
R. S. Hawksworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846.
Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick,	Oct. 9, 1850.
Thomas Kemmis, Esq.,	Nov. 10, 1850.
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	May 16, 1855.
D. Thompson, Esq.,	April 22, 1856.
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	Nov. 10, 1850.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Mullingar.	
Edward M'Evoy, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	July 8, 1854.
John Farrell, junr., Esq.,	,,
Lord Vox of Harrowden,	,,
Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell,	,,
Sir P. Nugent, Bart., D.L.,	,,
Sir A. Levinge, Bart.,	,,
W. P. Urquhart, Esq., M.P.,	,,
H. M. Tuite, Esq., D.L.,	,,
John C. Lyons, Esq., D.L.,	,,
J. W. Berry, Esq., D.L.,	,,
George Boyd, Esq., D.L.,	,,
Colonel Caulfield,	,,
W. H. Magan, Esq., M.P.,	,,
Right Rev Dr. Kilduff,	,,
Rev. Mr. Edgeworth,	,,
Colonel F. S. Greville, D.L., M.P.,	,,
John L. O Farrell, Esq., D.L.,	,,

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Mullingar—*continued*.	
Henry G. Hughes, Esq., J.P.,	July 8, 1854.
Philip O'Reilly, Esq.,	,,
Frederick Jessop, Esq., J.P.,	,,
George Eivers, Esq.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	,,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Samuel Winter, Esq.,	1854.
Lord Castlemaine,	,,
Omagh.	
Lord Claud Hamilton,	Sept. 10, 1852.
Hon. A. G. Stuart,	May 24, 1855.
Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.,	Oct. 14, 1852.
Robert William Loury, sen., Esq.,	Dec. 11, 1852.
Thomas R. Browne, Esq.,	,,
William Ogilby, Esq.,	,,
James Anderson, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1852.
Rev. Henry Tottenham,	Oct. 14, 1852.
Samuel Vesey, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1852.
Francis Ellis, Esq.,	,,
Samuel Galbraith, Esq.,	,,
John Humphrey, Esq.,	,,
Charles Eccles, Esq.,	,,
Francis J. Gervais, Esq.,	,,
David White, Esq.,	,,
Charles R. Scott, Esq.,	,,
George T. Spiller, Esq.,	,,
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude,	,,
Captain M. Archdall,	,,
Rev. John G. Porter,	,,
William D'Arcy, Esq.,	,,
William Archdall, Esq.,	,,
John G. O. Porter, Esq.,	,,
Robert Archdall, Esq.,	,,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Richmond.	
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's,	Feb. 24, 1844.
Sir George Hodson, Bart.,	,,
Michael Staunton, Esq.,	Feb. 15, 1847.
Thomas Hutton, Esq.,	,,
The Very Rev. Dr. Yore,	,,
John Lentaigne, Esq.,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	April 26, 1852.
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Laurence Waldron, Esq.,	Aug. 2, 1856.
Thomas Lee Norman, Esq.,	,,
Sligo.	
Right Hon. J. Wynne, M.P., Chairman,	Sept. 10, 1852.
George Armstrong, Esq.,	,,
Simon Armstrong, Esq.,	,,
Sir Robert G. Booth, Bart., M.P.,	,,
Lieut.-Colonel Barrett,	,,
Richard Brinkley, Esq.,	,,
The Earl of Leitrim,	,,
C. W. Cooper, Esq.,	,,
B. O. Cogan, Esq.,	,,
Robert Culbertson, Esq.,	,,
J. R. Dickson, Esq.,	,,
Major Ffolliott,	,,
W. Johnston, Esq.,	,,
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., M.P.,	,,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
F. M. Olpherts, Esq.,	,,
Peter O'Connor, Esq.,	,,
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Sept. 29, 1852.
Edward Smyth, Esq.,	,,
Captain Wood,	,,
Colonel J. Whyte,	,,
Waterford.	
Captain W. S. Doyle,	May 8, 1835.
Henry Denny, Esq.,	Feb. 13, 1836.
James Keating, Esq.,	Oct. 19, 1848.
Very Rev. Edward N. Hoare,	Dec. 8, 1851.
John Power, Esq.,	,,
Edward Roberts, Esq.,	,,
W. M. Ardagh, Esq.,	,,
Charles Newport, Esq.,	Aug. 1, 1853.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond Roberts,	,,
Rev. Martin Flynn,	,,
The Mayor,	,,
Francis White, Esq., M.D.,	,,
John Nugent, Esq., M.D.,	,,
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,	April 22, 1856.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1.—Return of all Persons in custody in Gaols during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were Acquitted of Offences on the ground of Insanity.

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.															Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.			Burglary.			Larceny.														
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cork City,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tralee,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullamore,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trim,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	9	5	14	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	7	3	10	–	–	–	1	–	1

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.																		Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.			Arson.			Indecently exposing person.			Vagrancy													
1857.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Belfast,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cavan,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kilmainham,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Athy,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Car.-on-Shannon,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roscommon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	11	2	13	1	–	1	5	–	5	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	5	6	–	–	–	5	1	6			

No. 2.—Return of all Persons confined in Gaols during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were found Insane on Arraignment, and incapable of pleading.

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.												Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Aggravated Assault.			Creating Disturbance.														
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Carlow,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lifford,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nenagh,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	6	2	8	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	1	4	–	1	1	1	1	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	2

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.															Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.			Arson.			Larceny.											
1857.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Carlow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Naas,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nenagh,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Mullingar,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	6	1	7	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5

No. 3.—Return of all Persons under Sentence of Imprisonment or Transportation in Gaols, who became Insane in Gaol during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.*

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.												Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Aggravated Assault.			Deserter.											
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Galway County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.									Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.														
1857.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ady,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

* This does not include persons who became insane in Government Prisons.—(See p. 59, Table 8.)

No. 4.—Return of Persons committed to Gaols in default of Surety to keep the Peace, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were Insane at the time of committal, or became Insane subsequent thereto.

Gaol.	Total.			Insane on Committal.			Insane subsequent to Committal.			Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kilmainham,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullamore,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2*	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	6	11	17	5	11	16	1	–	1	2	8	10	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
1857.																					
Cork County,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork City,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lifford,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Downpatrick,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	37	–	37	37	–	37	–	–	–	32	–	32	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2
Grangegorman,	–	12	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	41	16	57	40	16	56	1	–	1	32	11	43	5	5	10	1	–	1	3	–	3

No. 5.—Return of Persons committed to Gaols under the Vagrancy Act, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were Insane on committal, or who became Insane subsequent thereto.

Gaol.	Total.			Insane on Committal.			Insane subsequent to Committal.			Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cork City,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1†	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1857.																					
Armagh,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* One of these two cases was admitted out on bail. † Returned to his friends by order of Lord Lieutenant.

No. 6.—Return of all Persons committed as Dangerous Lunatics during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged, by order of Magistrates on Medical Certificates, cured.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaol on 31st March.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Belfast,	1	–	1	11	3	14	12	3	15	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	3	12	3	–	3
Armagh,	1	–	1	3	3	6	4	3	7	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	–	2
Cavan,	–	–	–	9	5	14	9	5	14	7	1	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	2	10	1	3	4
Ennis,	–	1	1	12	3	15	12	4	16	9	3	12	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	14	1	1	2
Cork County,	–	–	–	13	12	25	13	12	25	9	8	17	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	11	24	–	1	1
Cork City,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Lifford,	7	–	7	15	8	23	22	8	30	5	7	12	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	14	1	15
Downpatrick,	13	5	18	10	8	18	23	13	36	16	4	20	1	5	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	22	9	31	1	4	5
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	12	8	20	12	8	20	9	2	11	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	13	2	5	7
Richmond,	2	–	2	34	–	34	36	–	36	24	–	24	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	29	–	29	7	–	7
Grangegorman,	–	15	15	–	49	49	–	64	64	–	41	41	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	53	53	–	11	11
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	8	4	12	8	4	12	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	1	–	1
Galway County,	–	–	–	10	7	17	10	7	17	8	4	12	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	1	1	6	2	8	6	3	9	3	1	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Naas,	1	2	3	4	2	6	5	4	9	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	7	1	1	2
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny County,	2	2	4	19	7	26	21	9	30	13	6	19	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	24	4	2	6
Kilkenny City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tullamore,	8	–	8	13	5	18	21	5	26	14	4	18	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	21	5	26	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	1	1
Limerick County,	–	–	–	9	4	13	9	4	13	9	2	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	1	1
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	8	1	9	8	1	9	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	–	6	2	1	3
Longford,	2	–	2	–	7	7	2	7	9	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	8	–	1	1
Dundalk,	–	–	–	8	6	14	8	6	14	4	5	9	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	2	–	2
Drogheda,	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1
Castlebar,	11	–	11	19	11	30	30	11	41	20	8	28	9	3	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	30	11	41	–	–	–
Trim,	6	9	15	10	7	17	16	16	32	8	14	22	4	2	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	15	16	31	1	–	1
Monaghan,	–	–	–	6	5	11	6	5	11	5	3	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	5	10	1	–	1
Maryborough,	5	–	5	12	1	13	17	1	18	16	1	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	18	–	–	–
Roscommon,	3	1	4	4	4	8	7	5	12	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	1	1
Sligo,	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	4	9	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–
Nenagh,	8	1	9	18	8	26	26	9	35	2	–	2	13	5	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	5	21	10	4	14
Clonmel,	4	4	8	12	9	21	16	13	29	4	1	5	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	7	16	7	6	13
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford County,	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–
Waterford City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	–	1	12	4	16	13	4	17	10	4	14	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	16	1	–	1
Wexford,	10	5	15	17	4	21	27	9	36	2	5	7	7	1	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	6	16	17	3	20
Wicklow,	–	1	1	5	6	11	5	7	12	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	6	9	2	1	3
Total,	89	49	138	341	216	557	430	265	695	251	158	409	87	51	138	3	–	3	13	7	20	351	216	570	79	49	125
1857.																											
Belfast,	3	–	3	5	8	13	8	8	16	7	7	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	7	15	–	1	1
Armagh,	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	1	–	1
Carlow,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Cavan,	1	3	4	10	6	16	11	9	20	10	4	14	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	–	3	3
Ennis,	1	1	2	11	10	21	12	11	23	6	2	8	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	2	3	5
Cork County,	–	1	1	11	4	15	11	5	16	9	5	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	15	1	–	1
Cork City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lifford,	9	1	10	16	13	29	25	14	39	9	13	22	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	13	34	4	1	5
Downpatrick,	1	4	5	23	5	28	24	9	33	21	7	28	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	9	31	2	–	2
Kilmainham,	2	5	7	15	15	30	17	20	37	9	6	15	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	12	11	23	5	9	14
Richmond,	7	–	7	37	–	37	44	–	44	28	–	28	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	34	10	–	10
Grangegorman,	–	11	11	–	51	51	–	62	62	–	6	6	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	33	33	–	29	29
Enniskillen,	1	–	1	18	4	20	17	4	21	16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19	1	1	2
Galway County,	–	–	–	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Naas,	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	–	1
Athy,	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Kilkenny County,	4	2	6	14	6	20	18	8	26	4	8	12	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21	5	–	5
Kilkenny City,	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
Tullamore,	–	–	–	12	5	17	12	5	17	10	5	15	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	17	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	1	1	16	16	32	16	17	33	9	10	19	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	15	25	6	2	8
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	2	1	3	7	2	9	9	3	12	3	2	5	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–
Longford,	–	1	1	6	–	6	6	1	7	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–
Dundalk,	2	–	2	10	7	17	12	7	19	10	7	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	1	–	1
Drogheda,	–	1	1	2	5	7	2	6	8	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	16	21	37	16	21	37	13	20	33	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	21	37	–	–	–
Trim,	1	–	1	14	12	26	15	12	27	12	10	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	10	22	3	2	5
Monaghan,	1	–	1	7	2	9	8	2	10	6	2	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	–	1
Maryborough,	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	6	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1
Roscommon,	–	1	1	11	2	13	11	3	14	11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	14	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	14	–	–	–
Nenagh,	10	4	14	13	8	21	23	12	35	1	2	3	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	11	6	17
Clonmel,	7	6	13	15	6	19	20	12	32	5	1	6	13	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	25	2	5	19
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford County,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
Waterford City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	–	1	5	2	7	6	2	8	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–
Wexford,	17	3	20	9	7	16	26	10	36	1	–	1	5	1	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	7	3	11	19	6	25
Wicklow,	2	1	3	8	9	17	10	10	20	6	–	6	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	4	11	3	6	9
Total,	70	49	119	318	214	532	401	263	664	221	156	377	91	53	144	6	1	7	7	8	15	319	218	537	82	45	127

No. 7.—Summary of the foregoing Tables for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

—	Remaining in Custody.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged, by order of Magistrates on Medical Certificates, cured.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaol on 31st March.		
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	6	2	8	3	3	6	9	5	14	7	3	10	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13	1	–	1
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	–	–	–	6	2	8	6	2	8	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	1	2
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	–	–	–	6	11	17	6	11	17	4	3	7	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics,	89	49	138	341	216	557	430	265	695	251	158	409	87	51	138	3	–	3	13	7	20	354	216	570	76	49	125
Total,	96	51	147	359	235	594	455	286	741	267	164	431	93	65	158	3	–	3	13	7	20	376	236	612	79	50	129
1857.																											
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	2	–	2	9	2	11	11	2	13	5	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	5	1	6
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	1	–	1	5	1	6	6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	1	5
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	41	16	57	41	16	57	41	16	57	5	5	10	32	11	43	–	–	–	1	–	1	38	16	54	3	–	3
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics,	76	49	125	348	253	601	424	302	726	251	154	405	75	63	138	6	1	7	5	10	15	357	228	585	87	74	161
Total,	79	49	128	406	274	680	485	324	808	264	160	424	109	76	185	6	1	7	7	10	17	386	247	633	99	76	175

No. 8.—Return of all Persons under Sentence of Imprisonment or Transportation in Government Prisons, who became Insane in Prison during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

Prisons.	Total.			Nature of Offence.																		Removed to Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Prison on 31st March.		
				Larceny		Receiving Stolen Goods.		Cow Stealing.		Bigamy.		Burglary		Felony.		Assault and Wounding.		Malicious Burning.		Vagrancy.								
1856.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Spike Island,	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork,	–	4	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Philipstown, Mountjoy, Newgate, Smithfield, Grangegorman,	Nil.																												
1857.																													
Spike Island,	*3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philipstown,	10	–	10	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	3	–	3
Cork,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountjoy, Newgate, Smithfield, Grangegorman,	Nil.																												

* This number includes one remaining in Prison on 31st March 1856.

† Remaining in Prison on 31st March 1858.

APPENDIX E.

Central Lunatic Asylum Returns.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

	1856.			1857.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum,	84	42	126	80	43	123
Admitted during the Year	7	2	9	14	3	17
Total,	91	44	135	94	46	140
Discharged during the Year:						
Cured,	*7	1	8	4	2	†6
Improved,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Cured,	–	–	–	1	–	‡1
Total Discharged,	7	1	8	5	2	7
Deaths: Natural Causes,	4	–	4	5	2	7
Total Discharges and Deaths during the Year,	11	1	12	10	4	14
Remaining in Asylum,	80	43	123	84	42	126

* Of this number, three were discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant, two were sent back for trial, one returned to County Prison, and one to Convict Depot.
† Of this number, three were discharged, two transmitted to Convict Depots, and one sent for trial.
‡ One transmitted to a Private Asylum.

Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st March, 1857.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent,	11	7	18
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	22	11	33
Moderately Tranquil,	23	6	29
Noisy and Refractory,	21	10	31
Imbecile,	7	8	15
Total,	84	42	126
Epileptics enumerated under the different foregoing heads,	6	2	8
Suicidal ditto,	6	4	10

Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st March, 1857.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania Acute, Chronic,	36	21	57
Melancholia,	15	2	17
Imbecility and Idiocy,	15	8	23
Dementia and other forms of Mental Weakness,	8	3	11
Sane,	10	8	18
Total,	84	42	126

Cause of Death during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

Cause of Death.	1856.			1857.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tubercular Liver, Jaundice, and Dropsy,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Exhaustion after long fit of Maniacal Excitement and Urinary Disease,	1	–	1	–	–	–
General Paralysis,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	2	–	2
Dropsy and Heart Disease,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Phthisis,	–	–	–	1	1	2
Caries of Knee-Joint,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Melanotic Tumour of Eye and Neck	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total Number,	4	–	4	5	2	7

Outlay and Produce of the Farm and Garden for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

	Amount.					
	1856.			1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Outlay,	190	15	11½	343	19	6½
Produce,	301	6	7	418	3	3
Net Profit,	110	10	7½	74	3	8½
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Land under Spade Cultivation,	5	3	20	*9	3	37
Land under Plough Cultivation,	9	3	0	11	0	10
Land under Grass Cultivation,	3	0	39	4	0	22
Buildings, Pleasure-grounds, &c.,	3	3	22	3	3	32
Total,	22	3	1	29	0	21

* At the expiration of Mr. Kinehan's lease, 6A. 1R. 20P., statute measure, were added to the farm.

Receipts and Expenditure for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.					
	1856.			1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on hand, 31st March,	73	1	10½	787	3	11
Treasury Advances,	4,148	17	4	2,515	15	11
Received for sale of Farm Produce,	110	16	9	108	4	5
„ on account of Income Tax,	48	13	4	48	13	4
To amount of Casual Receipts,	11	11	8	23	13	0
Total Receipts,	4,393	0	11½	3,483	10	7

Expenditure.	Amount.					
	1856.			1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions,	1,403	19	5	1,302	13	7
Clothing of Patients,	102	11	7½	160	13	11½
„ Servants,	63	0	0	60	10	0
Fuel and Light,	476	14	2	378	0	10
Washing,	52	5	2½	37	8	7
Salaries of Officers,	730	0	0	730	0	0
Wages of Servants,	357	6	6	364	16	8
Furniture,	38	18	0	18	14	0
Repairs and Alterations,	13	7	6	4	19	3½
Farm and Garden,*	185	0	11½	†245	9	6½
Medical Comforts, Groceries,	20	5	0	21	7	6
„ Medicines,	26	19	10	15	1	6
„ Wine and Beer,	19	10	0	20	11	6
„ Medical Diet,	33	5	2	30	10	0
Tobacco and Snuff,	31	4	0	31	16	0
Incidental Expenses,	51	9	8	40	15	7½
Total Outlay,	3,605	17	0½	3,475	8	7
Balance on hand, 31st March,	787	3	11	8	2	0
Daily average No. of Patients,	125			125		
Average Cost of each Patient per annum on the entire outlay,	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	28	16	11	27	7	3

* In the years 1856 and 1857 we purchased nine cows; the cost is included in the accounts of the two years, which in fact increases the apparent expense.
† This includes the purchase of cows, referred to at p. 21.

APPENDIX F.

No. 1.—Return of the Number discharged from Private Asylums, and of the Number who died therein, during the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

Name of Asylum.	Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1855.			Admitted during year ending 31st December, 1856.			Discharged, &c.												Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1856.		
							Cured.			Not cured, but improved.			Incurable.			Died.			Total Discharged and Died.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
Retreat, County Armagh, .	12	9	21	7	6	13	2	1	3	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	5	10	14	10	24
Cittadella, County Cork, .	13	8	21	4	4	8	4	2	6	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10	11	8	19
Lindville, „ .	24	9	33	6	6	12	2	2	4	6	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	13	22	10	32
Bellvue, County Dublin,	23	10	33	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	25	10	35
Eagle House, „	9	11	20	2	4	6	.	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	3	7	8	17	25
Farnham House, „	26	13	39	12	10	22	6	3	9	1	3	4	.	.	.	2	1	3	9	7	16	29	15	44
Hampstead House, „	17	11	28	10	3	13	3	3	6	1	2	3	.	.	.	4	.	4	8	5	13	18	10	28
Hartfield House, „	22	21	43	10	11	21	6	7	13	1	.	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	10	8	18	21	22	43
Jamestown House, „	2	3	5	.	4	4	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	2	2	3	5	.	4	4
Lysle House, „	.	6	6	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	8	8
Bloomfield Retreat, „	10	14	24	1	3	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	4	11	13	24
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	11	7	18	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	12	8	20
Bushy Park, Co. Limerick,	5	2	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	3	8
Swift's Hospital, Dublin,	73	73	146	7	6	13	.	1	1	1	2	3	.	.	.	2	5	7	3	8	11	76	72	148
Total, . .	247	197	444	68	67	135	24	23	47	18	21	39	2	3	5	15	11	26	59	58	117	250	210	462

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1856, classified as to Professions, &c.

Name of Asylum.	Married.			Single.			Previous Occupation or Profession, &c.									Total in Asylum.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Sent by authority of Friends.		
							Army.	Navy.	Church.	Law.	Medicine.	Students.	In Trade.	Other Occupations.	Farmers.	No Occupation.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
Retreat, County Armagh, .	1	6	7	13	4	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	4	11	24	.	1	1	14	9	23
Cittadella, County Cork, .	2	2	4	9	6	15	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	12	19	2	.	2	8	9	17
Lindville, „ .	7	4	11	15	6	21	6	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	3	16	32	2	1	3	20	9	29
Bellvue, County Dublin,	6	2	8	19	8	27	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	.	20	35	4	2	6	21	8	29
Eagle House, „	2	8	10	9	6	15	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	21	25	2	.	2	6	17	23
Farnham House, „	4	5	9	25	10	35	4	1	1	.	1	4	2	4	3	24	44	8	3	11	21	12	33
Hampstead House, „	3	5	8	15	5	20	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	3	18	28	2	.	2	16	10	26
Hartfield House, „	2	4	11	19	13	32	.	.	7	3	1	.	.	8	4	20	43	5	3	8	16	19	35
Jamestown House, „	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	1	1	.	3	3
Lysle House, „	.	2	2	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	8	8
Bloomfield Retreat „	1	2	3	10	11	21	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	9	2	9	24	1	.	1	10	13	23
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	2	3	5	10	5	15	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	14	20	2	1	3	10	7	17
Bushy Park, Co Limerick,	3	1	4	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	8	.	.	.	5	3	8
Swift's Hospital, Dublin, .	18	8	26	58	64	122	6	.	12	9	3	6	10	22	9	71	148	3	2	5	73	70	143
Total, . .	51	57	108	201	153	354	23	5	24	20	7	14	37	50	29	253	462	31	14	45	221	196	417

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G. Mechanical Restraint.

Queries addressed to the Resident Physicians and Managers of District Asylums, on the subject of Mechanical Restraint.

1. Is mechanical restraint used in the asylum?
2. Under what form?
3. How, and by whom directed?
4. What is your opinion on the subject? In a violent case of mania, the patient being physically powerful, would you consider resort to mechanical means, such as a camisole or muffs, more effective and less dangerous in their result than personal coercion of attendants?
5. Do attendants encounter any personal risk in restraining violent patients without resorting to mechanical means, or have they on any occasion suffered injury?
6. What is the practice at present, and what, in your opinion, the best means of treating violent and noisy patients at night, so as to prevent them from injuring themselves and disturbing the rest of others?
7. Has any act of cruelty been committed in the asylum? If so, what was its nature, and what steps were taken to punish the guilty?

Replies to Queries on the subject of Mechanical Restraint.

Armagh.

1. Yes.
2. Muff or vest.
3. Manager or Physician.
4. Mechanical restraint is, when judiciously and properly applied.
5. No question they are subject to personal risk.
6. Complete separation from the other patients and from each other, and when violence is present, the strait vest. The department for cases of this nature should be peculiarly fitted up, to meet their afflicted state. There are no padded rooms in this asylum.
7. None, whatever.

Thomas Jackson, *Manager.*

Ballinasloe.

1. Yes; but very seldom, and in violent cases, to prevent the patients injuring themselves, or from taking off blisters or surgical dressings.
2. Chiefly by leather muffs, sometimes the camisole.
3. By the physician, sometimes in the prescription book, at other times by his directions—in my presence, and given out by myself to the attendant, also by myself for violent cases at night; all these occur very rarely.
4. I am of opinion, that restraint by a camisole or muffs is more effective and less dangerous than personal coercion of attendants, which latter causes long struggling of the patient to endeavour to overcome the restraint of attendants. I prefer the muffs to the camisole, as not confining the chest or causing heat, and being more easily put on.
5. The attendants occasionally receive kicks, an odd time a black eye, or an injury in the hand, as a sprained

APPENDIX G. Mechanical Restraint.

thumb; but the principal injuries are only scratches and clothes torn; however, none of these occur frequently.

6. Violent cases sometimes occur which would be unsafe to be placed lying in a bedstead, except they were secured; this has, in rare cases, been resorted to in winter to prevent them getting cold; such cases, generally *epileptics*, are placed in a single room with straw, thickly covering over the whole floor. A few padded rooms would be most desirable for such cases, and it would be advantageous, if they could be kept to a moderate temperature in winter by steam or hot-water pipes. Such cases have been frequently benefited by sedatives, as morphine or full doses of opium (after due preparation). Small doses appear to only stimulate and make them more restless; they generally bear larger doses of medicine than others.

7. None.

J. B. M'KIERNAN, *Manager.*

BELFAST.

1. Occasionally.
2. Arm-straps, long sleeves.
3. By attendant in charge, under the direction of the Resident Physician.
4. Mechanical restraint, certainly, in preference to that of attendants, as much more effective, and less irritating to the patient.
5. Very frequently, both as to personal risk and actual injury.
6. Placing them in padded rooms, warm baths, and opiates.
7. Not any.

ROBERT STEWART, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

CARLOW.

1. Yes.
2. Camisole, arm-strap, bed-strap.
3. By the Resident Physician.
4. Due precaution and superintendence being used, I consider it much safer, less exciting, and far less likely to be injurious to apply *proper* and effective mechanical restraint, than to use the personal coercion of attendants; it also irritates the patient far less than a personal struggle would do. It would appear to me that the arguments against the practice, being drawn from the *abuse*, are not valid against the *use* of *proper* restraint.
5. Repeatedly; the attendants are frequently struck and severely injured by violent patients. I have known the teeth struck out, and the eyes blackened. A patient will sometimes suddenly become violent, and, as it were, *run a-muck* through the corridor, striking every one he meets with.
6. The patient is placed in seclusion in the quietest place available at the time. We also use morphine, and, occasionally, small doses of tart. antimonii, very cautiously, and generally with good effect. Considering this to be the best practice, we use it in this asylum. There are no padded rooms here.
7. No act of cruelty has been committed in this asylum.

M. E. WHITE, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

1. Very rarely, indeed.
2. A leather girdle, to which broad soft straps are sewed, which pass before and confine the wrists.
3. By the Resident Physician.
4. I consider the above means as much easier to be borne, to be much less irritating to the patient, much less liable to give occasion to bruises, or resistance on the part of the patient, or violence or injury on the part of attendants, than any manual restraint whatever; whilst it allows the patient full scope for exercise in the open air. One or both wrists may be restrained by it, as may be necessary.
5. We have not had any injury of any moment done to an attendant. The means above stated clearly diminish the risk of injury to attendants and patients.
6. It would be desirable to have some few chambers more shut out from the general corridors, to prevent the great inconvenience and annoyance caused by noisy patients. In a few instances, we occasionally find one noisy person causes excitement, and prevents others sleeping.
7. There has not been any report of cruelty being committed by any of the attendants.

WM. CORBET, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

CLONMEL.

1. In one case only.
2. A waist-belt *by day*, confining one arm.
3. By the resident and visiting medical officers, and by special order of successive boards.
4. By all means. But in this asylum a few hours' seclusion frequently are sufficient for all purposes, unless in suicidal tendencies.
5. Heretofore one patient injured parties in the service of this asylum, but from the precautions now taken he cannot do so.
6. There should be, as in the well-arranged asylums of America, an hospital detached, with a few cells, wherein such cases might be secluded, so as to prevent the irritation and want of rest now occasioned by violent and noisy patients; they soon sink to rest where not irritated by others equally noisy.
7. None within these many years.

JAMES FLYNN, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

CORK.

1. It is, to a very limited extent.
2. Strait vest—wrist-band attached to girdle.
3. Mostly ordered by physician, but occasionally, in his absence, by head superintendent or matron.
4. My opinion is, that it cannot be altogether dispensed with. In the case above adduced, I would prefer mechanical restraint to that of coercion by attendants, as less irritating to the patient, and more safe for both patient and attendants, but would have recourse to seclusion in the padded cell in preference to either. I find mechanical restraint indispensable in cases determined to remain in an upright position day and night, without clothing, if permitted; in cases when patients have a propensity to knock their heads against the wall; in cases so wild as not to permit of their being allowed at large without danger to the other patients and attendants. A case of this kind was about a month under restraint for this cause within the year, and was since sent out perfectly cured. In cases requiring to be blistered, the jacket is, surely, better than coercion by attendants, as well as in cases inclined to bite themselves, which is not unusual; there are other cases that may be adduced. The very few subjected to restraint during the year shows the practice is not carried to any objectionable extent whatever.
5. They have frequently suffered some injuries, and had their clothing torn and face scratched, but nothing more severe has occurred since my appointment.
6. In noisy, sleepless cases I cautiously administer some preparation of opium, and repeat the dose in three hours, if ineffectual, occasionally combining camphor and antimony; if intending to injure themselves, their mattress is laid on the floor of the padded cell, and they are put to sleep there for the night.
7. No act of cruelty has occurred.

THOMAS POWER, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

KILKENNY.

1. No.
4. I have not had occasion to use either mechanical restraint or personal coercion by attendants for some years; but on theoretical principles, I think mechanical restraint would often be more effective and less dangerous than the personal coercion of attendants, particularly if the period for which either were considered advisable should be at all protracted.
5. I do not possess data for an accurate opinion.

6. So exercising your patients by day as to secure their rest at night; and if this cannot be accomplished, I do not think we possess satisfactory means to effect the objects referred to.

7. No. No act beyond one punishable by a slight fine, and not for a long time.

JOS. LALOR, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

KILLARNEY.

1. Not for the last two years, with the exception of using muffs on the hands during the application of leeches, or the operation of shaving the head, when the patient's state calls for such aid.

3. Used under the direction of the physicians.

4. In the case put, I consider mechanical means, such as described, applied under the directions of the physician, as more effective and less dangerous in their result than personal coercion of attendants.

5. The attendants do encounter personal risk frequently. I witnessed last year a serious injury escaped, more by a lucky chance than by the coolness and courage which the attendants displayed, when three powerful attendants were in presence of a violent maniac.

6. If there are grounds to apprehend that a violent patient will injure himself in the night, he is watched all night by an attendant. Sedatives and baths being used, as the indications of each individual case call for. I do not know any other way of treating a violent patient at night than as one would in the day time, viz., by keeping him under efficient observation. But it must be remarked, this system of treatment, to be efficiently carried out, calls for a larger staff of attendants than exists in this asylum. I believe that an economy of labour as to attendants, and a greater security as to a certain class of patients, might be arrived at by the organization of dormitories (something like the wards in hospitals) upon a plan which would allow, say three attendants to observe and control a large number of lunatics at night.

7. I do not believe that any act of cruelty has been committed in this asylum since its opening.

M. S. LAWLOR, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

LIMERICK.

1. Rarely.
2. Strait waistcoat.
3. Generally, Resident Physician.
4. I am of opinion that restraint is sometimes absolutely necessary.
5. They do, and have suffered sometimes.
6. It is sometimes necessary to put on muffs or strait jackets.
7. None.

ROBERT FITZGERALD, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

LONDONDERRY.

1. It is, to a small extent.
2. The camisole.
3. By the Resident Physician.
4. Were this asylum properly constructed, I think I could entirely dispense with mechanical restraint. I allude to the proper construction of sleeping rooms for violent patients, so that they could not injure themselves, even if unrestrained. I have seen violent patients hurt themselves very much against the walls of their rooms. I consider the camisole and muffs more effective, and less dangerous in their result, than personal coercion of attendants.
5. On several occasions the attendants have suffered injury, when endeavouring to manage violent patients, prior to putting them into restraint, one attendant almost lost his life on one occasion.
6. Violent and noisy patients are kept in single rooms, if very violent, the bedstead is taken out, and the bed [illegible] on the floor; if the patient will not lie in bed, I put on him an overall made of ticken, and lined with flannel, laced up the back so that he cannot take it off.
7. I do not know of any.

WM. F. ROGAN, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

MARYBOROUGH.

1. No mechanical restraint is allowed in the asylum.
4. My opinion is, that the use of the camisole, and muffs,—or either, is likely to be more effective, and less dangerous to patients,—in a case such as here described —than personal coercion of attendants.
5. Attendants do encounter personal risk in restraining violent cases, and they have on several occasions suffered injury.
6. The present practice consists of topical bloodletting, exhibition of solution of tartarized antimony, cold effusion on the head. No other means are adopted to prevent patients from injuring themselves except leaving attendants in the room with them, and removing all articles likely to be used as offensive weapons. The rest of other patients is constantly disturbed by patients violent at night. A night-watch goes round every hour on the male and female side of the house, and is supposed to visit each patient at each round. My opinion is, that the use of sedative medicines carefully administered, together with the judicious application of mechanical restraint, would be found very serviceable in treating the violent and noisy patients at night. I omitted to mention, that sedatives are occasionally ordered by the Visiting Physician, when patients exhibit signs of restlessness, or refuse to remain in bed during the night.
7. A patient, named Richard Ramsbottom, charged an assistant keeper, named Patrick Cashen, with assaulting him while in bed, and striking him with a stick, whereby a bone in Ramsbottom's right arm was broken. Cashen was tried at quarter sessions, and sentenced to pay a fine of £3, or imprisonment. William Patten, keeper, and Patrick Cashen, assistant keeper, were dismissed; the former for not reporting the circumstances to the manager at the time.

T. C. BURTON, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

MULLINGAR.

1. Yes.
2. Muffs, and strong gloves.
3. By the physicians.
4. I have long and carefully considered this subject, and, in my opinion, cases occasionally arise in which resort to mechanical means, such as those mentioned, must be had, being less injurious to the patient than personal coercion, which at best cannot be satisfactorily modified.
5. They do, and have on some occasions suffered injury.
6. I know no means better suited for this purpose than a padded room, under the supervision of an attendant, such room, of course, being apart from the ordinary dormitories.
7. No act of cruelty, to my knowledge, has been committed in the asylum since its opening.

H. BERKELEY, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

OMAGH.

1. Yes.
2. Strait waistcoat, muffs, and beds of peculiar construction, where violent patients are put to sleep at night, to prevent them from breaking windows and doing other violence.
3. Solely by the Resident Physician, and regulated by him as to time and necessity.
4. Provided the mechanical restraint is under the supervision of manager, I consider it more effective and less dangerous in its result than personal coercion of attendants.
5. Yes.
6. In some cases soporifics have been tried, particularly chloroform. Padded ward, and the locked-down bed already alluded to. The douche bath is also found highly beneficial in this class of patients.
7. None.

F. J. WEST, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

RICHMOND.

1. Seldom, except in cases of great necessity.
2. Strait vest or muffs.

Appendix G. Mechanical Restraint.

3. In general by the Physicians, and in their absence, by manager.

4. In a case physically powerful, mechanical means will prevent injury to both patient and servant, such as muffs or camisole. The strait vest is very seldom used.

5. They do, but that is much avoided by getting a few servants to attend in restraining violent patients, by seclusion, or with camisole. They occasionally get a black eye from patients who get into a sudden paroxysm.

6. Our general practice is to place a violent patient on a straw bed on the floor, confined in a chancellor, to prevent them from injuring themselves. The Physicians frequently give sleeping draughts to prevent them from disturbing the rest of other patients.

7. No. A servant at the male side in a scuffle with a patient gave him a black eye, for which he was punished by the Board by fine and stopping his pass.

Samuel Wrigley, *Manager.*

Sligo.

1. Not at all for the last seven months.

4. I would prefer occasional seclusion in padded rooms, and supervision of confidential attendants.

5. No instance.

6. Separation, surveillance; in extreme cases, padded rooms, and careful night watching.

7. No.

John M'Munn, *Resident Physician.*

Waterford.

1. Yes.

2. Strait waistcoat and body strap.

3. By the Manager and Physician.

4. I consider personal coercion of attendants most objectionable, it is irritating to both parties. When mechanical means are applied, the patient becomes tranquil with few exceptions.

5. Yes; they have been beaten, bit, and kicked, their clothes torn off them, struck by tins, &c., &c.

6. They are placed in single cells, and we are obliged to bear with their noise, and, according to the degree of violence, body-strap or strait waistcoats are used. I believe this to be the best means of treating this class.

7. None.

John Dobbs, *Manager.*

Rules and Regulations of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—1815.

Rules and Regulations to be strictly observed by the Domestics of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—1815.

"To allow every patient all the latitude of personal liberty consistent with safety.

"To proportion the degree of coercion to the obvious necessity of the case.

"To use mildness of manner, or firmness, as occasion may require.

"Every cause of irritation, real or imaginary, is to be carefully avoided.

"The requests of patients, however extravagant, are to be taken graciously into consideration, and withheld under some plausible pretext, or postponed to a more convenient opportunity.

"All violence or ill-treatment of the patients is strictly prohibited, under any provocation, and shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

"The mildest acts of conciliation are to be the constant practice in this hospital.

"These laws are of fundamental importance, and essential to the prudent and successful management of this institution."

Appendix H. Additional Asylum accommodation.

APPENDIX H.

Report of Inspectors on a Memorial from the Grand Jury of the Co. Wexford, for a new asylum for that county.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
July 29, 1856.

The Inspectors have the honour to report, with reference to the accompanying memorial, from the Grand Jury of the County Carlow to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant—

That the Carlow Asylum was opened in 1832 for the reception of 104 patients belonging to the district comprised in the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Kilkenny.

That the last-named county was constituted a district in itself in 1852, on the erection of an asylum (already full) near the City of Kilkenny, for 160 lunatics.

The Carlow Asylum, without any structural additions to the original building, contains at present 200 patients; it is consequently over-crowded, and has no chapel or infirmary accommodation.

Of the 200 patients in the Carlow Asylum, eighty-six belong to Wexford; which county has further in its prisons twenty-six dangerous lunatics, besides sixty-four at large and in poorhouses. Independent of the above, there are forty outstanding lunatics in the counties of Carlow and Kildare, and five in the gaols of the latter county.

It is thus evident, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that fresh asylum accommodation is required for the three counties attached to the existing Carlow institution. That accommodation must be effected in one of two ways; either by enlarging the Carlow Asylum, which would also be attended with considerable expense, or by converting the large, distant, and almost insulated County of Wexford into a district for itself.

The latter plan would seem the most equitable, and practically good, and therefore most economical arrangement.

Francis White.
John Nugent.

To Colonel Larcom, Dublin Castle.

To His Excellency George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

The Memorial of the Grand Jury of the County of Wexford, assembled at the Spring Assizes, 1856.

Humbly showeth—

That the County of Wexford is at present comprised in the Carlow district for the reception of the insane poor.

That there are upwards of ninety lunatics from the County of Wexford now confined in the district hospital, in Carlow; and that in consequence of deficiency of accommodation many are retained in the several union workhouses; and eleven more are now confined in the county gaol of Wexford.

That under the existing local distribution of districts, much inconvenience and expense is occasioned from the over-crowding of the county gaol, and the cost of transmission of lunatics to the district hospital in Carlow.

That the number of lunatics from the County of Wexford largely exceeds that of those from the other counties comprised in said district.

And your Memorialists, therefore, pray, that the County of Wexford may be created a separate district for the reception of insane poor, under the provisions of the Act of 1st and 2nd George IV., chap. 33.

That an hospital for the reception of insane poor may be built within the County of Wexford.

That the sum of money contributed by the County of Wexford for building the district hospital in Carlow may be repaid to the said County of Wexford by Her Majesty's Government; and such further sum may be advanced on loan by Her Majesty's Government free of interest (such loan to be repaid by the said County of Wexford, in instalments, extending over the term of twenty years), as may be required for building an asylum for insane poor within the County of Wexford, containing such accommodation as may be estimated to be necessary.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

John H. Talbot, *Foreman,*
For self and Fellows.

Letters of Inspectors on the subject of Additional Asylum Accommodation.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
November 7, 1856.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I regretted not being able to attend, as I intimated my intention of doing so to the manager, at the last meeting of your Board; and finding that I cannot be present at the next, from an official engagement elsewhere, I am now induced to submit on paper, for your consideration, what otherwise I should have brought personally before you. The question of enlarged accommodation for the lunatic poor of the Armagh district, comprising three counties, and already

referred to, is one which, from increasing exigencies, ought not to be longer postponed. Whether that accommodation is to be attained by additions to the existing asylum, or by erecting as suggested in the last report of the Inspectors, suitable buildings of a less costly character, but otherwise commodious, and containing the requisites for the maintenance and well-being of persons labouring under insanity of a more manageable, or chronic type, thus leaving the original establishment to its legitimate object—that of a curative hospital for mental diseases; but in either alternative I deem it highly advisable that we should not overlook present marked deficiencies. The laundry department is now so bad, so worn out, and altogether so unfit for use; that it should undergo a thorough repair, and be furnished accordingly. To effect which, some competent builder might submit to the Board a plan for its better lighting, and ventilation; with the addition, too, of a good airy drying-room. An Act just passed, authorizes Governors, with the sanction of the Executive, to make structural alterations or additions. The kitchen, though not so unfavourably circumstanced, admits of much improvement. Then as to an infirmary, baths, water-closets, &c., they are *greatly* needed—*nothing* can be more unsuitable than the privies now in use. It appears to me, that at no considerable expense, an ample and continuous supply of water could be raised to command every portion of the establishment. There are minor details, which it is unnecessary to bring at present before you, as in the progress of more general alterations they can be attended to. With regard, however, to clothing and bedding, I would most respectfully propose, that the servants as elsewhere, be clad in livery, they thus have a more cleanly and orderly appearance. The bedding itself is for the most part good, but the covering is thin, worn, and insufficient for the severity of winter. In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to state, that on my visitations to the Armagh Asylum, I have had every reason to be satisfied at the manner in which the manager and matron fulfilled their duties, and the anxiety evinced by them for the comforts of the persons under their charge. I would also record my sense of the successful and valuable services rendered by Dr. Cumming in his capacity of Visiting Physician,

And have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NUGENT.

The Governors of the Armagh Asylum.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
March 16, 1857.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—After the meeting of the Board on Friday last, I made a minute inspection of the Derry District Asylum. I found the patients duly attended to, well clad, and comfortable; and the corridors, day-rooms, and bed-rooms, all in good order. The general sanitary state of the inmates was very satisfactory—two male patients were confined to bed (labouring under partial paralysis), and three females, one of them in hectic fever, another suffering from dysentery, and the third from a slight ulcer on the foot.

Most of the female lunatics were industriously employed: the day being unfavourable to out-door labour, the men, at the time of my inspection, were not occupied; but I anticipate that the present Resident Physician, Dr. Rogan, will devise means for general employment when the weather interferes with field labour.

As a committee of the Governors is about to examine into the condition of the apartments allocated to the manager and matron, with a view to their improvement, I would respectfully urge on it the propriety of making extended inquiry into the necessities of the establishment, which, in my opinion, requires much in the way of repairs and additions. For example, the laundry is too limited for so large an asylum: various articles in it are worn out, such as the mangles, which, I am told, cut the linen; the drying apparatus is deficient, and the sewers adjoining are most offensive, and from a want of proper ventilation, cannot but act injuriously: at the other side too —close by the provision room, and leading to the kitchen—I would observe there is a privy. All through the establishment, nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the condition of the necessaries.

With regard to the lavatories, there is an obvious necessity for their construction. As it is, the patients are washed and shaved, in wet weather, in the day-rooms—in dry weather, out of doors. On this head, therefore, totally irrespective of any further arrangement regarding the lunatics of the present district, the existing buildings clearly require repairs and improvements.

The stairs in various parts of the house, particularly those leading to No. 5 division, should be looked after, as well as the flooring in some of the day-rooms.

I would further direct the attention of the committee to the useless iron bolts affixed to the cell doors, which have been positively injurious to the plastering along the corridors.

The wood-work all through the asylum is in need of being re-painted. Many of the bedsteads are old, broken, and dangerous. The bath-room, at the male side, notwithstanding the money lately expended on it, is unfinished, and in a sanitary point of view, useless; for being in an open yard there should be a covered passage of some kind leading to it. In the central building the lower apartments are dark, gloomy, and dilapidated; they might, at little expense, by throwing into them more air and light, be made very available for general purposes; a second kitchen could be easily made there, besides a couple of workshops. At present there is but *one* kitchen for the Resident Physician, the matron, and the use of the infirmary.

One apartment is also used at present for a drying-room, but until a new stove is substituted for the highly dangerous one in use, I would recommend that, no matter at what inconvenience, clothes should not be dried there.

I shall not trespass further on the attention of the Committee, but conclude by simply stating that, in throwing out these suggestions, I am only prompted by a desire to aid the Governors in carrying out improvements beneficial to the establishment at large.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NUGENT.

To the Board of Governors of the
Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
February 6, 1857.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The daily increasing pressure for admission into the Richmond District Asylum induces me to suggest to you the necessity of meeting the difficulty by converting, as far as possible, every apartment in both institutions to the most useful purposes. I have already proposed to place six beds in one of the two rooms on the second story, female side, adjoining the main building of the old house.

I minutely examined, on Wednesday last, the capabilities of the new Asylum, and I find from six to eight rooms can, without much outlay, be rendered available on the ground and upper corridors leading from the kitchen. I had long considered that these rooms might be well occupied; however, pending the decision of the Treasury on the claims put forward by the Board, on the report of Mr. Wilkinson, the Architect, I thought it would be premature to move in the business. Their Lordships having awarded a certain sum for definite purposes, and the arrangements now as between Government and Governors in reference to the past being concluded, I deem the present an appropriate opportunity to recommend to the Board the utility of at once examining into my proposition of rendering the apartments in question habitable for patients and attendants. Prepa-

APPENDIX H.

Additional Asylum accommodation.

ratory to so doing, however, it would be necessary to have a competent professional man, probably Mr. Wilkinson, to meet one or two gentlemen deputed by the Board, and see with him how far the proposition of converting useless and unoccupied into useful and habitable apartments might be carried out; the result of which would be, to render from thirty to forty additional beds available. The condition of the infirmary is so unsatisfactory in every respect that no time should now be lost in improving the sewerage, chimneys, ventilation, &c., &c., so as to make it a suitable locality for invalids.

A system has been adopted in some county asylums which I would strongly recommend the Richmond Board to imitate, namely, to convert (as can be done), some large room near the kitchen into a refectory for the field and out-door labourers: thus the corridors will be kept clean and dry, food will be afforded comfortably and warm, and better order and more regularity established.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN NUGENT.

To the Governors of the
Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

Clonmel Asylum,
March 28, 1856.

It affords me great pleasure to report in the most favourable terms on the condition of the Clonmel District Asylum, which I visited on this day. I deem it simply a duty to state, that the judicious management of the patients is not exceeded by that of any other institution in this country.

I regret to observe that the asylum is by no means equal to the requirements of the district: 140 beds are very far from being sufficient for a population of about 320,000.

The consequence is, that the gaols, much to the interruption of all discipline, are crowded with dangerous lunatics. In the prison here there are sixteen lunatic patients, besides those in Nenagh Gaol.

An ample quantity of land is now attached to this asylum for out-door employment, and I would therefore strongly urge upon Government the necessity of enlarging the institution for the reception of 100 additional patients.

JOHN NUGENT.

On the foregoing recommendation, plans were prepared, and transmitted, with resolutions of Governors, to the Executive. A lengthened correspondence took place between the several authorities—the Board, the Government, and the Commissioners of Public Works—and which correspondence was eventually referred to the Inspectors, who reported thereon as follows:—

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
July 25, 1826.

With reference to the accompanying file of papers, a resumé is simply stated for the information of Government.

On the 28th March one of the Inspectors entered a Report (a copy of which is annexed), in the Clonmel Asylum Journal, stating his opinion that there should be additional accommodation for at least 100 patients. That Report was communicated on the 29th to the Under Secretary, who, on the 31st, directed the Resident Physician to submit it to the Local Board

On the 4th of April, by order of the Local Board, the Resident Physician transmitted to the Under Secretary certain plans and specifications for the enlargement, which plans were submitted to the Board of Works on the 26th.

On the 3rd of June the Commissioners of Public Works reported to the Under Secretary, setting forth their objections to certain propositions. These objections were communicated to the Local Board for its consideration, by the Under Secretary, on the 6th of June, together with plans and observations from the Architect of the Board of Works.

On the 4th of July one of the Inspectors went down to compare the two plans, as to the availability of the existing buildings at Clonmel, and their peculiar site; after which he reported a *second* time, approving, *under certain modifications* (much, too, on the score of economy), of the original plan submitted by the Local Board, but disapproving of it, inasmuch as the accommodation thereby proposed was not sufficient.

Without a desire for entering into any thing like a difference, either with the Board of Governors or Grand Jury, the Inspectors feel bound to adhere to their recommendation, that an increased, and in every respect a *suitable accommodation* for at least 100 patients, should be provided in the Clonmel District Asylum. And they are further of opinion that, whoever the architect may be, or however small his estimate, the buildings should be substantial, and appropriately finished, under Governmental supervision; and that while economy should be regarded, it should be done so legitimately, considering the beneficial *objects* for which lunatic institutions are intended.

The appointment of a limited number of servants, and the saving thereby, as referred to by the Grand Jury, is not the question at issue, but the absolute necessity and extent of accommodation.

Grand Jurors are, no doubt, bound to look after the economic expenditure of public money; but on a subject like the present, they cannot be regarded as sole judges of the requirements.

Independent of dormitories, and other accessories, extra day-rooms will certainly be needed for the reception of 100 patients; and also suitable airing yards. The latter may, however, be said to exist, as the side gardens and terraces may, at a very trifling expense, be admirably adapted for the purpose.

Besides the absolute enlargement for the patients themselves, there are other structural additions and alterations which it would be advisable to take into consideration, in regard to a chapel, laundry, &c., &c., and which might all be undertaken at the same time.

In conclusion, the Inspectors beg to repeat, whilst now leaving the question to the decision of the Executive, that their desire has been to combine utility with every possible economy, and to disarm local prejudice as far as they were able; and for these reasons they felt indisposed to recommend the plans of the Board of Works—so much more architectural, finished, and ornamental—apprehensive of the opposition they might meet from the local authorities.

JOHN NUGENT.

To Colonel Larcom,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS of INSPECTOR relative to removal of House of Industry Patients to Lucan Spa.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
19th January, 1857.

SIR,—I minutely inspected the house formerly known as the Lucan Spa Hotel, for the purpose of judging of its suitableness to be converted into a residence for 105 lunatics, at present located in the Hardwicke cells. The concern, generally, is in substantial repair; the roof and flooring unexceptionable, though untenanted for nearly five years; each apartment above the basement story is remarkably dry. The rooms are large, airy, and commodious; four of them—convertible into day or sitting rooms—vary from about 30 to 40, by 25, and are about 13 feet in height. There are, moreover, excellent dormitories, and a few single rooms; altogether capable of accommodating 120 inmates. The site itself is proverbially salubrious; and attached to the concerns are from four to five acres of ground. To render the house, however, satisfactorily habitable, the walls throughout should be whitewashed, the wood-work repaired and re-

painted, and a variety of minor improvements effected. Above all, the windows should be efficiently secured, internally, by high iron trellises, or strong wire-work.

With regard to the separation of the sexes, it can be easily attained, by allocating the ground floor to the males, numbering thirty-four. The second and third stories are amply sufficient for the females; whilst from the first landing-place on the stairs an egress can be made to their airing yard, by changing the lobby window into a doorway, and throwing an arch from it to the field, which rises immediately in rere of the building.

As yet nothing like airing courts exist. These, if Dr. Stewart's proposal be accepted, should be at once commenced, or at least, within a fortnight or three weeks. As to the relative position of the concern at large, its front faces the high-road; close by the left wing (in fact within a few yards), and running parallel with the windows is an avenue leading to eight private houses, called the crescent, which lie about 120 yards to the back. These three sides of the building are exposed.

If Government proposed taking the establishment, it might, perhaps, be a consideration with it, whether, under those circumstances, the residence of lunatics in such a neighbourhood might not give cause of umbrage. Dr. Stewart, who acts for himself alone, informs me that he unreservedly communicated to the proprietor the object he had in view, in seeking a lease of the Lucan Spa Hotel.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN NUGENT.

To Colonel Larcom,
Dublin Castle.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
2nd February, 1857.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to return the various documents you sent me with reference to the proposition of placing 105 lunatics belonging to the old House of Industry under the charge of Dr. Stewart, at a sum of £25 per head per annum. These documents, save on two points, appear to me sufficiently intelligible. I shall, therefore, endeavour to afford the necessary information with reference to them. 1st, as to the exactness of the number of patients (105) chargeable to the Treasury, I would beg to observe, that the 11th Geo. IV. repealed the Act 55th Geo. III., and transformed the Richmond Asylum from a general asylum for the country at large, into a district institution to be supported by Grand Jury presentments. Subsequently the lunatics belonging to the House of Industry, who were located in the Hardwicke cells, were sent to Island-bridge.

In the year 1844, in consequence of the number of urgent cases for admission, it became necessary to remove a certain portion of chronic incurable cases to the Island-bridge Establishment, where there was room; and which establishment was then under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners, who expended the necessary sums for the maintenance of *all* the inmates; and an Act, 9 and 10 Vict., was passed, authorizing the Poor Law Commissioners to demand, from the district of the Richmond, by Grand Jury presentments, such moneys as might be expended by them for the care, superintendence, and maintenance of the lunatic poor so removed from the Richmond Asylum. The *modus operandi* was this: suppose five vacancies occurred in the Poor Law, or rather the Government Department, at Island-bridge, or at the Hardwicke cells, and that it was desirable to remove five chronic cases from the asylum, the Inspectors submitted the wish to the Poor Law Commissioners. On their sanction being given, the five patients were transmitted, and duly charged from the day of reception of the immediate counties of the district to which the individual belonged—the Government being repaid through the Poor Law Commissioners. To meet this expenditure, the Poor Law Commissioners estimated, annually, a probable contingency sufficient to cover all the beds at Island-bridge, and the Hardwicke cells, as there was a certain draft from the Richmond to fill them.

APPENDIX I.
Removal of patients to Lucan Spa.

Thus, then, the last estimate, 1855–6, was for 178 at Island-bridge, and 99 at the Hardwicke cells, or a total of 277; of whom I believe 116 were *bonâ fide* original House of Industry lunatics. The other Richmond patients were paid for as above stated, and pretty much on the same principle as in District Asylums. In the latter, the Treasury advancing on estimate, quarterly, in the former annually. These facts would seem to have been overlooked in the accompanying letter. Last year we took back all our former patients, leaving behind 111, now reduced to 104.

With reference to the charge proposed by Dr. Stewart—£25—I think your letter to the Treasury places the question in the clearest light. The loss at first is met by the subsequent gain, and irresponsibility of the Treasury to any party on the score of tenancy for the future. As to the proposition of placing the Hardwicke and Island-bridge patients in the Richmond, I apprehend it would be altogether out of the question. This Asylum was erected for the lunatic poor of the district; and even were it legal, there is no possibility of admitting the former, as it is already in a state of congestion, if I may use the expression.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN NUGENT.

To Colonel Larcom,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX J.

APPENDIX J.

CASE of MARGARET M'HUGH, a Lunatic, removed from Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol to the District Asylum at Sligo.

Case of Margaret M'Hugh.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
December 26, 1856.

SIR.—I am directed by the Inspectors to call your attention to the case of Margaret M'Hugh, who was transmitted from the gaol under your control to the Sligo Asylum on the 23rd instant, and whose death, *on the very day after her admission*, is thus referred to by the Visiting Physician of that institution, under date of 24th:—"*Died*—Margaret M'Hugh, a poor, "emaciated wretch, covered with filth and vermin, "arrived here in a state of great exhaustion, re- "quiring wine and strong beef tea, notwithstanding "which she sunk rapidly, and died twenty-four hours "after admission. I consider that it was extremely "imprudent and injudicious to send this woman a "distance of twenty-seven miles in such a state, and "in *such weather*."

The Inspectors coincide with the Visiting Physician in the opinion he expresses, and would wish to impress upon you, that they consider the carelessness displayed in the state of her person highly censurable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. M. HENNESSY, *pro Chief Clerk*.

To the Deputy Governor
Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol.

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, January 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Inspector-General of Prisons to call your attention to the accompanying letter of the Local Inspector of the County of Leitrim Gaol, and to request that you will furnish them with a copy of the communication received by you from the Visiting Physician of the Lunatic Asylum of Sligo, or with any other evidence bearing upon the condition of the lunatic, Margaret M'Hugh.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN W. GREGG.

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,
Upper Castle-yard.

APPENDIX J.

Case of Margaret M'Hugh.

Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, December 27, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to enclose a copy of a communication this day received by the Acting-Governor of this prison, from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with reference to Margaret M'Hugh, transmitted from this gaol to Sligo Lunatic Asylum, on the 22nd inst.; and as it is calculated to cast censure on this prison and its officers, I think unjustly. I wish to apprize you of the facts.—The matron of this gaol is ready to prove that, during Margaret M'Hugh's confinement, she was kept in a cleanly condition, being every day carefully washed; and the night previous to her removal to Sligo she was also washed, and the morning of her removal supplied with *clean clothing from the store*, that could not have contained vermin, as stated by the Physician of the asylum. The policeman who took charge of Margaret M'Hugh will also prove that she was *warmly clothed*, and that the day was not unfavourable to her removal; and the Medical Officer is also ready to give evidence, which will be at variance with the statement of the Physician of the Sligo Lunatic Asylum, as regards her condition, and that though she was in a weakly state, still there was no grounds for her being described as "filthy and covered with vermin."

Under these circumstances, I would ask you to suggest what course should be adopted in order to relieve this establishment of the censure cast on it by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, grounded on the representations made by the Physician of the Sligo Lunatic Asylum.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. PEYTON, Local Inspector.

To the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
January 3, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your communication of yesterday's date, calling the attention of the Inspectors to copy of a letter, therewith transmitted, from the Local Inspector of Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, dated 27th ult., and requesting to be furnished with a copy of any communication received at this office from the Visiting Physician of Sligo Lunatic Asylum, or with any other evidence bearing upon the condition of the lunatic, Margaret M'Hugh, transmitted to that asylum from the Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, on the 22nd ult., I am directed by Dr. Nugent to send you the *original* reports of the visiting physician on her admission and death, which form the only evidence the Inspectors possess on the subject.

I am also to request you will be so good as to return these documents at your convenience.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. J. CORBET, *Chief Clerk.*

The Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
January 3, 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspectors, in transmitting to you the accompanying letter from the Inspectors-General of Prisons, together with a communication from the Local Inspector of Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, in the case of Margaret M'Hugh, to request you will furnish them with any further information on the subject, at your earliest convenience. Please return the enclosure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. J. CORBET, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Visiting Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum, at Sligo.

Caldwell Place, Sligo, January 4, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, (No. 8), transmitting communications from the Inspector-General of Prisons, and from the Local Inspector of Carrick-on-Shannon gaol, relative to my report of the death of the lunatic, Margaret M'Hugh, dated December 24, 1856.

I immediately submitted all the documents referred to to the Resident Physician, Dr. M'Munn, who intends to bring the case before the Governors on the next Board day (Wednesday, the 7th inst.), together with my report thereon, for a thorough investigation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SWAYNE LITTLE, A.B., M.D.,
Visiting Physician to Asylum, Surgeon of
Sligo County Infirmary.

To W. J. Corbet, Esq.,
Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, January 9, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Inspectors-General of Prisons to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of the proceedings of the Board of Superintendence of the gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, at an investigation held by them on the 7th inst., into the charge of neglect, in the case of Margaret M'Hugh, brought by the Visiting Physician of Sligo Lunatic Asylum against the prison officers.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
JOHN W. GREGG.

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence of Carrick-on-Shannon gaol, held this 7th day of January, 1857, present, The Earl of Leitrim, in the chair; John A. Dickson, Esq., J.P.; E. K. Tenison, Esq., J.P.; Pierce Simpson, Esq., J.P.; Captain Burchall, J.P.; F. Waldron, Esq., J.P.; Colonel Cox, J.P.; the Board proceeded to inquire into the truth of statements set forward in a letter from the office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, dated 26th December, 1856.

Mary Anne Bourns, sworn—I am matron of the gaol of Carrick-on-Shannon; I recollect Margaret M'Hugh, who was an insane prisoner under my charge: I recollect Mr. Sweeney giving me orders to have Margaret M'Hugh prepared to go to the Lunatic Asylum at Sligo, on the 22nd December, 1856: I got her washed and cleaned, and had clean clothes put on her: she left me quite well, free from sores or vermin: I have seen her every day while in my charge undressed, washed, and dressed again: during the time she had been under my charge she never had any vermin on her: when she first came under my charge I had her own clothes washed and put into store, and when she was leaving the prison, her own were taken out of the store and put on her; and I put on her, besides, a bed-gown belonging to the gaol.

Abraham G. Swane, sworn—I am Medical Officer of the gaol of Carrick-on-Shannon. I recollect Margaret M'Hugh, she was confined in gaol for some months past as a lunatic. I saw her regularly twice a-week since her committal, and on several occasions I prescribed for her. She was a delicate woman. I saw her on the Saturday previous to her leaving the gaol, December 20th. She was in a good state of health, and in a state fit to travel to Sligo. I never saw her naked, but any opportunity I had to observe her I did not see any signs of vermin about her, nor did I hear of any sores upon her at the time of her leaving my charge. From the woman's habits I can easily understand that, on her arrival in Sligo, she may have been in a dirty state. It would have been my duty to have retained her if I had not considered [her] to be in a fit state to be removed. Frequent applications were made that she should be removed, the first of which was about four months ago.

The Board of Superintendence is of opinion that Margaret M'Hugh ought to have been removed from this gaol to the lunatic asylum at Sligo at a much earlier period, and that there is no blame to be attached to the officers of this prison for her having been removed on the 22nd December, 1856; and the Board of Superintendence is of opinion that the charges brought against the officers of this gaol are without foundation.

The Board cannot close their proceedings without animadverting, in the strongest possible manner, on the extreme impropriety of a letter having been addressed to the Acting-Governor of this gaol, dated from the Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, containing such serious charges as are contained in the letter now before the Board, without its being signed by either of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—this letter being signed by a person totally unknown to the Board.

The Local Inspector is directed to send a copy of the foregoing opinion, and the evidence, to the Inspectors of Prisons.

(Signed,) LEITRIM, J.P., *Chairman.*

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
January 10, 1856.

SIR,—Referring to the case of Margaret M'Hugh, I am directed by the Inspectors to transmit to you, with a request that it will be submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its first meeting, the following resolution, passed by the Board of Governors of the Sligo Asylum, at their meeting on Wednesday, the 7th instant: present—The Right Hon. John Wynne, Lieutenant of the County, in the chair; William Phibbs, Esq., D.L.; Captain Wood, J.P.; Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.; F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.; C. Cooper, Esq., D.L.; Major Ffolliott; Bernard O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.:—

"The Governors having inspected the clothes in which the woman who left Carrick-on-Shannon, at five o'clock on a December morning, reached this asylum, are of opinion that

the visiting physician would not have fulfilled his duty if he had not made the report referred to; and as the character of the officers of Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol is affected by this report, request that a full investigation may be made into the matter by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums."

The Inspectors further desire me to observe, with regard to an opinion of the Board of Superintendence, as conveyed to the Inspectors-General of Prisons, in a communication signed by the Earl of Leitrim as chairman, on the 7th inst.—"That Margaret M'Hugh ought to have been removed from this gaol to the asylum at Sligo at a much earlier period;" the delay did not originate in this office, but was occasioned by irregularities connected with her imprisonment.

By reference to letters officially directed to the Governor of the gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, it will appear that the first intimation relative to her was transmitted to this office on the 31st July, 1856, she having been committed for trial for an assault on the 1st of that month.

On the 1st of August a letter was written by direction of the Inspectors, requesting a copy of her committal, in duplicate, together with the usual medical certificate, in order that a warrant might be issued for her removal to the asylum. Of this letter no notice was taken, and she remained in prison until the ensuing quarter sessions, when she was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Being informed of the fact (through the report of the Assistant-Barrister), the Inspectors addressed a second letter to the Governor of the gaol, on the 27th October, requiring the necessary papers to be forwarded to this office; and on the 7th November, copies of committal, without medical certificate, were received. These papers being themselves irregular, were returned for correction same day; inasmuch as it was represented that Margaret M'Hugh was charged on the 1st January, 1856, for an assault which was alleged to have been committed on the 6th June, 1856. No notice having been taken of this communication either, the Governor was written to on the 19th November, directing, *inter alia*, his attention to the communication of the 7th. On the 21st a reply was given, mentioning the facts of committal, trial, &c., but the required papers were not furnished in a complete form till the 9th December.

A warrant was thereupon issued, and transmitted on the 12th to the asylum, an order for the lunatic's removal being forwarded at the same time to the Governor of the gaol, who "being inexperienced,"* applied for further information to the Inspectors, on the 14th. On the 16th they communicated with him, drawing his attention to the instructions contained in the order for the lunatic's removal, as laid down by the Chief Secretary, and on the 22nd the removal was effected.

The circumstances occurring subsequently have already been under the consideration of the Board, and the Inspectors do not wish now to comment upon them.

In conclusion, and referring to that part of the proceedings of the Board, in which it is pleased to animadvert on the Inspectors, I am directed by them to state, that feeling themselves competent to conduct the business of their office, and to regulate its correspondence, they do not hold themselves responsible to any authority but that of Government for the system adopted by them.

It is their habit, without meaning the slightest disrespect to the official gentlemen with whom they communicate in the course of business, to do so in a manner that could give no just cause of umbrage, and similarly to that which is practised in other departments of the public service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. Corbet, *Chief Clerk.*

The Governor of the Gaol at
Carrick-on-Shannon.

* The former Governor had just been dismissed for misconduct.

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K.

Superannuation.

Correspondence on the subject of Superannuation, under 19 and 20 Vict.

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum,
Limerick, September 8, 1856.

Gentlemen,—At the Meeting of the Board, this day, a case has occurred, respecting which my colleagues were desirous that I should obtain your opinion, as the decision which may be taken on the present occasion may govern the conduct of the Board in future.

It is an application for a superannuation allowance for a keeper, who has served during twenty-eight years in this establishment. He is between sixty-five and seventy years of age, he is incapable of performing his official duties, by reason of age and infirmity, and he has obtained a certificate of good conduct from the Governor and the Medical Attendant of the asylum.

The application has been made under the provisions of the 19th and 20th Vict., c. 99, which refers to the 4th and 5th Wm. 4, c. 24, s. 3, for the scale of allowance. The salary received by the applicant was £16 16*s.*, seven-twelfths of which would be £9 16*s.* But in addition to this salary the applicant calculates the value of the diet and clothing to which he was entitled, at £9 2*s.*, and £3 4*s.* respectively, making, together with the salary, £29 2*s.* 6*d.*

We are desirous of knowing whether you consider that the diet and clothing should be taken into account, and the superannuation based on £16 16*s.*, or on £29 2*s.* 6*d.* You will observe that in the s. 9 4th and 5th Wm. 4, c. 24, the scale is fixed in reference, not to salary only, but to salary and *emoluments*. Does the latter word include diet and clothing?

Requesting your answer to above, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient,

Monteagle, *Chairman.*

To the Inspectors-General.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
September 13, 1856.

My Lord,—I had the honour to receive your letter, addressed to the Inspectors, on the 8th instant, inquiring whether, in their opinion, diet and clothing come within the category of emoluments in regard to the superannuation of servants attached to District Lunatic Asylums. we would answer in the affirmative; and would, therefore, in the immediate instance your Lordship refers to, namely, that of a keeper, who has served twenty-eight years in the district institution, at Limerick, estimate his superannuation, both on the annual wages of £16 16*s.*, and on the aggregate of diet and clothing £12 6*s.*, altogether £29 2*s.* In calculating the payment of attendants when hired by the Board of Governors, we are aware that diet and clothing are taken into account, otherwise 11*d.* a day, or sixteen guineas a-year would be no fair remuneration for a keeper, considering the duties he has to perform.

We therefore think, in equity, such an attendant, whether he has been remunerated in kind, or money, has a right to the value of his past services, as so requited.

Of course I need not add, that the strictest attention of the Board of Governors should be paid when submitting a proposal for superannuation, to the character, sobriety, age, state of health, and length of service of the individual.

I have the honour to subscribe myself your Lordship's obedient servant,

John Nugent.

To Lord Monteagle, &c., &c.

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum,
October 9, 1856.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that, at the last Meeting of the Board of Governors, Michael O'Shea, a superannuated officer of this asylum, was granted an allowance of seven-twelfths of his salary and emoluments.

APPENDIX K. Superannuation.

I therefore request to be informed, as a guidance for the future, how same is to be paid, whether monthly, quarterly, or per annum.

I should be also glad to know if the man is entitled to pay from the date of the passing of the Act.

I am, &c., &c.

(Signed) ROBT. FITZGERALD, M.D.

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
October 10, 1856.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, inquiring how the allowance granted by the Board of Governors, at their last Meeting, to Michael O'Shea, a superannuated officer, is to be paid, whether monthly, quarterly, or yearly, I am directed by the Inspectors to inform you, that the Act 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 99, provides that such pensions "shall, respectively, be advanced, paid, presented for, and raised, in like manner as any other monies advanced, or raised, for supporting and maintaining such asylums;" but no mention is made as to the period of payments. It therefore rests with the Board of Governors to decide, as they think fit, on the matter.

I am, however, to observe, that by the 3rd clause of the Act, it is necessary to submit every case, together with such resolution as the Governors may have come to thereon, to the Inspectors, for investigation and approval, before any payment can legally be made.

I am to add that Dr. Nugent's letter to Lord Monteagle, on the subject of superannuation, was merely an explanatory one; and the formal approval of the Inspectors in this, as in every other case of a like nature, has therefore to be obtained, as directed by the Act.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. J. CORBET, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Resident Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum at Limerick.

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum,
11th October, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Michael O'Shea's superannuation case having been brought before the Board of Governors on three several occasions, and Dr. Nugent's letter to Lord Monteagle having been presented to the Governors at their last meeting, it was taken for granted that the matter had received the formal approval of the Inspectors; and certificates having been obtained from the Visiting and Resident Physicians as to O'Shea's bad state of health, and his good conduct during the period of twenty-eight years that he served in the asylum, he was ordered to receive one month's pay. Therefore, under those circumstances, you will, I trust, be kind enough to say what are to be the future proceedings in this particular case.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT FITZGERALD.

The Inspectors, Lunatic Asylums.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle, 15th October, 1856.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspectors to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, in the case of Michael O'Shea, and to state, that the course indicated by the statute, as mentioned in a letter which I addressed to you by their direction on the 8th instant, is as follows—namely: "When an officer applies to be superannuated, or when the Board of Governors are of opinion that any such officer is no longer able to perform the duties of his office properly and efficiently, the case is brought formally before the Board, who consider the claims of the applicant, and decide upon the amount of pension within the limits specified by law. A substantive resolution, embodying all the particulars, should then be recorded, and transmitted to the Inspectors for their approval."

I am to add, that it is necessary to take this course in the present case, as it would be contrary to all precedent to give an anticipatory approval to any act of the Board; and although Dr. Nugent signified, in general and explanatory terms, how the beneficial provisions of the Superannuation Act could be extended to Michael O'Shea, you will observe that the opinion expressed by him was not intended to interfere with the formal mode of procedure as laid down by that Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. CORBET, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Resident Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum, at Limerick.

To the Board of Governors of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum. The humble memorial of Michael O'Shea

SHOWETH,—That your memorialist has been for a period of twenty-eight years employed as keeper in said asylum.

That during that period he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Managers and Physicians of said asylum, who can bear testimony to his uniform kindness to the patients who have been intrusted to his charge.

That memorialist is at present incapable, from ill health, to discharge his duties, and therefore most humbly hopes that your Honourable Board will take his case into your humane consideration, and grant him a yearly allowance in consideration of the length of time he has been in the public service.

That your memorialist received as a salary, for each year, a sum of £16 16*s.*, which, with a sum of £9 2*s.* average value of diet, and £3 4*s.* for clothes, making in the whole a sum of £29 2*s.* 6*d.* for each year.

Memorialist therefore humbly hopes your Honourable Board will be pleased to grant him said yearly allowance.

And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MICHAEL O'SHEA.

We certify that the memorialist, Michael O'Shea, has been twenty-eight years in this asylum; and it is our belief that he performed his duties with diligence and fidelity during that period.

DAVID O'CALLAGHAN, *Visiting Physician.*
ROBERT FITZGERALD, *Resident Physician.*

Minute of the Board of Governors of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum, at meeting held November 3, 1856.

Letters from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, relative to Michael O'Shea, the late keeper's superannuation allowance having been read and considered—It was resolved, that this Board recommend to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums the payment of Michael O'Shea's superannuation allowance, from the date of the passing of the Act, on seven-twelfths of his salary, and value of rations, &c.; and that they also submit for the consideration of the Inspectors, whether the officer in question has a right to claim any such superannuation from the time he was unable to discharge his duties as keeper, up to the passing of the Act, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 99.

JOHN SINGLETON, *Chairman.*

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
November 8, 1856.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspectors to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Board of Governors, enclosing a memorial from Michael O'Shea, praying for a superannuation allowance, in respect to his services as an attendant in the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum for a period of twenty-eight years; and which resolution recommends the payment of an allowance to him from the date of the passing of the Act (July 29, 1856), of seven-twelfths of his salary and emoluments, which, together, are estimated at £29 2*s.*; and to state, that the Inspectors approve of the proposal of the Board—the amount of pension payable to Michael O'Shea, calculated on the above scale, being £16 19*s.* 6*d.*

I am to add that, in the opinion of the Inspectors, no claim for superannuation prior to the passing of the Act can be entertained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. CORBET, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Resident Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum, at Limerick.

Dublin Castle, January 23, 1857.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In accordance with a resolution passed on the 12th December, 1856, by the Governors of the Londonderry District Asylum, allocating to Mr. Cluff, after a period of continued service in that Institution over twenty-five years, a superannuation, amounting to a sum of £120 a-year, in lieu of past salary and allowances; and in the case of Mrs. Cluff, the matron, for a similar period of service, and in lieu of same, a superannuation amounting to the annual sum of £64 3*s.* 4*d.*; and, as this resolution in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 99, has been submitted for the approval of the Inspectors, or one of them, I have the honour to state for the information of the Board, that I hereby approve the superannuations as proposed in the resolutions above referred to—namely, £120 per annum to Mr. David Cluff; and £64 3*s.* 4*d.* to his wife, Mrs. E. Cluff—such superannuation to date from the period of their respective retirements.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, respectfully,

John Nugent.

The Board of Governors of the
Londonderry Asylum.

APPENDIX L.

Case on behalf of the Crown as to the Admission of Patients into the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, who have become insane subsequently to their conviction; for the opinion of the Right Honourable the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General.

10th December, 1856.—By a letter of this date, from the Under Secretary, the Crown Solicitor has been directed to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on a question raised by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums relating to patients in the Central Criminal Asylum, at Dundrum, who have, or are reputed to have become insane subsequently to their convictions, and removed from Government Prisons to the Asylum in question.

From a return furnished to the Chief Secretary by Doctor Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, it appears that at present there are twenty-four patients in the Lunatic Asylum, at Dundrum, who have been sent there from Government Prisons in consequence of their having become insane (or so reputed to have become) subsequent to their convictions for offences for which they were sentenced to penal servitude or transportation.

In explanation of the subject, Doctor Nugent has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary, of which the following is a copy:—

December 3rd, 1856, Lunatic Asylums.

Sir,—The accompanying memorandum is copied from a report I requested from the Physicians of the Central Asylum; the observations in *italics* are by me, and explanatory. I am anxious you should consider the question of the length of time, or rather what should be the termination of confinement in the Central or Governmental Institution at Dundrum.

The 12th section, 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 107, enacts that the Lord Lieutenant may direct the transmission of persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation to the Central Asylum, there to remain till the close (if he thought fit) of their final servitude.

Twenty-four of the existing inmates, out of 127 at Dundrum, come under the category of imprisonment or transportation.

I believe, by a late Statute, the period of imprisonment is diminished (unless for reasons to the reverse), for example, from seven to four years, how will this regulation affect lunatics in the Central Asylum? Should not they, subsequent to the close of their legal confinement there, if still uncured, be sent to the Asylums of their respective districts? On the other hand, should the continuance of their insanity, after the regular period of penal servitude, be deemed as a rule sufficient cause for their being supported by Government, there will be a never-ending accumulation of lunatics in Dundrum.

Cases submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General.

The object of my application is two-fold—1st to know whether the diminution of the time of penal servitude, as regards criminals in gaols, is to hold good with reference to lunatics? 2nd, whether (there of course being now and then exceptional cases) lunatics who have filled their full term of confinement elsewhere, and at the Central Asylum, are not to be discharged from the latter? The Asylum being now in operation five years, the question is one of practical importance.

I have given a list in *full*, &c., of the convicts from Governmental Prisons, and beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

John Nugent.

To the Right Hon. E. Horsman, &c., &c.

List of Patients in the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, who have or are reputed to have become insane, subsequently to their conviction, and have been removed from Government Prisons.

1. "Burke, James, convicted in 1850, of larceny; sentence not stated. Certified to have been, in March, 1854, a dangerous lunatic for two years, by Dr. Corr, Philipstown. He is a wild, savage man, at times violent, and of unsound mind.

"*This man was sentenced to seven years' transportation; if sane, he would have been liberated, as his penal servitude has expired.*"

2. "Bonner, James, convicted of larceny, May, 1852; sentence, seven years. Twice before in gaol. Bonner is of unsound mind.

"*Similarly circumstanced as the preceding case.*"

3. "Byrne, John, convicted ten times; sentence not stated. He is insane, and subject to frequent exacerbations of his malady.

"*Sentence, seven years' transportation, Dec., 1851; similar case.*"

4. "Canty, Thomas, convicted in 1850; sentence, fourteen years. Was in Bermuda, where he is said to have had sunstroke. He is subject to periodical mania, and scarcely at any time quite sane.

"*Eight years of penal servitude unexpired.*"

5. "Comerford, John, convicted in 1850, of sheep stealing; sentence not stated. Certified to have been, for the last month, a dangerous lunatic, November 10th, 1853. Comerford is violent, self-willed; has been at times noisy by night and day; has refused food for days successively; is disposed to resist authority, and has been put into the cold bath for insolence and disobedience. We are often *disposed to think he feigns insanity.*

"*Convicted in 1850, ten years' transportation. This man is not, in my opinion, insane, at least, he displays no manifestation of a diseased mind at present; neither do I think he feigns; his is of a wayward, uncontrollable temperament.*"

6. "Dixon, John, convicted June, 1851; sentenced, ten years; admitted August 9, 1856. Certified by medical officer of Philipstown Convict Prison to be of unsound mind. Dixon is *passionate*, and of very limited understanding. He is of unsound mind.

"*A case for detention.*"

7. "Dunne, Maryanne, convicted of arson, 1851-2; sentence not stated. She is at times subject to violent passions; at all times of weak intellect.

"*Acquitted on ground of insanity.*"

8. "Gleeson, Michael, convicted April, 1850. Certified to be insane July 11, 1853. Admitted Aug. 31, 1853. Gleeson for a considerable time seemed to be convalescent, but of an obstinate character. Having had a quarrel with another patient, Uriah Worthington, he made a murderous attack on him, premeditated and carried out with cunning. Subsequent to this he became mopish, and as if with very little mind; will smile if asked a question, and not reply; obstinately lie in bed for days, and scream if attempts are made to get him up. He has made several attacks on other patients with plates or tins, without much obvious notice.

"*Seven years' transportation. This is obviously a case requiring great attention and care. Under any circumstances this lunatic should be detained where he is.*"

9. "Hayes, Michael, convicted, 1849, of robbery from the person; sentence not stated. Came here, believed to be a malingerer. He is, however, insane, and has become *much more manageable and quiet since he came here.*

"*Seven years' transportation. Time expired.*"

10. "Hyland, John, convicted 1850, cow stealing; sentence, ten years."

11. "Lee, Eliza, (*case as No.* 1), felony; no sentence. No precise information given us. Of extreme ill-temper; almost constantly in quarrels; very abusive; has no illusions, no false perceptions; speaks correctly, and is very revengeful.

"*Sent from Grangegorman Prison on the opening of the Asylum. Term of penal servitude expired.*"

12. "Carthy, Margaret; no date of conviction nor sentence known. Was subject to fits of epilepsy. She seems to be now free of it, and not insane; perhaps at times getting into a passion without cause, and in some respects weak-minded.

"*Convicted in 1850; violent assault. Time expired.*"

APPENDIX L.

Cases submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General.

13. "M'Night, James, convicted May, 1850, *larceny*. No account of his sentence. He is insane.

Incompetent to plead.

"*Is this a fit case to be continued in asylum after six years.*"

14. "Murphy (or Credon), Mary, convicted December, 1852, stealing; sentence not given to us. She is *not insane*, but impulsive and passionate.

Similar query to 13.

"*Sentence, seven years.*"

15. "Maher, Patrick, convicted 1849; sentence, fourteen years. Was in Bermuda; sent back in 1855 as a dangerous lunatic. Maher is insane, noisy, and troublesome, of little or no usefulness.

"*Seven years of servitude unpassed.*"

16. "Mullamphy, Michael, convicted 1850; sentence, fifteen years, cow stealing. He seems *very* mischievous and insane, incapable of being made of any use.

"*Nine years of servitude remaining.*"

17. "M'Loughlin, Thomas, convicted of larcenies; sentence, four years, from January, 1855. He answers questions reasonably, but seems of a wayward disposition. He was very frequently in gaol.

"*Three years of servitude remaining.*"

18. "Reilly, Margaret, convicted 1852, larceny; *sentence not stated.* She is of obstinate disposition, but not of weak mind or insane. She was suicidal in disposition.

"*Seven years' transportation; two remain.*"

19. "Reilly, Mary, convicted February, 1854, *vagrancy*; sentence, four years. She is subject to violent passion, and not of strong mind.

"*Her vagrant habits were probably far less criminal than indications of a weak mind, rendering her a fit object for a District Asylum, or even a poorhouse.*"

20. "Rooney, Mary, committal 1846; sentence not stated. She is quarrelsome, passionate, but has no false perceptions.

"*The most inveterate disposition to commit larceny, attempting to rob even in prison.*"

21. "Sullivan, Mary; nothing known of conviction or sentence. She seems of weak intellect, otherwise not insane. She does *not speak English.*

"*Convicted January, 1853, larceny, seven years' transportation. Ought to be sent to Kerry, her native county, where in the asylum she would have some one to speak to.*"

22. "Sullivan, Patrick, convicted July, 1853; sentence, seven years. He is *quite idiotic.*

"*He appears to me to have been originally of the weakest mind.*"

23. "Waters, Catherine, committal 1853; sentence not stated. She is of a wild, irregular disposition and conduct. Subject to fits of passion.

Sentenced to seven years' transportation; period of four years not quite terminated."

24. "Williams, William, convicted April, 1854; sentence, four years, for felony of a *sheet.* He is insane, but quiet and likely to be useful. *From Newgate Prison, sent to asylum 27th October.*"

"*Is such a patient to be supported by Government, at an expense of £26 per annum, until he recovers, or is he to be discharged (if he lives so long) uncured in April, 1858?*"

(Signed), WILLIAM CORBETT, ROBERT HARRISON, } *Physicians.*

Central Asylum, 28th *November.*

From a perusal of the return of the twenty-four patients furnished by Doctor Nugent, it will be seen that the period of sentence of imprisonment, in some instances, has expired, whilst in others it has not; and in one case the following extract is made therefrom:—

"Williams, William, convicted April, 1854, sentence four years, for felony of a sheet. He is insane, but quiet and likely to be useful. From Newgate Prison, sent to asylum 27th October.

Is such a patient to be supported by Government, at an expense of £26 per annum, until he recovers, or is he to be discharged (if he lives so long) uncured in April, 1858?"

The 8th section 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 107, enacts, That so soon as the Central Asylum shall be erected and fit for the reception of lunatics, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to order and direct that all criminal lunatics then in custody in any lunatic asylum or gaol, or who shall thereafter be in custody, shall be removed without delay to such Central Asylum, and shall be kept therein so long as such criminal lunatics respectively shall be detained in custody.

The 12th section enacts that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, by warrant under his hand, to order that any person who may be under any sentence of imprisonment or transportation in any gaol or place of confinement, or in any District Asylum, and in respect of whom it shall be certified by two physicians that such person is or has become insane, shall be removed to the said Central Asylum; and every person so removed shall remain under confinement in said Asylum so long as such person shall remain subject to be continued in custody, or until it shall be duly certified to the Lord Lieutenant that such person has become of sound mind, whereupon the Lord Lieutenant, if such person shall remain subject to be continued in custody, to issue his warrant to the keeper having the care of any such asylum, directing that such person shall be remitted to the prison or other place of confinement from which he or she shall have been taken; or if such person shall be entitled to his or her discharge, to direct the discharge accordingly.

16th and 17th Vict., cap. 99, sec. 4, which appears to be the Act referred to by Doctor Nugent, enacts, That instead of transportation for seven years, penal servitude for four years. Transportation exceeding seven years, and not exceeding ten years, penal servitude not exceeding six years. Transportation exceeding ten years, and not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not less than six, and not exceeding eight years. Transportation exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude for any term not less than six, and not exceeding ten years. Transportation for the term of life, penal servitude for life.

You are requested to consider this case, and give your opinion as to the disposal of lunatic prisoners in the Central Asylum, at Dundrum, in instances where the periods of their sentences of imprisonment or transportation have expired; whether, notwithstanding the continuance of their insanity, they are to be discharged therefrom or sent to the lunatic asylums of their respective districts; and what should be the termination to confinement in the Central or Government Institution at Dundrum.

OPINION.

We are of opinion, that prisoners who after sentence of transportation or imprisonment have become insane, and have been removed under the 12th sec. of 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 107, to the Central Asylum, must remain there until the period of imprisonment shall have expired, or until it shall have been duly certified that they have become of sound mind.

When the period of transportation or imprisonment has elapsed, the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, and should not be longer detained at the Central Asylum. If, however, he continues of unsound mind, he should not be cast loose upon the world, but should be dealt with under 8th and 9th Vict. cap. 107, sec. 10, if a dangerous lunatic, or restored to the care of his friends or sent to the District Asylum.

J. D. FITZGERALD.
J. CHRISTIAN.

20*th December*, 1856.

CASE on behalf of the CROWN with respect to MATHEW HAZARD, a CRIMINAL LUNATIC, for the opinion of the Right Honourable the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

12*th December*, 1856.—By a letter of this date, from the Under Secretary, the Crown Solicitor is directed to bring under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown a communication, addressed to Government by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, in relation to a criminal lunatic, named Mathew Hazard, confined in the Downpatrick prison; and in reference to a case recently submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, with respect to criminal lunatics in that institution.

It appears that in May, 1854, Mathew Hazard was committed to Downpatrick Gaol on a warrant from William Gregg, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the County Down, to take his trial at the next following quarter sessions, at Newtownards, on a charge of having cattle in his possession, knowing them to have

been stolen. Hazard was tried for the offence, but acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and ordered by the Court to be kept in custody till the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant was known. The question of his being placed in the Central Lunatic Asylum, at Dundrum, is more fully explained in a communication from Dr. Nugent, one of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, of which the following is a copy:—

Lunatic Asylum Office, Dublin Castle,
November 8, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the accompanying case of Mathew Hazard for your consideration, with reference to the practical bearing of the Statute, by which the Central Asylum at Dundrum was created, under the 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, for the reception of lunatics charged with offences in Ireland, in order that by this, an extreme case, the question may be decided, whether every individual committing a misdemeanor, or being at the time unwittingly engaged in an act contrary to law, at the instigation of others, if acquitted on the plea of insanity, no matter how trivial in itself the offence or act may have been, must necessarily, under the provisions of the Act, the 8th clause particularly, be transmitted to the Central Asylum? In other words, whether the law on this head be mandatory, or whether His Excellency enjoys a discretionary power?

It may, however, be well to observe here, that the 61st Rule, for the management of the Asylum, passed in Council (and it is to be presumed, approved of by the then Law Officers of the Crown), gives authority to the Lord Lieutenant to re-transfer from the Central Asylum "lunatics charged with minor offences, to the institutions where they came;" the inference would thus be that, *a priori*, he is *not* obliged to send *to*.

Mathew Hazard was tried at the Newtownards quarter sessions, on the 26th June, 1854, and acquitted of the charges against him on the plea of insanity.

On the 29th, the Inspectors were informed of the particulars, and, subsequently, in reply to an application for his removal to the Dundrum Asylum, a letter was addressed from this office to R. Heron, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Board of Superintendence of the Down Gaol, "that as regards the criminal lunatics, the Central Asylum has even more than its full number of inmates."

The Governors of the Belfast Asylum opposed the admission of any criminal lunatic into their Asylum. Vacancies, no doubt, occurred since the 29th June, 1854, in the Dundrum establishment, but which the Inspectors retained for important and serious cases, involving attempts at life, &c., &c. A bed may soon be at the disposal of Government, and as there appears no urgent application for it, the assizes, too, being remote, I deem it a good opportunity to bring *In re* Hazard, the present question before you: By a reference to the Fifth Report of the Inspectors, page 10, you will learn the course adopted by them with regard to the first admission of criminal lunatics into the Dundrum Asylum.

The system approved of by Lord Clarendon, and acted on in detail under the cognizance of his Under-Secretary, Sir Thomas Redington, has been the Rule since pursued in this office, and, I believe, with satisfactory results.

In our Sixth and Seventh Report we have again (pages 15 and 16) referred to the subject.

In the case of Mathew Hazard, there appears no tendency whatever to malevolent or violent feelings against property or person. Should, however, the decision of the Executive be to place him and all persons acquitted, on the plea of insanity, of trivial misdemeanors, in Government institutions, I apprehend that as the law now stands, in the course of a few years a very large additional expense will be entailed on the State. The number of so-called dangerous lunatics annually committed to prison, under magisterial warrants, will no doubt surprise you: within the last year, in the course of ten months, we have entered in our books, with all their individual particulars, 530; of these, 344 have been transferred through this office to District Asylums.

The difference was discharged, or remains, I may say, altogether fluctuating in the gaols of four districts.

Now the committal of dangerous lunatics, as they are denominated, is under one of two heads, either as "denoting derangement, and a purpose of committing an indictable crime," or, as frequently happens, of having committed what the attesting parties call an assault, and which, of course, becomes to a sane person an indictable offence.

All, then, a magistrate, if he pleases, has to do, knowing that a criminal lunatic (when acquitted, &c.,) will be maintained by Government, during the full period of his lunacy, is, to take informations and send the case to quarter sessions, where the party acquitted on the plea of insanity will be manufactured into a state convict, at a cost, if he lives, as he likely will, on an average of twenty years, of some five or six hundred pounds to the Treasury.

The intentions of the 8th & 9th Vict., cap. 107, are good, but practically, from what I believe, much abused; at all events, the county of Down is fairly represented at Dundrum, sending five members to it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN NUGENT.

To the Right Hon. E. Horsman, &c., &c.

The 8th section, 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, enacts, that wherever and so soon as the Central Asylum shall be erected and fit for the reception of criminal lunatics, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to order that all criminal lunatics then in custody in any lunatic asylum or gaol, or who shall thereafter be in custody or gaol, shall be removed without delay to such Central Asylum, and kept there so long as such criminal lunatic shall be detained in custody.

The 12th section provides for cases of criminal lunatics under sentence of transportation or imprisonment, and enacts, that the Lord Lieutenant, if he shall so think fit, shall issue his warrant, ordering and directing their removal to such Central Asylum.

The 13th section enacts, that it shall be lawful to receive, maintain, and take care of, within every District Lunatic Asylum, any number of lunatic poor whatsoever, for the reception and accommodation of whom such asylum shall or may afford space and capacity.

You are requested to consider this case and give your opinion, whether every individual committing a misdemeanor, or being at the time unwittingly engaged in an act contrary to law, if acquitted on the ground of insanity, no matter how trivial the offence or act may be, must necessarily, under the provisions of the Act above referred to, be transmitted to the Central Asylum at Dundrum; and whether the law is compulsory on the subject, or discretionary in His Excellency, to make an order for the removal of the insane prisoners to said Central Asylum.

OPINION.

We are of opinion, that His Excellency is entitled to exercise a discretion in making orders under the Act; and that it is not mandatory upon him to make an order in each particular case.

J. D. FITZGERALD.
J. CHRISTIAN.

20*th December*, 1856.

Case submitted with a view to discharge or removal of persons detained in the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

CASE submitted for the consideration of Government, with a view to the discharge or removal of persons detained in the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, who are reported to be of sane mind, with the Resident and Visiting Physicians' Certificate, and the Inspector's Observations.—Under consideration.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
March 21, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a list of persons at present detained in the Central Asylum at Dundrum who are certified to be of sound mind by the resident and visiting physicians, and who have already memorialed for, or personally solicited their discharge, in order that it be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for his decision in their regard. His Excellency will perceive that some of those individuals were charged with offences of a very grave character, and that a necessity may arise for a reference to documents not in this office.

In submitting such cases for the consideration of his Excellency, the Inspectors can only express their belief for the present, and their expectation in the permanency of each cure. It is satisfactory to be enabled to state that no relapse has occurred to any patient heretofore discharged from this institution. As there is a pressure for admittance into the Central Asylum from government prisons, it would be desirable to have some vacancies.

JOHN NUGENT.

To Colonel Larcom.

APPENDIX L. LIST of Persons detained in the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, referred to in preceding Letter.

List of persons detained in the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

Physicians' Certificate.	Inspector's Observations.
Margaret Reilly, detained in the Asylum since the 12th September, 1853, is now of sane mind; the charge against her is larceny; she seems to be self-willed and passionate, and on one occasion attempted suicide, having got into some quarrel. For the last year she has been quiet and orderly.	Convicted in 1852; penal confinement over. Her sister ready to receive her.
Mary Cullen, received into the Asylum on the 5th October, 1850, is perfectly sane of mind, and has been so during her sojourn here.	Poisoned some of her family; acquitted on the plea of lunacy. Very doubtful whether she was ever insane. This woman is urgent for her liberty. I promised, but without holding out any hope, that I would mention her case. I do so, but cannot recommend her discharge.
Mary Creedon, otherwise Murphy, received into the Asylum on the 8th June, 1853, is now of sane mind. For a considerable time she was subject to break out into violent passions and to get into quarrels, but she has become much more steady and amenable. The charge against her is for stealing cloth. Her friends are willing to receive and protect her if she be liberated.	Might be discharged.
Michael Frederick Fox, detained in the Asylum from the 21st November, 1850, is of sane mind, and since he was admitted has not shown any symptoms of being really insane. It is questionable whether his detention in a lunatic asylum is a proper course as regards him.	This man, in my opinion, was not insane; and if he committed any future offence, would be clearly responsible.—[Discharged a pistol, containing wadding only, to frighten his solicitor, as he states.]
Roger M'Donnell, detained in the Asylum since the 2nd September, 1851, is now of sane mind, and has not shown any symptoms of insanity for the last two years and a-half. His conduct, while under our observation, has been quiet and becoming almost uniformly.	The history of this case is as follows:—Roger M'Donnell had ever held a good character. One day, walking along the road, near Kilmore, he met a man whom he had never seen before (his mind, for a short time previous, he represents as being very uneasy); he passed the man, and, walking on some few yards, saw a cudgel on the ground; he seized it, and with a sudden homicidal impulse, turned round on the stranger, whom he immediately killed —inflicting seven wounds on his head. He, then, ran a distance of three or four miles to Cavan, where, from his extraordinary conduct in the street, he was arrested. He was subsequently tried for the murder, and acquitted on the score of insanity. By warrant transferred to the Armagh Asylum, he escaped from it, went to America, returned in a year, and gave himself up at the Asylum, whence he was brought to Dundrum.
William Bleddin, detained in the Asylum since the 19th July, 1852, is perfectly sane, and we have not observed any sign of his being insane since he came under our observation. His conduct has been quiet, blameless, and obedient since his coming.	Might be liberated. Accused of gross indecency.
Honoria Ryan, detained in the Asylum since the 9th September, 1854, is now of sane mind, and has been so without any interruption for nearly two years. Her conduct has been very quiet and proper, whilst in health, in this Asylum.	A respectable married woman; infanticide (child, three months old,) while labouring under puerperal mania. Might be discharged; family ready to receive her.—[Now a widow.]
Cornelius Crowly, detained in the Asylum since the 15th October, 1850, is of sane mind; and his conduct, whilst under our observation, has been in general very correct and proper; on one or two occasions during his residence here there was a manifestation of hasty and violent temper; but he never otherwise showed any symptoms of insanity as far as we have seen or heard.	This man is most urgent for his discharge—but was not tried; incompetent to plead when arraigned. Homicide of his wife.

APPENDIX M.

Correspondence relative to Patients refusing to work in the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

APPENDIX M.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to PATIENTS refusing to work in the CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

Central Asylum, September 19, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—It has occurred here that patients who were fitted for employment, taking into account their bodily powers as well as their understanding, have, from time to time, refused to do work appointed for them, saying that they were supported by the Government, and were not compellable to do any work; in fact, they think they may decide such a matter as they think most agreeable to themselves, and continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges of well-behaved patients. Now, as we have not professedly any restraints or punishments calculated to meet such cases, and as it is advisable that no such idea should exist in any one's mind who is capable of knowing right from wrong, as that he is to be judge of how far he is to obey or refuse obedience to authority, some duly recognised penalties should be applicable to such persons. What I would beg to suggest is, that a lower scale of diet should be fixed on for such persons as long as they remain in a state of contumacy, restraining them, either wholly or in part, for such period as may be deemed necessary, from meat; and if they prove very refractory, cutting off one meal in the day of any food they may be allowed. In addition to this, it might be authorized that they might be secluded for twenty-four hours at a time, if their disobedience should be deemed sufficient to authorize such a proceeding.

May I beg you will consider this matter, and let me have your instructions upon it.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. CORBET.

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, &c.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, September 21, 1856.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., respecting an unwillingness on the part of certain patients in the Central Asylum to render themselves useful to the institution, when fully able to be so, and who, perfectly cognizant of what is right and what is wrong, evince a spirit of contumacy, I think, so far as the question of diet is concerned, your proposition a good one. The dietary of the Dundrum Asylum is above that in other establishments for the insane, and therefore admits of diminution, certainly so as to animal food. I should, therefore, in refractory cases such as you refer to, diminish the quantity of animal food usually given, substituting for it some other, but always ample, and in such manner as you may deem most advisable and economical. I do not think, however, on principle, we could resort to confinement, or any direct punishment, in a lunatic asylum.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. NUGENT.

Dr. Corbet, Resident Physician, Central Asylum.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the Government of the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM at DUNDRUM, ordered and established by the LORD LIEUTENANT and COUNCIL of IRELAND, August 22, 1850.

1. In order to effect the better management and control of the Central Asylum at Dundrum for the reception of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland, the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums shall visit that establishment together, or separately, once in each month, or oftener if they shall think proper.

2. On each monthly visitation the Inspectors or Inspector shall specially examine into the health, appearance, and conduct of the patients then confined in the asylum, and note in a book, to be called "The

Inspectors' Report Book," such observations as may be deemed useful for the information of Government; and they shall on such visits make all the inquiries directed by the Statute 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 107.

3. The Inspectors shall investigate all complaints, and be empowered to suspend all officers or servants, on the charges being proved, and shall forthwith report thereupon for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

4. The Inspectors are to report half-yearly to the Chief or Under Secretary the general state of the Institution, the number of inmates, &c., &c., with particular reference to such cases as they may deem it advisable to notice; and on the recovery of every lunatic they are to submit to the Chief or Under Secretary the name of the individual so recovered; the offence with which charged, if untried, or of which acquitted on the plea of insanity; together with the general character and conduct of such individual, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Inspectors shall jointly or separately examine, on each monthly visitation, the accounts of the asylum, checking and comparing the various vouchers and receipts given and received by the Governor during the preceding month, which documents are to be duly initialed by both or either of them.

6. All requisitions for the advance of money from the Treasury for the support of the asylum, by way of estimate, as well as for the payment of the sums already expended, shall be investigated by the Inspectors, and by them transmitted to the Chief or Under Secretary.

7. The Inspectors shall advertise for, receive, and select all tenders for contracts for the Central Asylum at Dundrum, at their office in the Castle.

8. *Visiting Physician.*—The Visiting Physician to the Dundrum Central Asylum is to attend three times a week, or oftener if required, entering on each occasion the date and period of his visit. Whilst going through the house he is to be accompanied by the Resident Physician, with whom he shall consult as to the medical and moral treatment of the patients, and order such regimen, &c., &c., as he shall think fit.

9. In conjunction with the Resident Physician he shall keep, at the asylum, a registry or history of the symptoms and treatment of the patients; and, on the reception of any lunatic, sign the official return which is to be forwarded to the office of the Inspectors.

10. He is, when requiring absence for more than a week, to notify his intention to the Inspectors, that suitable provision may be made in case of need.

11. In all cases of the death of a patient he is to examine as far as possible into the physical causes connected with the insanity of the deceased, and make an entry in the Registry of the asylum, of the *post mortem* appearances, with any observations he may deem useful thereon, for the advance of science, and the utility of such lectures as he may be called on to deliver, pursuant to the Statute.

12. *Governor and Resident Physician.*—The Governor and Resident Physician shall, under the control of the Inspectors, regulate the entire establishment, and shall devote his best exertions to its successful management; at no period absenting himself for more than two consecutive days without previous notification to the Inspectors, so as to enable them to make arrangements during his absence.

13. He shall be most particular in the regularity with which the various books of the asylum are kept, and be responsible for all moneys placed to his credit, as well as for the accuracy of his disbursements and receipts.

14. He shall have his books always ready for inspection, and the monthly accounts duly prepared for examination at the Audit Office. He shall submit all vouchers, as well as a list of any furniture or other articles that may be required, to the Inspectors, and through them convey every communication connected with the establishment to the Chief or Under Secretary.

15. He is to see that the strictest order be observed in every department; that all the attendants and servants conduct themselves with propriety, and that the utmost cleanliness and decorum be regarded by them in their dress and habits of life.

16. He is to attend the Visiting Physician through the wards, and conduct, in unison with him, the mental and physical treatment of the patients, and assist with him in keeping the Medical Journal, or "Case Book."

17. In the absence of the Visiting Physician he shall act as the general director of the whole medical department of the institution, and be responsible for its due administration.

18. He shall inspect the corridors and apartments every forenoon and evening, and give such directions as he may think fit to the attendants with reference to the treatment of the lunatics, and direct the attention of the matron to any irregularity or misconduct that may occur within her department.

19. He shall exercise a general supervision over the various articles contracted for as to quality and quantity, and if deficient on either point, forbid their delivery, and procure a supply elsewhere at the contractor's expense.

20. He is at all times, and in all places, to encourage habits of industry amongst the lunatics, and have them engaged as much as possible in out-door work, but under the most cautious observation.

21. *The Matron.*—The Matron shall exercise immediate superintendence, but in position subordinate to the Governor, over the female department of the Dundrum Asylum.

22. She is to take particular care that cleanliness and good ventilation are attended to.

23. She is to look after the inner-clothing, bedding, linen, &c., of the patients and attendants, that they be kept in good repair, and shall take care that without the slightest waste there is a regular supply of sheeting, stockings, shirts, &c., &c.; and she is to be particular as to the order in which the kitchen, laundry, pantry, and dairy are kept.

24. She shall accompany the Physician when visiting the female side of the asylum, both morning and evening, and report to him any irregularity or cause of complaint she may notice.

25. She is to reside constantly in the asylum, and to employ the female patients as advantageously as possible to themselves and to the establishment.

26. *Clerk and Storekeeper.*—The Clerk and Storekeeper is to attend regularly at a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, and remain in the asylum till four, P.M. (time of meals excepted).

27. He shall have charge of the stores of the establishment, be accountable for the quantity and quality received by him, and keep an accurate return of the amount issued.

28. He is to sign the pass-book kept by the various contractors for milk, bread, meat, &c., &c., on the delivery of the articles, and to sign the receipts for every other article employed for consumption by the patients and servants, or for the general use of the house.

29. He is to make an entry of the different materials issued by him for the purpose of manufacture, and keep an exact inventory of the furniture.

30. In the daily delivery of food to the Cook or assistants, he shall be particular that the quantity be proportionate to the demand in the different divisions as specified in the Dietary Book.

31. As clerk he shall attend daily in the Governor's office, to assist in drawing out official documents, writing letters, &c., &c., and to keep all accounts, fiscal or other, connected with the Dundrum Asylum.

32. *The Chaplains.*—The Chaplains are to attend at the Dundrum Asylum on Sundays and Holidays to officiate according to their respective creeds: they are moreover to visit the institution once in the week, at least, to administer religious instructions to those susceptible of its influence. They shall, in case of illness, attend at any time when noticed to do so.

33. *The Apothecary.*—The Apothecary is to visit the asylum regularly three times in the week, and as often as his services may be required by the Governor.

34. He is to make up all prescriptions with the greatest accuracy, and copy them into a book, to be called the "Prescription Book," to be kept in the asylum; he is to be answerable for the due administration of the medicines ordered.

35. *The Cook.*—The Cook shall take care that in the morning at half after seven o'clock, the kitchen be in regular order, the fires lighted, and every thing prepared for her business; she shall receive from the Storekeeper the different articles to be prepared as food for the patients and attendants, and be particular as to the quantity required; she shall be responsible that the meals are properly and fully dressed at the particular periods specified for delivery.

36. She shall keep all the utensils employed by her with the greatest cleanliness, and never omit, before retiring to rest, to have the boilers well scoured, and the kitchen and scullery thoroughly ventilated and purified.

37. *The Laundress.*—The Laundress shall take charge of the patients employed by her, and when their business is over shall see that they return to the safe keeping of the attendants in their respective divisions.

38. She shall keep a book, to be called the "Laundry Book," in which are to be entered, under separate heads, the various articles, soap, blue, starch, &c., &c., received by her from the Storekeeper; and also a book containing an exact list of the foul clothes to be washed and returned by her weekly to the Matron.

39. *Servants and Attendants.*—Both male and female are responsible to the Governor for their good conduct, for habits of cleanliness, order, and subordination, as well as for the most unvarying humanity towards the lunatics placed under their charge.

40. They shall never absent themselves from their divisions so as to leave the patients unguarded, or attempt coercion, restraint, or confinement, without the Physician's sanction.

41. In the morning they are to see that the patients are properly cleaned and washed—at night that due regard be paid to their comfort, and that they retire decently to rest.

42. They are to be present when the patients are at meals, and repeat Grace before each repast; they shall pay particular attention to the clothing and becoming appearance of the patients, and contribute all in their power, both in and out of doors, to their amusement and occupation.

43. They shall be answerable for the safe keeping of the lunatics under their respective care, and in the event of escape, shall be either at the expense of the re-capture, or be discharged, should negligence appear to have been the cause.

44. They are to report daily to the Governor the conditions of their wards and corridors, and keep a diary in reference to the patients, towards whom they are expected to conduct themselves in the most humane and considerate manner, so as to engage their confidence and affection.

45. No servant or attendant will be permitted egress from the institution, and no admission to their friends without the Governor's sanction; and on no account will children be allowed to reside in the asylum.

46. *The Porter.*—The Porter is to have charge of the hall and adjoining public apartments; he is to see that they are kept with neatness and order.

47. He is to record in the "Porter's Book" the names of strangers, the visiting friends to the patients, as well as the attendance of the different officers of the asylum.

48. When called on he shall assist in taking charge of the male lunatics, and render himself generally useful.

49. In the morning, during the summer months, he is, at half-past five o'clock, to ring the bell to call up the servants and attendants; during the winter, at a quarter to seven.

50. At night he is to see that all the doors are locked, and the different yards duly protected, in summer, at nine o'clock, P.M.; and in winter, at eight, P.M. He shall deposit all the keys intrusted to him with the Governor.

51. *Gardener and Land Steward.*—The Gardener and Land Steward is to report himself present to the Porter during the summer months at seven o'clock in the morning, and to remain till six, P.M. In the winter months, that is, from the 1st October to the 1st March, at eight o'clock, A.M., and to remain till four, P.M.

52. He shall take charge of all the implements used on the farm, and be accountable for them. He is to superintend the lunatics when employed on the grounds, and to assist the attendants generally in the care and observation of them.

53. He shall make no purchase whatever of seeds, shrubs, &c., &c., without a written direction from the Governor; neither shall he employ labourers without an order to do so.

54. He is to have a Farm and Garden Book of the expenditure and produce in his department, and accurately enter in it the amount of vegetables delivered by him from time to time for the use of the asylum.

55. He shall be responsible for the neatness, order, and cultivation of the grounds, and the good condition of the farm.

56. *General Regulations as to the Patients.*—Patients on admission shall be washed, cleaned, &c., &c.; and when examined as to bodily health by the Physician, are to be placed in the division most suitable to the general symptoms of their mental affection; and if not already decently attired, are to be clad in the costume of the institution.

57. The hours for rising and retiring to bed shall be, in summer and winter respectively: in the former, half-past six o'clock, A.M., and half-past eight, P.M.; in the latter, half-past seven, A.M., and eight, P.M. The general hours for meals shall be: breakfast, half-past eight, A.M.; dinner, half-past one, P.M.; supper, half-past six, P.M.

58. The friends of the patients may be admitted on Tuesdays, from ten o'clock, A.M., to twelve o'clock; on Thursdays, from three to five, P.M., under the control of the Governor; but no stranger shall be allowed to visit without an order from the Chief or Under Secretary, or from the Inspectors.

59. Patients night and morning to join, so far as practicable, in common prayer; and on Sundays and Holidays of obligation to attend the religious worship of their respective creeds.

60. On no account whatever, without an express order in writing from the Chief or Under Secretary, will criminal lunatics be permitted to leave the precincts of the asylum.

61. As lunatics, charged with minor offences, may be transferred from District Asylums to the Central, they shall, at the discretion of his Excellency, and on the report of the Inspectors, be subject to be sent back to the institutions from whence they came.

62. Any servant or attendant who is guilty of harshness towards a lunatic in the Dundrum Asylum, either in language, by upbraiding the unfortunate individual with the offence committed, or by an act of violence, shall be liable to immediate dismissal, and the loss of all wages due at the time.

(Signed) FRANCIS WHITE.
JOHN NUGENT.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 August 1857;—*for*,

COPY "of the REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109, to ascertain the Equitable AMOUNT to be Repaid by the COUNTIES in *Ireland* transferred to other LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS; accompanied by a Tabular Statement of the Sums ordered to be Paid to each County by any other County, under the Orders of the Lord Lieutenant, the Number of Instalments, and the Amount of each Instalment; and of the Sum ordered to be Paid by each County in *Ireland* for District Lunatic Asylums, the Number of Instalments, and the Amount of each Instalment."

— I. —

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109, to ascertain the Equitable AMOUNT to be Repaid by the COUNTIES in *Ireland* transferred to other Lunatic Ayslum Districts.

LUNATIC ASYLUM COMMISSION, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109.

Sir,

HAVING received through you the warrant of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, appointing us Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the equitable amount to be repaid to certain counties lately separated from the lunatic asylum districts to which they belonged, by the counties remaining in those districts, we beg to submit to you, for the consideration of his Excellency, the following Report on the subject:—

Before giving you the result of our investigations and inquiries, we think it desirable to state the course we adopted in order to give all parties interested an opportunity of making their claims, or stating their views in reference thereto.

In the first instance, as the Lent Assizes were about to be held shortly after the receipt of our Commission, we sent a circular to the secretaries of the grand juries of the several counties concerned, as well as to the managers of the several lunatic asylums, stating that we should attend at each of the lunatic asylums of the old districts shortly after the then ensuing Assizes, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings, and also of receiving such information or evidence as they might tender to us, in order to lead us to an equitable adjustment of the claims on which we had to report. Copies of the circulars sent to the secretaries of the grand juries, and to the managers of the lunatic asylums, are given in the Appendix to this Report.

We further suggested, that each of the grand juries should appoint a committee to meet us at the respective buildings on the occasion of our inspection. We also sent forms to each of the parties before mentioned, to be filled up, showing the amount of the expenditure under different heads. This form is also given in the Appendix.

After the Lent Assizes, we appointed the days of our inspection of the several asylums, of which due notice was again given to the parties interested, and we attended at the following places at the times mentioned; viz.—

Londonderry - - - - - -	28 February.
Carlow - - - - - - -	8 April.
Maryborough - - - - -	10 April.
Limerick - - - - - -	18 April.
Ballinasloe - - - - -	22 April.
Armagh - - - - - -	23 May.
Richmond (Dublin) - - - -	28 May.

Each of the meetings was generally attended by one or more members appointed by the grand juries of each of the counties, as also by the Board of Governors. After making a general inspection of the building, in order to ascertain the state of repair, we requested that the parties who represented the interest of the retiring county should state their claims; after which, we heard any statement made by the parties connected with the counties remaining in the old districts.

It is not necessary for us to state here the various arguments which were brought forward on either side. Many very able statements in writing have been since sent to us, to all of which we have given very careful consideration. We may specially, however, refer to the points raised by the committee of the county Kerry, respecting Limerick Asylum, and also by the committee of the county Meath, respecting Richmond Asylum, which we considered of so much importance as to make it advisable to forward them to you, for the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown; having, however, been informed that these points were not valid, our Report has been made up without reference thereto, leaving it to the counties to appeal to the Privy Council against the Report, should they think it desirable.

Having thus given an outline of our proceedings, we shall give the result of our views, in a tabular form, as to the equitable amount to be repaid by each and every of the several and respective counties mentioned in Schedule (A.) to the several and respective counties in Schedule (B.), referred to in the Warrant of his Excellency.

The following Tables will, of themselves, sufficiently explain the basis on which we have proceeded in making our valuation and assessment.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Deane.*
Chas. Langon.

Dublin, 2 February 1857.

To Colonel Larcom, &c. &c. &c.
Castle, Dublin.

ARMAGH.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure.	LAND Purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Total Cost of Original Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture, &c.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Armagh - - -	From 1825 to 1853.	8 0 23 Exclusive of five acres, held at a rent of 18*l.* 18*s.* per annum.	1,474 5 4	150 - -	18,091 4 8	448 15 10	1,715 14 2	21,732 19 8	14,138 13 -	622 10 11	16,385 9 3

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c., as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Name of County in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the County Fermanagh, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Armagh - - - -	Armagh - - - - -	4,633 5 3	£. 16,385. 9. 3.	Fermanagh - - - -	£. 3,074. 5. 6.	1,070 1 5 - - - Armagh.
	Cavan - - - - -	4,578 1 10				1,057 6 7 - - - Cavan.
	Fermanagh - - - -	3,074 5 6				946 17 6 - - - Monaghan.
	Monaghan - - - -	4,099 16 8				

(signed) *Thomas Deane.* *Charles Langan.*

CARLOW.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure.	LAND Purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Total Cost of Original Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture, &c.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carlow - - -	From 1832 to 1852.	15 0 39	2,289 – 3	120 – –	18,474 5 9	230 – –	1,780 4 4	22,773 10 4	15,818 – –	867 8 11	19,091 9 2

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c., as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Name of County, &c., in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the County and City of Kilkenny, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Carlow - - - -	Carlow - - - - -	2,752 1 5			1,219 2 3	Carlow.
	Kildare - - - - -	3,657 – 10		Kilkenny County - - -	£. 5,710. 19. 7. 1,650 17 3	Kildare.
	Kilkenny County - - -	5,710 19 7	£. 19,094. 9. 2.		2,802 – 1	Wexford.
	Kilkenny City - - - -	809 18 8			175 3 8	Carlow.
	Wexford - - - - -	6,173 8 8		Kilkenny City - - - -	£. 800. 18. 8. 232 15 8	Kildare.
					392 19 4	Wexford.

(signed) *Thomas Deane.* *Charles Langon.*

BALLINASLOE.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure.	LAND Purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Total Cost of Original Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture, &c.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ballinasloe - -	From 1833 to 1855.	22 2 28	1,582 19 5	260 - -	23,575 15 10	1,817 19 10	1,965 15 3	28,942 10 4	21,110 6 3	1,513 19 1	24,197 4 9

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c., as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Names of Counties in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the Counties of Leitrim and Sligo, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Ballinasloe - - -	Galway County - - -	6,726 8 6	£.21,497. 4. 9.	Leitrim - - - - -	£.2,632. 8. 7.	948 8 7 - - - Galway County.
	Galway Town* - - -	619 - 6				87 5 7 - - - Galway Town.*
	Leitrim - - - - -	2,632 8 7				966 10 11 - - - Mayo.
	Mayo - - - - -	6,854 18 -				630 3 6 - - - Roscommon.
	Roscommon - - - -	4,469 6 4		Sligo - - - - -	£.3,195. 2. 10.	1,151 3 2 - - - Galway County.
	Sligo - - - - -	3,195 2 10				105 18 9 - - - Galway Town.*
						1,173 2 10 - - - Mayo.
						764 18 1 - - - Roscommon.

* We have, pursuant to the opinion of the Law Advisers of the Crown, assessed the County of the Town of Galway for its proportion of the amount to be reimbursed.

(signed) *Thomas Deane. Charles Langon.*

LIMERICK.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure,	LAND Purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Total Cost of Original Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture, &c.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Limerick - - -	From 1826 to 1853.	37 3 18	7,937 5 6	360 - -	24,363 1 2	7,473 3 9	1,896 8 1	41,669 18 6	25,807 14 10	1,566 14 1	35,671 14 5

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c., as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Name of County in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the County Kerry, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Limerick - - - -	Clare - - - - - -	10,740 3 7	£.35,671. 14. 5.	County Kerry - - - -	£.11,115. 7. 11.	4,861 13 9 - - - - Clare.
	Kerry - - - - - -	11,115 7 11				4,909 4 4 - - - - Limerick.
	Limerick - - - - - -	10,845 10 5				1,344 9 10 - - - - Limerick City.
	Limerick City - - - -	2,970 12 6				

(signed) *Thomas Deane. Charles Langon.*

LONDONDERRY.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure.	LAND purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Total Cost of Original Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture, &c.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Londonderry - -	From 1829 to 1853.	10 2 0	752 18 5	105 - -	23,507 9 10	1,235 - -	1,417 14 1	26,913 2 4	19,370 2 -	833 - 8	21,061 1 1

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c. as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Name of County in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the County Tyrone, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Londonderry - - -	Donegal - - - - - -	7,427 5 6	£. 21,061. 1. 1.	Tyrone - - - - -	£. 7,833. 19. 6. { 4,398 18 9 - - - Donegal.
	Londonderry - - - -	5,799 16 1			3,435 - 9 - - - Londonderry.
	Tyrone - - - - -	7,833 19 6			

(signed) *Thomas Deane.* *Charles Langon.*

MARYBOROUGH.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure.	LAND purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Total Cost of Original Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture, &c.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Maryborough - -	From 1833 to 1855.	22 2 17	1,140 8 –	216 – –	21,518 13 6	700 – –	1,513 – –	24,872 1 6	18,318 19 6	1,007 11 1	20,682 18 7

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c. as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Names of Counties in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the Counties Longford and Westmeath, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Maryborough - - -	King's County - - - -	5,468 15 9	£. 20,682. 18. 7.	Longford - - - - -	£. 4,267. 9. 9. { 2,120 7 11	King's County.
	Queen's County - - -	5,537 13 4			{ 2,147 1 10	Queen's County.
	Longford - - - - -	4,267 9 9		Westmeath - - - -	£. 5,408. 19. 9. { 2,687 11 5	King's County.
	Westmeath - - - -	5,408 19 9			{ 2,721 8 4	Queen's County.

(signed) *Thomas Deane.* *Charles Langon.*

RICHMOND.

NAME of ASYLUM.	DATES of Expenditure.	LAND purchased for Site.	COST of Site.	Improved Value of Site, Agricultural only by Labour of Patients.	Original Cost of Buildings.	Amount Expended in Permanent Improvements and Alterations between the Periods before mentioned.	Original Cost of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Cost of Buildings and subsequent Permanent Improvements, including Cost of Site and Original Cost of Furniture.	Present Value of Buildings and Improvements, allowing for Deterioration up to the Period at which Patients were Removed.	Present Value of Furniture, Fittings, and Clothing, per Mr. Jones's Valuation.	TOTAL Present Value of Buildings, Site, Improvements, Furniture, &c.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Richmond - -	From 1830 to 1855.	15 3 0	3,864 10 7	- - -	2,433 8 5	2,638 17 1	- - -	5,072 5 6	- - Under the peculiar circumstances connected with this Asylum, we consider the repayments should be made without depreciation.	1,545 - 3	10,481 16 4

B

NAME of Old District Asylum.	NAMES of Counties belonging to Old District.	Total present Value of Buildings, Land, Furniture, &c. as per above Return, showing the Proportion belonging to each County.		Name of County in Schedule (B.), removed from Old District.	Equitable Amount to be Repaid by the several Counties in Schedule (A.), to the County Meath, in Schedule (B.), Referred to in the Warrant.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Richmond - - -	Dublin County - - - -	1,567 13 9	£. 10,481. 16. 4.	Meath - - - - -	£. 2,286. 7. 9.	437 7 3 - - - Dublin County.
	Dublin City - - - -	3,426 15 3				956 - 2 - - - Dublin City.
	Drogheda Town - - -	224 5 9				62 11 6 - - - Drogheda Town.
	Louth - - - - -	1,397 1 6				389 15 2 - - - Louth.
	Meath - - - - -	2,286 7 9				440 13 8 - - - Wicklow.
	Wicklow - - - - -	1,579 12 4				

(signed) *Thomas Deane.* *Charles Langon.*

APPENDIX.

WARRANT appointing Sir *Thomas Deane* and *Charles Langon*, Esq., to be Commissioners under the Lunatic Asylums Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Act, 1855.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of *Ireland.*

CARLISLE.

Whereas under the provisions of the several statutes in that case made and provided, certain asylums for the lunatic poor in Ireland have been from time to time ordered by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland to be erected, enlarged, or extended, the expenses whereof were to be advanced by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom arising in Ireland:

And whereas provision is made by the several statutes aforesaid for the repayment of such advances by the several counties forming the district of such asylums, of the monies so advanced, such repayments to be made by the counties within the district, in and for which such asylums should be erected and established on the order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, in such manner, and at such times, and in such proportions as should be fixed by such order:

And whereas the grand juries of the several counties in Ireland in or for which, either wholly or in part, any such asylum has been or shall be erected and established, are by the provisions of said Acts bound to present, without any previous proceedings at presentment sessions, the sum or sums fixed and ascertained by such order, to be repaid by such county:

And whereas several lunatic asylums have from time to time been erected in Ireland, and the districts annexed to each respectively have been changed from time to time under the provisions of said Acts:

And whereas by an Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "The Lunatic Asylums Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that in case of change of old districts and establishment of new districts, it should and might be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, if they should so think fit, to ascertain and fix the equitable amount to be repaid by any county or counties, remaining within the old districts, to any county or counties transferred to the new districts, and the proportions and instalments of such repayments:

Now we, George William Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby constitute and appoint you, Sir Thomas Deane, Knight, and Charles Langon, Esq., to be our Commissioners and Valuators, for the purpose of duly ascertaining the equitable amount so to be repaid by each and every of the several and respective counties in Schedule (A.), hereafter named, to the several and respective counties in Schedule (B.), hereafter named; and to use all convenient speed in reporting thereon to us without delay.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, Clare, Limerick, Limerick City, Dublin County and City, Drogheda, Louth, Wicklow, King's and Queen's, Londonderry, Donegal, Armagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Galway County and Town, Mayo, Roscommon.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Kilkenny County and City, Kerry, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Sligo, and Leitrim.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 26th day of January 1856.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 26 January 1856.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, his Excellency's warrant appointing you Commissioners and Valuators for the purpose of ascertaining the equitable amount to be repaid to certain counties lately separated from the lunatic asylum districts to which they belonged, by the counties remaining in those districts.

I also enclose, for your information, a copy of the Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109.

A statement of the counties forming the several old and new districts.

A map of the old districts, with a tracing of the new; and the Sixth General Report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, containing in pages 6 and 7, a Return of the sums assessed on the several counties for the erection and enlargement of lunatic asylums, &c.

I am, &c.

Sir Thomas Deane, Knight, and Charles Langon, Esq. (signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

COPY of CIRCULAR to Secretaries of Grand Juries.

Sir, Dublin, 11 February 1856.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the warrant of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Commissioners and Valuators for the purpose of duly ascertaining the equitable amount to be repaid to certain counties lately separated from the lunatic asylum districts to which they belonged, by the counties remaining in those districts, under the provisions of an Act passed in the 18th & 19th years of Victoria, c. 109, beg to inform you, that we purpose visiting the lunatic asylum at ———— as soon as we can after the ensuing Assizes. And we deem it right to give you this early intimation of our intention, in order that the grand jury may take such steps at the ensuing Assizes, by appointing a committee or otherwise, as they may think desirable, for the purpose of affording us such information or evidence at our proposed inspection as may lead us to a fair adjustment of the claims on which we have to report.

We beg that you will be good enough to lay this letter before the grand jury of the county at the ensuing Assizes.

We enclose a form, which we should be glad to have filled up and returned to us, either at Cork or Belfast.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Deane.*
Charles Langon.

COPY of CIRCULAR sent to the Managers of the Lunatic Asylums.

Sir, Dublin, 11 February 1856.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the warrant of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Commissioners and Valuators for the purpose of duly ascertaining the equitable amount to be repaid to certain counties lately separated from the lunatic asylum districts to which they belonged, by the counties remaining in those districts, under the provisions of an Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of Victoria, c, 109, beg to inform you, that we intend visiting the lunatic asylum at ———— as soon as we can after the ensuing Assizes. And we deem it right to give you this early intimation of our intention, in order that the Board of Governors may take such steps as they may think desirable, for the purpose of affording us such information or evidence at our proposed inspection as may lead to a fair adjustment of the claims on which we have to report.

We enclose a form, which we should be glad to have filled up and returned to us, either at Cork or Belfast.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Deane.*
Charles Langon.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE upon the Lunatic Asylum, up to the present Time.

Name of Asylum.	Dates of Expenditure	Number of Patients intended for.	Land purchased for Site.	Cost of Site.	Cost of Buildings.	Furniture, &c.	Total Cost of Building and Site.	Amount expended in Repairs.	Remarks.
			a. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	

— II. —

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Sums ordered to be Paid to each County by any other County, under the orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the Number of Instalments, and the Amount of each Instalment.

OLD DISTRICT.	DATE of ORDER in COUNCIL.	REPAYMENTS TO COUNTIES Severed from Old District.		REPAYMENTS BY COUNTIES Remaining in Old Districts, by 28 Half-Yearly Instalments.								
		County.	Gross Amount.	County.	Amount.			Amount of First Instalment.			Amount of remaining Instalments.		
	1857:		£. s. d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Limerick -	11 June -	Kerry - -	11,115 7 11	Clare - -	4,861	13	9	173	14	–	173	12	7
				Limerick County	4,909	4	4	175	6	7	175	6	7
				Limerick City -	1,344	9	10	48	–	10	48	–	4
Armagh -	11 June -	Fermanagh -	3,074 5 6	Armagh - -	1,070	1	5	38	4	5	38	4	4
				Cavan - -	1,057	6	7	37	17	1	37	15	2
				Monaghan -	946	17	6	33	16	6	33	16	4
Ballinasloe -	11 June -	Leitrim - -	2,632 8 7	Galway County	948	8	7	33	8	4	33	17	5
				Galway Town -	87	5	7	3	2	7	3	2	4
				Mayo - -	966	10	11	34	11	11	34	10	10
				Roscommon -	630	3	6	22	11	3	22	10	1
Ballinasloe -	11 June -	Sligo - -	3,195 2 10	Galway County	1,151	3	2	41	2	5	41	2	3
				Galway Town -	105	18	9	3	15	9	3	15	8
				Mayo - -	1,173	2	10	41	19	1	41	17	11
				Roscommon -	764	18	1	27	7	1	27	6	4
Carlow -	11 June -	Kilkenny County	5,710 19 7	Carlow - -	1,249	2	3	44	13	9	44	12	2
				Kildare - -	1,659	17	3	59	6	6	59	5	7
				Wexford - -	2,802	–	1	100	1	10	100	1	5
Maryboro' -	11 June -	Westmeath -	5,408 19 9	King's County -	2,687	11	5	96	–	5	95	19	8
				Queen's County	2,721	8	4	97	4	10	97	3	10
Carlow -	11 June -	Kilkenny City -	800 18 8	Carlow - -	175	3	8	6	6	5	6	5	1
				Kildare - -	232	15	8	8	6	11	8	6	3
				Wexford - -	392	19	4	14	1	4	14	–	8
Londonderry	24 June -	Tyrone - -	7,833 19 6	Londonderry -	3,435	–	9	122	14	–	122	13	7
				Donegal - -	4,398	18	9	157	2	6	157	2	1
Maryboro' -	24 June -	Longford -	4,267 9 9	King's County -	2,120	7	11	75	16	5	75	14	6
				Queen's County	2,147	1	10	76	15	1	76	13	7

Observations.—The orders for Repayments in the Richmond Lunatic Asylums' District have not, as yet, been made.

Council Office,
8 August 1857.

R. N. Matheson,
Clerk of the Council.

— III. —

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Sums ordered to be paid by Counties severed from Old Lunatic Asylum Districts, and forming part of New Districts, and for which New Lunatic Asylums have been erected; on account of the Expenses of Erection of such New Lunatic Asylums.

Asylum.	Date of Order.	County.	Amount to be Repaid by District.	Amount to be Repaid by each County or Riding.	By 28 successive Half-yearly Instalments, amounting to, each	
					First Instalment.	Other 27 Instalments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kilkenny -	27 Feb. 1856 -	Kilkenny County	24,920 12 1	21,785 3 2	778 2 11	778 – 9
		Kilkenny City -		3,135 8 11	112 – 2	111 19 7
Killarney -	27 Feb. 1856 -	Kerry - -	38,354 8 3	38,354 8 3	1,369 16 3	1,369 16 –
Mullingar -	14 Feb. 1857 -	Meath - -	37,716 15 9	15,869 18 10	566 15 10	566 15 8
		Westmeath -		12,561 13 3	448 13 6	448 12 7
		Longford - -		9,825 3 8	331 12 4	331 12 3
Omagh - -	27 Feb. 1856 -	Tyrone - -	41,407 12 2	28,488 14 9	1,017 9 6	1,017 9 1
		Fermanagh -		12,918 17 5	461 8 2	461 7 9
Sligo - -	14 Feb. 1857 -	Sligo - - -	37,369 3 8	19,976 5 5	713 7 5	713 7 4
		Leitrim - -		17,394 18 3	621 5 6	621 4 11

Council Office,
8 August 1857.

R. N. Matheson,
Clerk of the Council.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND).

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109, to ascertain the equitable AMOUNT to be repaid by the COUNTIES in *Ireland* transferred to other LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS; also a TABULAR STATEMENT of the SUMS ordered to be paid to each County by any other County, under the Orders of the Lord Lieutenant; and the SUMS ordered to be paid by each County in *Ireland* for District Lunatic Asylums, &c.

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *August* 1857.

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157

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES

IN IRELAND,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 7 & 8 VIC., CHAP. 81.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, as directed by the Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 81, sec. 56, General Abstracts of the Marriages registered in Ireland from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856.

As I have observed in former Reports, these Abstracts do not include Marriages by the Roman Catholic Clergy, all such being specially exempted from registration under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act referred to.

The following Table gives the number of Marriages registered in each year from 1845* to 1856, distinguishing those solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church from those celebrated according to other forms:—

Years ended 31st December	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.						Total Marriages.
	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing Forms.	Total.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrars' Offices.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	
1845 (9 last months),*	4	2,630	732	40	712	4,118	1,586	39	358	11	2	1,996	6,114
1846, . . .	5	3,910	992	74	779	5,760	2,712	67	797	8	–	3,584	9,344
1847, . . .	6	2,897	925	66	427	4,321	1,777	62	772	10	1	2,622	6,943
1848, . . .	8	3,529	1,257	118	401	5,313	2,313	87	1,320	14	1	3,735	9,048
1849, . . .	2	3,572	1,384	108	258	5,324	2,440	67	1,647	13	2	4,169	9,493
1850, . . .	1	3,710	1,431	108	137	5,387	2,504	85	1,789	16	–	4,394	9,781
1851, . . .	4	3,719	1,341	64	73	5,201	2,517	80	1,527	13	1	4,138	9,339
1852, . . .	4	3,946	1,312	39	64	5,365	2,547	92	1,475	8	–	4,122	9,487
1853, . . .	6	4,173	1,260	47	76	5,562	2,890	100	1,626	19	–	4,635	10,197
1854, . . .	8	4,095	1,015	25	45	5,188	2,701	77	1,447	11	2	4,238	9,426
1855, . . .	6	3,867	1,002	20	27	4,922	2,435	79	1,316	12	1	3,843	8,765
1856, . . .	11	4,224	1,025	23	36	5,319	2,551	83	1,580	12	2	4,228	9,547

The Marriages registered in 1856 were 782, or 8·92 per cent., over the number registered in the previous year: in the Established Church they increased 397, or 8 per cent.; in the Presbyterian Church, 116, or 4·76 per cent.; and in the Registrars' Offices, 264, or 20 per cent. over those returned in 1855.

The following Table shows the number and the increase or decrease of Marriages between 1855 and 1856, also the mode in which the Marriages were performed:—

Mode in which Marriages were performed.	Marriages. 1855.	1856.	Increase in 1856.	Decrease in 1856.	Increase per Cent.
According to the rites of the Established Church,	4,922	5,319	397	—	8·0
In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses,	2,435	2,551	116	—	4·8
In Registered Buildings, ...	79	83	4	—	5·0
In Registrars' Offices, ...	1,316	1,580	264	—	20·0
Between Members of the Society of Friends, .	12	12	—	—	—
Jews, ...	1	2	1	—	—
Total, . . .	8,765	9,547	782	—	8·9

* The Act 7 & 8 Vic., c. 81, came into operation on the 1st of April, 1845.

In the following summary is shown the number of persons married under 21 years of age,—of Widowers and Widows married,—and of those who signed the Register Books with marks, during each year from 1845 to 1856:—

Years ended 31st December	Total Marriages.	Not of Age.				Re-married.				Signed with Marks.			
		Men.	Rate per Cent.	Women.	Rate per Cent.	Widowers	Rate per Cent.	Widows.	Rate per Cent.	Men.	Rate per Cent.	Women.	Rate per Cent.
1845 (9 last months),	6,114	345	5·64	1,192	19·50	665	10·88	340	5·56	1,189	19·45	2,223	36·36
1846, . . .	9,344	474	5·07	1,870	20·01	1,038	11·11	571	6·11	1,688	18·07	3,387	36·25
1847, . . .	6,943	246	3·54	1,210	17·43	862	12·42	429	6·18	1,077	15·51	2,260	32·55
1848, . . .	9,048	391	4·32	1,584	17·50	1,274	14·08	703	7·77	1,797	19·86	3,387	37·43
1849, . . .	9,493	415	4·37	1,714	18·06	1,244	13·10	679	7·15	2,096	22·08	3,922	41·31
1850, . . .	9,781	489	5·00	1,776	18·15	1,329	13·58	754	7·71	2,427	24·81	4,384	44·82
1851, . . .	9,339	411	4·40	1,551	16·61	1,183	12·67	695	7·44	2,281	24·42	4,037	43·23
1852, . . .	9,487	429	4·52	1,629	17·10	1,199	12·63	664	6·99	2,493	26·27	4,235	44·64
1853, . . .	10,197	475	4·65	1,708	16·75	1,255	12·30	700	6·86	2,726	26·73	4,609	45·19
1854, . . .	9,426	473	5·02	1,647	17·47	1,148	12·18	601	6·37	2,457	26·06	4,105	43·55
1855, . . .	8,765	405	4·62	1,551	17·69	1,163	13·26	610	6·95	2,260	25·78	3,674	41·91
1856, . . .	9,547	487	5·10	1,736	18·18	1,171	12·26	666	6·97	2,589	27·11	4,199	43·98

It will be seen that in 1856 there was an increase in the proportion of male and of female minors married; a decrease in the proportion of widowers, and a slight increase in that of widows married; and an increase in the proportion of both males and females who signed the Register of Marriages with a mark.

The following Tables give the total number of Marriages in each province, for every year from 1848 to 1856, together with the counties and Registrars' districts in which Marriages were most numerous:—

PROVINCES.

Years, . .	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Ulster, . . .	5,694	6,229	6,574	6,378	6,713	7,243	6,855	6,113	6,688
Leinster, . . .	1,779	1,709	1,760	1,612	1,559	1,742	1,508	1,542	1,669
Munster, . . .	1,152	1,156	1,081	983	850	867	773	785	830
Connaught, . .	423	399	366	366	365	345	290	325	360

COUNTIES.

Years, . .	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Antrim, . . .	1,730	2,007	2,193	2,113	2,230	2,322	2,210	1,875	2,135
Down, . . .	1,234	1,306	1,457	1,375	1,407	1,479	1,362	1,170	1,328
Armagh, . . .	568	796	785	787	811	821	778	630	757
Tyrone, . . .	646	633	609	594	675	789	783	729	734
Londonderry, . .	464	589	594	580	647	747	630	628	666
Dublin, Co. and City,	918	910	1,009	954	890	1,011	889	858	932
Cork, Co. and City, .	526	541	510	443	428	438	399	386	416
Mayo, . . .	73	103	84	66	59	75	68	53	56

DISTRICTS.

Years, . .	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Belfast, . . .	685	782	837	820	863	862	827	781	849
Antrim, . . .	195	221	259	247	271	237	202	200	184
Armagh, . . .	281	306	264	299	319	347	298	274	327
Ballymena, . .	312	395	462	454	471	503	471	361	441
Ballymoney, . .	131	156	155	162	170	221	193	146	178
Banbridge, . .	275	360	401	406	442	448	428	332	366
Coleraine, . .	183	193	190	172	230	232	237	221	226
Lisburn, . . .	372	431	474	407	451	422	421	299	446
Lurgan, . . .	259	397	430	390	415	460	448	286	388
Magherafelt, . .	123	156	189	182	199	263	196	189	224
Newry, . . .	211	192	251	217	238	203	210	179	174
Newtownards, . .	322	412	407	365	343	420	328	296	338
Dublin, North, .	361	344	412	363	305	330	324	294	313
Dublin, South, .	481	491	503	527	495	579	477	492	534
Cork, . . .	297	333	309	254	237	248	208	199	214

The number of Marriages registered in each quarter of the years 1848 to 1856, inclusive, is given in the following Table, from which it will be observed that Marriages were more numerous during the quarters ended 31st March and 31st December,—the winter and spring seasons,—than in the quarters ended 30th June and 30th September—the summer and autumn seasons:—

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN EACH QUARTER OF THE YEARS 1848 to 1856, BY PROVINCES.

Years.	ULSTER.				LEINSTER.				MUNSTER.				CONNAUGHT.				IRELAND.			
	Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending			
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.
1848, .	1,397	1,252	1,368	1,677	415	445	451	468	315	272	291	271	120	93	110	100	2,247	2,062	2,220	2,519
1849, .	1,554	1,407	1,322	1,946	411	407	447	444	298	265	298	295	88	69	118	124	2,351	2,148	2,185	2,809
1850, .	1,618	1,484	1,516	1,956	446	429	454	451	292	244	261	284	87	87	95	97	2,443	2,244	2,326	2,788
1851, .	1,756	1,432	1,423	1,778	384	419	403	415	256	270	268	270	115	64	88	73	2,559	2,115	2,182	2,532
1852, .	1,555	1,443	1,543	2,072	367	363	404	425	221	185	231	213	107	66	89	114	2,250	2,057	2,267	2,823
1853, .	1,760	1,595	1,772	2,116	444	444	425	429	227	232	218	190	97	81	78	89	2,528	2,352	2,493	2,824
1854, .	1,743	1,570	1,576	1,966	344	356	375	393	230	190	161	182	89	65	68	68	2,406	2,221	2,180	2,609
1855, .	1,647	1,407	1,237	1,822	353	380	414	395	203	214	193	178	90	88	69	78	2,293	2,086	1,913	2,473
1856, .	1,710	1,471	1,460	2,047	373	401	431	458	219	200	206	235	96	93	85	86	2,598	2,168	2,185	2,796

The following table exhibits the number of churches belonging to the Established Church; of Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses; and of "Registered Buildings," in which Marriages might lawfully be solemnized, on the 31st day of December, 1856:—

DISTRICTS.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.	DISTRICTS.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.
Abbeyleix, - -	10	–	–	10	Cookstown, - -	8	11	1	20
Antrim, - - -	8	22	2	32	Cootehill, - - -	12	5	3	20
Ardee, - - -	12	1	–	13	Cork, - - -	24	2	3	29
Armagh, - - -	20	21	4	45	Donegal, - - -	7	2	3	12
Athlone, - - -	11	1	2	14	Downpatrick, - -	22	22	2	46
Athy, - - -	14	1	–	15	Drogheda, - - -	12	1	1	14
Bailieborough, - -	6	5	–	11	Dublin, North, - -	17	5	4	26
Ballina, - - -	12	4	2	18	Dublin, South, - -	21	2	3	26
Ballinasloe, - -	13	1	–	14	Dundalk, - - -	12	1	1	14
Ballinrobe, - -	10	–	–	10	Dunfanaghy, - -	5	1	–	6
Ballycastle, - -	8	6	1	15	Dungannon, - - -	13	13	2	28
Ballymena, - -	9	20	4	33	Dungarvan, - -	8	–	–	8
Ballymoney, - -	8	19	3	30	Dunmanway, - -	5	–	–	5
Ballyshannon, - -	8	1	–	9	Dunshaughlin, - -	11	–	–	11
Balrothery, - -	11	–	–	11	Edenderry, - -	9	–	–	9
Baltinglass, - -	11	–	–	11	Ennis, - - -	8	1	1	10
Banbridge, - -	13	25	5	43	Enniscorthy, - -	17	–	1	18
Bandon, - - -	20	2	2	24	Enniskillen, - -	14	3	1	18
Bantry, - - -	4	–	–	4	Ennistymon, - -	5	–	–	5
Belfast, - - -	13	29	8	50	Fermoy, - - -	18	1	–	19
Boyle, - - -	8	1	–	9	Galway, - - -	6	1	1	8
Cahersiveen, - -	2	–	–	2	Glenties, - - -	8	–	–	8
Callan, - - -	10	–	–	10	Gorey, - - -	12	–	–	12
Carlow, - - -	22	1	–	23	Gort, - - -	5	–	–	5
Carrickmacross, - -	4	1	–	5	Gortin, - - -	2	5	–	7
Carrick-on-Shannon, -	10	–	–	10	Granard, - - -	9	1	–	10
Carrick-on-Suir, -	8	1	–	9	Inishowen, - -	8	4	–	12
Cashel, - - -	9	1	–	10	Kanturk, - - -	8	–	–	8
Castlebar, - - -	4	1	1	6	Kells, - - -	8	–	–	8
Castleblayney, - -	5	14	–	19	Kenmare, - - -	4	–	–	4
Castlederg, - -	4	3	1	8	Kilkeel, - - -	4	5	2	11
Castlerea, - - -	7	–	–	7	Kilkenny, - - -	24	1	1	26
Cavan, - - -	18	4	–	22	Killarney, - - -	8	–	–	8
Celbridge, - - -	12	–	1	13	Kilmallock, - -	12	–	–	12
Clifden, - - -	5	1	–	6	Kilrush, - - -	5	–	–	5
Clogheen, - - -	8	–	–	8	Kinsale, - - -	12	–	1	13
Clogher, - - -	5	5	–	10	Larne, - - -	10	17	6	33
Clones, - - -	6	3	–	9	Letterkenny, - -	5	6	1	12
Clonmel, - - -	7	1	–	8	Limerick, - - -	21	1	2	24
Coleraine, - -	14	19	5	38	Lisburn, - - -	15	21	4	40

continued.

Number of Churches, &c., in which Marriages might be solemnized, on 31st Dec., 1856—*continued.*

Districts.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.	Districts.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.
Lismore,	7	1	–	8	Oldcastle,	10	2	–	12
Lisnaskea,	7	2	–	9	Omagh,	12	13	1	26
Listowel,	9	–	–	9	Parsonstown,	17	1	–	18
Londonderry,	13	18	5	36	Rathdown,	9	2	2	13
Longford,	17	2	–	19	Rathdrum,	12	–	1	13
Loughrea,	7	–	–	7	Rathkeale,	14	–	–	14
Lowtherstown,	6	2	1	9	Roscommon,	8	–	–	8
Lurgan,	12	8	4	24	Roscrea,	13	–	–	13
Macroom,	12	–	–	12	Scarriff,	6	–	–	6
Magherafelt,	14	14	2	30	Shillelagh,	13	–	2	15
Mallow,	11	–	–	11	Skibbereen,	18	–	–	18
Manorhamilton,	6	1	–	7	Sligo,	16	2	2	20
Middleton,	19	–	1	20	Strabane,	8	20	3	31
Millford,	5	8	2	15	Stranorlar,	3	4	1	8
Mohill,	8	1	–	9	Swineford,	4	–	–	4
Monaghan,	10	9	–	19	Thurles,	12	–	–	12
Mountmellick,	11	–	1	12	Tipperary,	10	1	–	11
Mullingar,	22	3	–	25	Tralee,	14	2	1	17
Naas,	18	–	–	18	Trim,	9	1	–	10
Navan,	13	–	–	13	Tuam,	5	–	–	5
Nenagh,	20	–	1	21	Tullamore,	11	–	2	13
Newcastle,	7	–	–	7	Waterford,	17	2	1	20
New Ross,	17	–	1	18	Westport,	10	1	1	12
Newry,	16	21	4	41	Wexford,	16	1	1	18
Newtownards,	11	32	6	49					
Newtownlimavady,	9	14	1	24	Total,	1,397	534	132	2,063

Compared with the similar table given in last year's Report, the above shows an addition of 2 Churches,—3 Registered Presbyterian Meeting Houses,—and 6 Registered Buildings.

The Registered Buildings may be classified thus:—

Belonging to	Wesleyan Methodists,	66
„	Reformed Presbyterians,	22
„	Baptists,	9
„	Independents,	14
„	Moravians or United Brethren,	5
Not stated,		16
	Total,	132

The number of Licenses for Marriage issued by the Licensing Ministers of the several Presbyteries during the year 1856, was as follows:—

Presbytery, or Synod.	Number of Licensing Ministers, on 31st December, 1856.	Number of Registered Meeting-houses on 31st December, 1856.	Number of Licenses issued.
1. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	96	494	2,485
2. Remonstrant Synod of Ulster,	9	26	58
3. Presbytery of Antrim,	3	10	26
4. United Presbytery or Synod of Munster,	4	4	2
Totals,	112	534	2,571

865 Licenses for Marriage were granted by District Registrars in 1856.

In several of my previous Reports I have considered it my duty to bring under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant the great want which is felt of a general measure to include the registration of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of the entire population of Ireland, and have given extracts from the Reports of various public departments, as to the necessity which exists for an enactment upon the subject,—Ireland now being the only portion of the United Kingdom which is without a system of registration of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of its inhabitants.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

The General Register Office,
Dublin, 20th June, 1857.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS.

1856.

Abstract of Marriages Registered in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, during the Year 1856.

Districts.	Marriages. According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Marriages. Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.						Total Marriages.	Not of Age.		Re-married.		Signed with Marks.	
	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	Total.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
1. Abbeyleix,	–	7	2	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	10	–	3	1	–	1	3
2. Antrim,	–	14	4	–	–	18	138	2	26	–	–	166	184	6	28	15	5	44	61
3. Ardee,	–	5	1	–	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	2	8	–	1	–	1	1	2
4. Armagh,	–	223	7	–	–	230	71	–	26	–	–	97	327	15	45	41	26	121	185
5. Athlone,	–	20	4	–	1	25	2	–	4	–	–	6	31	1	2	7	4	2	9
6. Athy,	–	15	5	–	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	2	1	–	2	6
7. Ballieborough,	–	17	8	–	–	25	13	–	1	–	–	14	39	5	17	5	2	11	12
8. Ballina,	–	31	4	–	–	35	1	–	–	–	–	1	36	2	7	7	5	6	10
9. Ballinasloe,	–	15	8	–	–	23	2	–	1	–	–	3	26	1	8	5	4	5	6
10. Ballinrobe,	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Ballycastle,	–	28	1	–	–	29	25	–	4	–	–	29	58	2	12	2	2	12	16
12. Ballymena,	–	30	5	–	–	35	276	5	125	–	–	406	441	29	68	38	16	119	258
13. Ballymoney,	–	23	2	–	–	25	121	1	31	–	–	153	178	12	23	16	6	55	90
14. Ballyshannon,	–	42	1	–	–	43	2	–	4	–	–	6	49	1	9	5	3	9	11
15. Balrothery,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
16. Baltinglass,	–	10	–	–	1	11	–	–	4	–	–	4	15	–	–	1	1	4	5
17. Banbridge,	–	141	7	–	–	148	132	3	83	–	–	218	366	18	68	54	16	131	246
18. Bandon,	–	19	4	2	–	25	2	1	2	–	–	5	30	–	6	4	4	3	5
19. Bantry,	–	5	6	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	2	2	1	–	1
20. Belfast,	–	246	121	–	–	367	255	25	202	–	–	482	849	58	191	131	79	252	423
21. Boyle,	–	14	2	–	2	18	–	–	4	–	–	4	22	1	6	3	2	2	7
22. Cahersiveen,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
23. Callan,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	1
24. Carlow,	–	26	12	–	–	38	2	–	10	2	–	14	52	2	5	4	4	9	13
25. Carrickmacross,	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	1	2	–	2	2
26. Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	20	4	–	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	1	9	2	–	9	12
27. Carrick-on-Suir,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–
28. Cashel,	–	11	4	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	5	4	1	2	3
29. Castlebar,	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	11	–	–	12	16	1	2	2	2	1	9
30. Castleblayney,	–	33	3	–	–	36	43	–	5	–	–	48	84	8	17	4	5	22	37
31. Castlederg,	–	26	3	–	–	29	21	–	–	–	–	21	50	3	12	5	5	17	27
32. Castlerea,	–	8	1	1	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	2	1	3	4
33. Cavan,	1	73	17	–	–	91	8	–	4	–	–	12	103	5	33	13	7	26	39
34. Celbridge,	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	2	1	–	2
35. Clifden,	1	5	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	3	2	–	2	4
36. Clogheen,	–	6	3	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	–	2	11	–	7	1	1	1	5
37. Clogher,	–	51	–	–	–	51	16	–	–	–	–	16	67	5	15	6	4	20	41
38. Clones,	–	50	–	–	–	50	2	–	18	–	–	20	70	3	3	8	1	19	34
39. Clonmel,	–	12	9	–	–	21	1	–	3	1	–	5	26	1	8	3	3	5	8
40. Coleraine,	–	48	2	–	1	51	91	5	79	–	–	175	226	11	29	33	4	70	99
41. Cookstown,	–	53	2	–	1	56	60	1	12	–	–	73	129	11	26	11	8	48	77
42. Cootehill,	–	30	9	–	–	39	24	2	21	–	–	47	86	2	13	10	7	30	49
43. Cork,	–	91	64	–	–	155	5	1	51	2	–	59	214	4	27	28	28	31	71
44. Donegal,	–	59	1	–	–	60	3	2	7	–	–	12	72	4	11	8	5	24	35
45. Downpatrick,	–	81	2	–	–	83	93	1	80	–	–	174	257	16	43	25	11	62	104
46. Drogheda,	–	11	–	–	–	11	1	–	3	–	–	4	15	–	–	2	1	–	3
47. Dublin, North,	1	149	102	–	–	252	51	5	25	–	–	61	313	6	39	36	36	25	54
48. Dublin, South,	4	288	166	–	–	458	1	5	63	2	2	76	534	7	71	76	54	57	82
49. Dundalk,	–	19	1	–	–	20	7	1	6	–	–	14	34	1	7	3	3	7	11
50. Dunfanaghy,	–	10	1	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	5	1	–	5	6
51. Dungannon,	–	120	1	–	–	121	47	1	9	–	–	57	178	15	38	21	16	75	94
52. Dungarvan,	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	2	1	1	1	3
53. Dunmanway,	–	7	1	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	–	2	1	1	1	2
54. Dunshaughlin,	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
55. Edenderry,	–	8	2	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	1	3	3
56. Ennis,	1	6	3	–	–	10	–	–	4	–	–	4	14	–	3	3	1	4	5
57. Enniscorthy,	–	14	2	1	–	17	–	–	8	2	–	10	27	1	4	6	2	6	9
58. Enniskillen,	–	86	13	–	–	99	7	1	54	–	–	62	161	12	28	19	12	62	96
59. Ennistymon,	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	–
60. Fermoy,	–	21	26	–	–	47	2	–	1	–	–	3	50	2	7	7	13	12	26
61. Galway,	–	14	2	–	–	16	1	2	2	–	–	5	21	–	4	2	4	–	2
62. Glenties,	–	11	1	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	1	13	1	2	3	–	–	4
63. Gorey,	–	13	1	–	1	15	–	–	6	–	–	6	21	1	3	3	–	–	4
64. Gort,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
65. Gortin,	–	3	–	–	–	3	8	–	2	–	–	10	13	–	2	3	2	2	5
66. Granard,	–	6	5	–	–	11	5	–	3	–	–	8	19	1	3	3	2	7	8

[continued.

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, during the Year 1856—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special License.	Licenses.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	TOTAL.	Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Not of Age. Men.	Not of Age. Women.	Re-married. Widowers.	Re-married. Widows.	Signed with Marks. Men.	Signed with Marks. Women.
67. Inishowen,	–	15	1	–	1	17	5	–	–	–	–	5	22	1	1	1	3	8	9
68. Kanturk,	–	5	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	1	1	–	1	1
69. Kells,	–	9	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	2	1	1	2	2
70. Kenmare,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1
71. Kilkeel,	–	17	1	–	–	18	15	–	–	–	–	15	33	2	5	3	–	10	15
72. Kilkenny,	–	26	7	–	1	34	4	–	5	–	–	9	43	1	6	2	6	4	11
73. Killarney,	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
74. Kilmallock,	–	6	5	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	1	3	2	2	2
75. Kilrush,	–	4	2	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	8	–	5	1	–	1	3
76. Kinsale,	–	9	5	–	–	14	–	–	4	–	–	4	18	–	1	1	–	4	6
77. Larne,	–	25	3	–	–	28	126	2	2	–	–	130	158	5	25	25	9	31	50
78. Letterkenny,	–	9	–	–	–	9	19	–	–	–	–	19	28	1	7	5	4	7	11
79. Limerick,	–	43	39	–	1	83	4	2	8	1	–	15	98	1	19	11	14	7	30
80. Lisburn,	–	125	38	–	–	163	98	–	185	–	–	283	446	27	88	54	30	174	274
81. Lismore,	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	1
82. Lisnaskea,	–	55	1	–	–	56	7	–	12	–	–	19	75	1	13	9	6	14	24
83. Listowel,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	1	2	–	1	–
84. Londonderry,	–	65	16	–	2	83	61	4	31	–	–	96	179	7	23	29	9	73	107
85. Longford,	–	25	4	–	–	29	2	–	4	–	–	6	35	2	7	5	–	7	12
86. Loughrea,	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	10	–	3	1	–	1	1
87. Lowtherstown,	–	46	1	–	–	47	4	1	9	–	–	14	61	5	11	10	4	25	37
88. Lurgan,	–	278	10	–	–	288	37	3	60	–	–	100	388	31	101	52	21	181	265
89. Macroom,	–	5	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1
90. Magherafelt,	–	107	4	–	–	111	99	–	14	–	–	113	224	27	49	18	9	80	111
91. Mallow,	–	7	4	–	2	13	–	–	2	–	–	2	15	–	3	1	–	1	5
92. Manorhamilton,	–	28	1	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	7	4	1	6	9
93. Middleton,	–	11	7	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	4	3	–	4
94. Milford,	–	8	2	–	–	10	20	1	1	–	–	22	32	–	8	4	1	11	13
95. Mohill,	–	17	4	–	–	21	1	–	–	–	–	1	22	–	6	3	–	2	6
96. Monaghan,	–	50	2	–	–	52	38	–	7	–	–	45	97	2	15	10	12	34	57
97. Mountmellick,	1	23	10	–	–	34	–	–	12	1	–	13	47	–	5	8	3	10	14
98. Mullingar,	–	19	6	–	1	26	2	–	8	–	–	10	36	–	4	5	4	6	9
99. Naas,	1	22	34	1	1	59	–	–	3	–	–	3	62	2	12	3	7	9	27
100. Navan,	–	4	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–
101. Nenagh,	–	25	4	–	–	29	–	–	5	–	–	5	34	2	4	2	3	8	14
102. Newcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	1
103. New Ross,	–	8	3	–	2	13	–	–	10	–	–	10	23	–	3	1	1	2	9
104. Newry,	–	81	1	–	–	82	61	–	31	–	–	92	174	6	19	26	17	57	85
105. Newtownards,	–	55	10	–	–	65	198	1	74	–	–	273	338	22	59	35	14	95	156
106. Newtownlimavady,	–	27	6	–	1	34	49	–	1	–	–	50	84	6	14	9	4	22	30
107. Oldcastle,	–	13	2	–	–	15	3	–	2	–	–	5	20	2	5	1	1	8	5
108. Omagh,	–	87	5	–	–	92	61	–	–	–	–	61	153	20	46	13	4	41	59
109. Parsonstown,	–	11	23	–	1	35	2	–	4	–	–	6	41	7	14	5	–	14	23
110. Rathdown,	–	62	14	2	–	78	1	–	19	–	–	20	98	–	15	18	8	11	23
111. Rathdrum,	–	18	8	–	7	33	–	–	10	–	–	10	43	–	6	6	2	11	10
112. Rathkeale,	–	24	2	–	1	27	–	–	4	–	–	4	31	1	7	3	1	7	7
113. Roscommon,	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	1
114. Roscrea,	–	15	5	–	1	21	–	–	9	–	–	9	30	–	9	4	2	8	10
115. Scarriff,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1
116. Shillelagh,	–	12	8	1	–	21	–	–	4	–	–	4	25	–	1	1	2	6	12
117. Skibbereen,	–	26	10	–	1	37	–	–	1	–	–	1	38	3	10	4	1	5	11
118. Sligo,	–	72	1	–	–	73	4	1	–	–	–	5	78	1	19	7	3	10	28
119. Strabane,	–	62	6	–	–	68	86	–	2	–	–	88	156	10	34	10	4	60	82
120. Stranorlar,	–	5	–	–	–	5	11	–	–	–	–	11	16	1	3	1	–	7	7
121. Swineford,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
122. Thurles,	1	10	3	13	–	27	–	–	2	–	–	2	29	3	11	5	3	9	11
123. Tipperary,	–	6	4	–	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	2	12	1	3	1	1	2	5
124. Tralee,	–	13	11	1	–	25	–	1	1	–	–	2	27	2	7	3	1	10	15
125. Trim,	–	8	7	1	–	16	–	–	2	–	–	2	18	–	–	2	–	2	7
126. Tuam,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	7	–	–	2	1	–	1
127. Tullamore,	–	14	1	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	2	1	2	3	3
128. Waterford,	–	25	8	–	1	34	6	1	3	1	–	11	45	2	7	8	5	5	10
129. Westport,	–	13	3	–	–	16	1	1	3	–	–	5	21	2	7	5	1	4	6
130. Wexford,	–	15	2	–	1	18	1	–	5	–	–	6	24	–	1	6	5	3	3
Ireland,	11	4,224	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	2,551	85	1,581	12	2	4,228	9,547	187	1,736	1,171	666	2,589	4,199

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland during each Quarter of the Year 1856.

Districts.	Counties in which Situate.	Quarter ended				Total.
		March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
1. Abbeyleix,	Queen's County,	2	3	3	2	10
2. Antrim,	Antrim,	39	36	44	65	184
3. Ardee,	Louth, Meath,	2	1	4	1	8
4. Armagh,	Armagh, Tyrone,	77	74	76	100	327
5. Athlone,	Roscommon, Westmeath,	4	11	7	9	31
6. Athy,	Kildare, Queen's County, King's County,	7	6	2	6	21
7. Bailieborough,	Cavan, Meath,	13	6	8	12	39
8. Ballina,	Mayo, Sligo,	13	13	6	4	36
9. Ballinasloe,	Galway, Roscommon,	5	6	5	10	26
10. Ballinrobe,	Mayo, Galway,	1	–	–	1	2
11. Ballycastle,	Antrim,	13	10	10	25	58
12. Ballymena,	Antrim,	106	83	96	156	441
13. Ballymoney,	Antrim, Londonderry,	53	41	31	53	178
14. Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim,	16	9	10	14	49
15. Balrothery,	Dublin,	–	3	1	1	5
16. Baltinglass,	Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, Carlow,	6	3	2	4	15
17. Banbridge,	Down, Armagh,	98	79	90	99	366
18. Bandon,	Cork,	9	7	7	7	30
19. Bantry,	Cork,	–	2	4	5	11
20. Belfast,	Antrim, Down,	195	192	199	263	849
21. Boyle,	Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo,	6	4	6	6	22
22. Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	–	1	–	–	1
23. Callan,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	1	3	–	1	5
24. Carlow,	Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare,	12	13	14	13	52
25. Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	3	1	2	–	6
26. Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim, Roscommon,	7	2	5	11	25
27. Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford,	1	1	1	2	5
28. Cashel,	Tipperary,	5	2	4	4	15
29. Castlebar,	Mayo,	4	9	2	1	16
30. Castleblayney,	Monaghan, Armagh,	25	25	12	22	84
31. Castlederg,	Tyrone,	15	8	7	20	50
32. Castlerea,	Roscommon, Mayo, Galway,	2	1	3	5	11
33. Cavan,	Cavan,	28	26	17	32	103
34. Celbridge,	Kildare, Dublin, Meath,	1	1	2	4	8
35. Clifden,	Galway,	2	3	2	2	9
36. Clogheen,	Tipperary, Limerick,	1	3	3	4	11
37. Clogher,	Tyrone, Monaghan,	20	8	15	24	67
38. Clones,	Monaghan, Fermanagh,	22	13	13	22	70
39. Clonmel,	Tipperary, Waterford,	12	4	5	5	26
40. Coleraine,	Londonderry, Antrim,	58	52	46	70	226
41. Cookstown,	Tyrone,	33	26	27	43	129
42. Cootehill,	Cavan, Monaghan,	25	18	17	26	86
43. Cork,	Cork County and City,	47	51	56	60	214
44. Donegal,	Donegal,	30	13	14	15	72
45. Downpatrick,	Down,	63	63	65	66	257
46. Drogheda,	Louth, Meath,	3	3	7	1	15
47. Dublin, North,	Dublin County and City,	60	74	82	97	313
48. Dublin, South,	Dublin County and City,	120	115	144	155	534
49. Dundalk,	Louth, Armagh, Monaghan,	7	9	9	9	34
50. Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	8	3	–	1	12
51. Dungannon,	Tyrone,	46	38	44	50	178
52. Dungarvan,	Waterford,	1	1	2	1	5
53. Dunmanway,	Cork,	4	2	3	–	9
54. Dunshaughlin,	Meath, Dublin,	1	–	1	–	2
55. Edenderry,	King's County, Kildare, Meath,	2	4	2	2	10
56. Ennis,	Clare,	2	5	2	5	14
57. Enniscorthy,	Wexford, Carlow,	11	2	8	6	27
58. Enniskillen,	Fermanagh, Cavan, Tyrone,	51	50	23	37	161
59. Ennistymon,	Clare,	2	–	–	1	3
60. Fermoy,	Cork,	11	9	18	12	50
61. Galway,	Galway,	5	7	4	5	21
62. Glenties,	Donegal,	4	3	2	4	13
63. Gorey,	Wexford,	4	5	5	7	21
64. Gort,	Galway, Clare,	–	–	–	1	1
65. Gortin,	Tyrone,	5	3	1	4	13
66. Granard,	Longford, Westmeath, Cavan,	3	2	5	9	19

[continued.

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland during each Quarter of the Year 1856—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	Counties in which Situate.	Quarter ended				TOTAL.
		March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
67. Inishowen,	Donegal,	5	5	4	8	22
68. Kanturk,	Cork, Kerry,	4	2	–	1	7
69. Kells,	Meath, Westmeath, Cavan,	6	–	3	4	13
70. Kenmare,	Kerry,	1	–	–	–	1
71. Kilkeel,	Down,	12	5	7	9	33
72. Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	10	13	8	12	43
73. Killarney,	Kerry,	1	–	1	1	3
74. Kilmallock,	Limerick, Cork,	6	4	–	1	11
75. Kilrush,	Clare,	2	2	3	1	8
76. Kinsale,	Cork,	4	4	6	4	18
77. Larne,	Antrim, and County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	32	36	41	49	158
78. Letterkenny,	Donegal,	7	5	4	12	28
79. Limerick,	Limerick, Clare,	14	27	21	36	98
80. Lisburn,	Antrim, Down,	98	107	107	134	446
81. Lismore,	Waterford, Cork,	1	1	2	1	5
82. Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	21	13	17	24	75
83. Listowel,	Kerry,	2	1	2	–	5
84. Londonderry,	Londonderry, Donegal,	36	44	40	59	179
85. Longford,	Longford, Roscommon,	12	11	5	7	35
86. Loughrea,	Galway,	1	3	3	3	10
87. Lowtherstown,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	15	18	15	13	61
88. Lurgan,	Armagh, Down, Antrim,	83	81	99	125	388
89. Macroom,	Cork,	1	2	1	2	6
90. Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	65	51	46	62	224
91. Mallow,	Cork,	3	5	3	4	15
92. Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	10	7	6	6	29
93. Middleton,	Cork,	3	8	2	5	18
94. Milford,	Donegal,	8	9	6	9	32
95. Mohill,	Leitrim,	11	6	4	1	22
96. Monaghan,	Monaghan,	38	16	20	23	97
97. Mountmellick,	Queen's County, King's County,	11	19	8	9	47
98. Mullingar,	Westmeath,	7	14	11	4	36
99. Naas,	Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow,	13	9	22	18	62
100. Navan,	Meath,	2	–	2	1	5
101. Nenagh,	Tipperary, Galway,	11	5	9	9	34
102. Newcastle,	Limerick,	1	1	1	–	3
103. New Ross,	Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow,	5	7	7	4	23
104. Newry,	Down, Armagh,	50	47	30	47	174
105. Newtownards,	Down,	79	63	77	119	338
106. Newtownlimavady,	Londonderry,	27	18	17	22	84
107. Oldcastle,	Meath, Westmeath, Cavan,	5	4	7	4	20
108. Omagh,	Tyrone,	46	38	33	36	153
109. Parsonstown,	King's County, Tipperary,	8	14	10	9	41
110. Rathdown,	Dublin, Wicklow,	21	28	28	21	98
111. Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	12	11	10	10	43
112. Rathkeale,	Limerick,	9	6	8	8	31
113. Roscommon,	Roscommon, Galway,	–	2	1	–	3
114. Roscrea,	Tipperary, King's County, Queen's County,	5	10	8	7	30
115. Scarriff,	Clare, Galway,	1	4	–	1	6
116. Shillelagh,	Wicklow, Carlow,	4	6	2	13	25
117. Skibbereen,	Cork,	26	4	2	6	38
118. Sligo,	Sligo,	16	19	26	17	78
119. Strabane,	Tyrone, Donegal,	36	29	24	67	156
120. Stranorlar,	Donegal,	4	5	2	5	16
121. Swineford,	Mayo, Sligo,	4	–	–	–	4
122. Thurles,	Tipperary,	5	8	12	4	29
123. Tipperary,	Tipperary, Limerick,	2	4	4	2	12
124. Tralee,	Kerry,	13	4	7	3	27
125. Trim,	Meath,	5	3	6	4	18
126. Tuam,	Galway,	–	2	1	4	7
127. Tullamore,	King's County, Westmeath,	1	4	4	6	15
128. Waterford,	Waterford, Kilkenny,	11	12	11	11	45
129. Westport,	Mayo,	6	4	7	4	21
130. Wexford,	Wexford,	8	7	6	3	24
	IRELAND,	2,398	2,168	2,185	2,796	9,547

ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGES Registered in each County and Province in Ireland during the Year 1856.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, INCLUDING CITIES.	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church.						MARRIAGES. Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.						TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Not of Age.		Re-married.		Signed with Marks.	
	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	TOTAL.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	TOTAL.		Men.	Women.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
COUNTIES.																			
Antrim,	–	462	141	–	–	603	922	35	575	–	–	1,532	2,135	130	403	254	136	682	1,109
Armagh,	–	490	16	–	–	506	133	1	117	–	–	251	757	45	133	106	54	303	460
Cavan,	1	129	34	–	–	164	33	2	26	–	–	61	225	14	72	25	14	66	98
Donegal,	–	167	10	–	3	180	103	3	13	–	–	119	299	9	58	32	16	95	129
Down,	–	432	57	–	–	489	595	7	237	–	–	839	1,328	76	250	155	64	384	660
Fermanagh,	–	193	13	–	–	206	19	2	75	–	–	96	302	15	42	38	22	96	147
Londonderry,	–	215	24	–	2	241	291	9	125	–	–	425	666	51	106	87	25	232	331
Monaghan,	–	115	10	–	–	125	87	–	30	–	–	117	242	11	31	27	21	79	125
Tyrone,	–	417	16	–	1	434	274	2	24	–	–	300	734	67	166	70	42	269	388
Province of ULSTER,	1	2,620	321	–	6	2,948	2,457	61	1,222	–	–	3,740	6,688	418	1,261	794	394	2,206	3,447
COUNTIES.																			
Clare,	1	19	7	–	–	27	–	–	6	–	–	6	33	–	8	5	2	5	9
Cork,	–	206	130	2	3	341	9	2	62	2	–	75	416	11	61	53	51	59	133
Kerry,	–	21	12	1	–	34	–	1	2	–	–	3	37	2	9	7	2	11	16
Limerick,	–	76	47	–	2	125	4	2	13	1	–	20	145	3	29	19	21	17	41
Tipperary,	1	75	29	13	1	119	2	–	22	1	–	25	144	8	44	17	11	32	55
Waterford,	–	32	11	–	–	43	6	1	4	1	–	12	55	2	9	9	7	6	14
Province of MUNSTER,	2	429	236	16	6	689	21	6	109	5	–	141	830	26	160	110	94	130	268
COUNTIES.																			
Carlow,	–	26	12	1	1	40	2	–	10	2	–	14	54	1	4	5	4	9	14
Dublin,	5	494	272	2	–	773	33	11	111	2	2	159	932	13	120	129	96	70	155
Kildare,	–	42	40	1	2	85	–	–	3	–	–	3	88	2	15	7	7	13	36
Kilkenny,	–	35	8	–	3	46	4	–	5	–	–	9	55	1	7	5	6	4	12
King's County,	–	32	25	–	1	58	2	–	4	–	–	6	64	7	19	7	2	18	25
Longford,	–	26	7	–	–	33	7	–	7	–	–	14	47	3	8	7	1	12	16
Louth,	–	33	1	–	–	34	9	1	10	–	–	20	54	1	8	4	4	7	15
Meath,	–	36	11	1	1	49	–	–	4	–	–	4	53	1	6	6	4	6	10
Queen's County,	1	40	14	–	–	55	–	–	13	1	–	14	69	1	9	11	5	12	19
Westmeath,	–	36	9	–	2	47	4	–	12	–	–	16	63	1	8	10	8	9	17
Wexford,	–	49	7	1	2	59	1	–	29	2	–	32	91	2	11	16	8	16	25
Wicklow,	1	46	26	–	8	81	–	–	18	–	–	18	99	–	13	9	7	24	31
Province of LEINSTER,	7	895	432	6	20	1,360	62	12	226	7	2	309	1,669	33	228	216	152	200	375
COUNTIES.																			
Galway,	1	50	13	–	–	64	3	2	5	–	–	10	74	2	18	12	9	8	14
Leitrim,	–	65	9	–	–	74	1	–	–	–	–	1	75	–	22	9	2	13	23
Mayo,	–	34	4	–	–	38	3	1	14	–	–	18	56	4	11	9	3	7	19
Roscommon,	–	38	6	1	2	47	–	–	4	–	–	4	51	2	11	9	4	11	19
Sligo,	–	93	4	–	2	99	4	1	–	–	–	5	104	2	25	12	8	14	34
Province of CONNAUGHT,	1	280	36	1	4	322	11	4	23	–	–	38	360	10	87	51	26	53	109
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	11	4,224	1,025	23	36	5,319	2,551	83	1,580	12	2	4,228	9,547	487	1,736	1,171	666	2,589	4,199

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in every County and Province in Ireland, during each Quarter of the Year 1856.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, INCLUDING CITIES.	Quarter ended March 31.	Quarter ended June 30.	Quarter ended September 30.	Quarter ended December 31.	TOTAL.
COUNTIES.					
Antrim,	495	459	485	696	2,135
Armagh,	179	173	172	233	757
Cavan,	63	51	40	71	225
Donegal,	95	68	47	89	299
Down,	332	298	317	381	1,328
Fermanagh,	83	78	62	79	302
Londonderry,	179	148	139	200	666
Monaghan,	85	50	43	64	242
Tyrone,	199	146	155	234	734
Province of ULSTER,	1,710	1,471	1,460	2,047	6,688
COUNTIES.					
Clare,	7	11	5	10	33
Cork,	112	96	102	106	416
Kerry,	17	6	10	4	37
Limerick,	30	38	32	45	145
Tipperary,	40	35	41	28	144
Waterford,	13	14	16	12	55
Province of MUNSTER,	219	200	206	205	830
COUNTIES.					
Carlow,	14	13	12	15	54
Dublin,	194	216	250	272	932
Kildare,	23	14	26	25	88
Kilkenny,	12	18	8	17	55
King's County,	13	20	15	16	64
Longford,	13	13	8	13	47
Louth,	12	11	21	10	54
Meath,	15	9	16	13	53
Queen's County,	13	26	14	16	69
Westmeath,	12	21	17	13	63
Wexford,	27	19	26	19	91
Wicklow,	25	24	21	29	99
Province of LEINSTER,	373	404	434	458	1,669
COUNTIES.					
Galway,	14	21	15	24	74
Leitrim,	29	16	15	15	75
Mayo,	16	21	12	7	56
Roscommon,	9	10	12	20	51
Sligo,	28	25	31	20	104
Province of CONNAUGHT,	96	93	85	86	360
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	2,398	2,168	2,185	2,796	9,547

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

FROM THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND:

WITH THE

APPENDICES.

1856.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2228

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to submit our Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, embracing, in the usual manner, the several services intrusted to our management, viz. :—

Accounts :—

- Loans and Grants for Public Works.
- Repayments to Her Majesty's Exchequer.
- Sanctions for Grants.

Landed Property Improvement

Arterial Drainage.

Public Buildings.

Inland Navigations.

Piers and Harbours.

Post Roads.

LOANS AND GRANTS

STATEMENTS of outstanding Loans made for PUBLIC WORKS will be found in the APPENDIX; and the following account of each description of Loans, the Amounts remitted, the sums to be repaid, the

	SANCTIONS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	For what purpose issued.
	Original Appropriation by Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV, c. 33,	500,000 0 0		
A.1 & A.2.	Re-issued pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, .	244,650 0 0		
	Additional sum by Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108, .	100,000 0 0		
	Of £50,000 by Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88, £4,000 was appropriated for Grants, leaving for Loan, .	46,000 0 0		
	Total issued in Exchequer Bills, . .		890,650 0 0	Public Works, .
	By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, £15,000 per quarter, commencing 10th October, 1843, when Exchequer Bill Issues ceased, . .	210,000 0 0		
A.1 & A.3.	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, in aid of Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1, ...	145,000 0 0		Public Works, .
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 85, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from 5th April, 1847, to 5th January, 1852, inclusive, . . .	300,000 0 0		
	By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106, for Arterial Drainage,	370,000 0 0		Arterial Drainage,
	Re-issued pursuant to Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51, of Repayments under Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, for the completion of Relief Works and Arterial Drainage, ...	138,648 15 7	2,763,648 15 7	
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, for Arterial Drainage, .	200,000 0 0		
	By Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, for Arterial Drainage and other Public Works, . .	800,000 0 0		Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,
	By Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 51, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from 5th April, 1852, to 5th January, 1857, ...	300,000 0 0		
	By Act 19 Vic., c. 18, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from April, 1857, to April, 1862, .	300,000 0 0		
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor, . .	4,848,235 2 6	—	County Relief Works, .
	Less returned to the Exchequer by this Board, .	49,785 0 0	—	Labouchere Drainage, advanced to Proprietors,
			4,798,450 2 6	
A. 4.	By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon (Loan portion), ...	—	294,090 0 0	Shannon Navigation, .
	By Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for the Improvement of Land, ...	1,500,000 0 0		
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, do., . .	300,000 0 0		
	By Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31., do., . .	200,000 0 0		
			2,000,000 0 0	Land Improvement.
	Totals, ...	—	10,746,838 18 1	
	Deduct Issues, ...	—	9,690,061 5 10	
	Leaving to be issued, ...	—	1,056,777 12 3	
	Viz. :—			
	For Public Works and Drainage, . .	514,520 3 9		
	For Land Improvement. . . .	542,257 8 6		

FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

is an Abstract of the funds which have from time to time been sanctioned, showing the amounts issued on repayments on account thereof, and the Interest paid thereon, to the 31st December, 1856.

Amount issued.	Remitted.	Principal to be repaid.	Total Repayments to Her Majesty's Exchequer, to 31st December, 1856.		
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal and Interest
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
890,650 0 0	2,080 9 5	888,569 10 7	715,077 1 10	257,423 6 9	972,500 8 7
325,305 6 3	260 16 0	325,044 10 3	193,170 1 11	41,461 2 10	234,631 4 9
1,697,473 5 8	By 16 & 17 Vic., c. 130. 276,567 2 2	1,420,906 3 6	36,757 17 0	147,377 4 0	184,135 1 0
226,349 19 11	By 16 & 17 Vic., c. 75. 156,678 1 10	69,671 18 1	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	88,338 1 3
2,249,128 11 10					
4,598,579 13 4	By 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87; 16 & 17 Vic., c. 75. 4,295,749 8 8	302,830 4 8	302,830 4 8	—	302,830 4 8
199,870 9 2	—	199,870 9 2	Repaid on the principle of an Annuity.		110,987 9 11
4,798,450 2 6					
294,090 0 0	—	294,090 0 0	274,734 2 2	47,048 18 5	321,783 0 7
1,457,742 11 6	—	1,457,742 11 6	Repaid on the principle of an Annuity.		619,201 0 11
9,690,061 5 10	4,731,335 18 1	4,958,725 7 9	—	—	2,834,406 11 8

SANCTIONS FOR GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, for Public Works, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 Vic., c. 21, for Public Works, . .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88 (portion of £50,000), appropriated to Grants for Public Works, .	4,000	0	0			
By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, for Public Works, .	21,000	0	0			
				125,000	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 1, in aid of Relief Works, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, do., .	175,000	0	0			
				225,000	0	0
By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, in aid of the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation, . .	—			290,717	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 3, for Piers and Harbours, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, for do., .	40,000	0	0			
				90,000	0	0
For Navigation in connexion with Drainage, Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, ...	—			141,073	0	0
				871,790	0	0

Land Improvement.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACTS.

In making our Report for the year 1856, with reference to the works executed under the Land Improvement Acts, we have still the gratification of stating that our operations, though on a comparatively limited scale, have been equally successful in every respect as during previous years, and that improvements in agriculture, and especially in the spread of rotative husbandry, always follow the completion of works of thorough-drainage, executed through the means of loans obtained under the Act; and in addition we find that, whenever similar works have been executed by parties from private funds, such improvements are equally followed by the introduction of green-crop husbandry.

No doubt, the advice and assistance afforded to the proprietors by the several Inspectors of Drainage employed by us, who are all practical as well as scientific agriculturists, had much influence in effecting this result, which was anticipated from the commencement, and which induced us to select inspectors from the class of young men who had been recently educated, for their profession, by extensive tenant farmers resident in the most improved agricultural districts of England and Scotland.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1856, 3,122 loans were sanctioned by your Lordships, and orders made by us amounting to a total sum of £2,352,130. But, as mentioned in our last Report, during the period which has elapsed between the year 1847, when the first loans were made, and the termination of the year reported on, a considerable number of loans, or portions of loans, which had been so sanctioned, have been relinquished by the parties or cancelled by this Board, under the powers vested in it by the 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 31, sec. 9; and by this means a considerable fund has been set free, amounting at the present time to £202,739, which remains unappropriated, out of the fund of £2,000,000 voted by Parliament for the Land Improvement service in Ireland; and it is probable that, under the operation of the section alluded to, the total amount available for new loans will be further increased during the year 1857.

The sum issued on account of works up to the 31st of December last amounted to £1,457,742 11*s.* 6*d.*, of which £1,093,756 11*s.* 11*d.* was on account of 2,378 loans which have been completed, and for which final certificates have been issued; and £363,985 19*s.* 7*d.* has been issued on 744 loans, which are in progress, or have not been finally closed; but the sum of £285,013 1*s.* 7*d.* has been certified as expended on the works, leaving an unexpended balance of £78,972 18*s.*, in the hands of the proprietors towards their completion.

Farm Buildings.

Out of the several totals, as above stated, 159 loans, amounting to a sum of £57,130, have been made to proprietors for the erection of farm buildings; of which 112 loans, amounting to £39,080, have been completed in the undermentioned counties, viz.:—

Loans for Farm Buildings which have been closed.

Name of County.	Number of Loans.	Total Amount Applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Amount issued.	Name of County.	Number of Loans.	Total Amount Applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Amount issued.
		£ s. d.	£	£			£ s. d.	£	£
Antrim, .	3	600 0 0	550	550	Longford, .	3	850 0 0	800	800
Carlow, .	1	579 0 0	300	300	Louth, . .	2	946 0 0	900	900
Cavan, .	3	1,300 0 0	700	700	Londonderry,	2	900 0 0	900	900
Cork, . .	9	3,510 7 5	3,150	3,150	Mayo, . .	12	6,191 15 11	5,750	4,950
Clare, . .	3	992 0 0	950	950	Meath, .	2	1,100 0 0	900	900
Donegal, .	3	1,030 0 0	650	650	Queen's, .	4	1,915 12 3	1,700	1,600
Down, . .	3	1,297 0 0	1,000	1,000	Roscommon,	10	4,237 0 0	3,650	3,650
Dublin, .	4	2,117 0 0	2,050	2,050	Sligo, . .	1	1,000 0 0	1,000	1,000
Fermanagh, .	1	100 0 0	100	100	Tipperary, .	13	5,563 19 9	4,600	4,340
Galway, .	5	1,304 0 0	1,150	1,030	Tyrone, .	1	420 0 0	250	250
Kerry, .	4	958 0 0	950	910	Westmeath, .	2	857 0 0	600	600
Kildare, .	5	1,556 12 1	1,350	1,350	Wexford, .	1	300 0 0	300	300
Kilkenny, .	2	850 0 0	650	650	Wicklow, .	2	725 0 0	500	500
King's, .	1	350 0 0	350	350					
Limerick, .	10	4,898 12 10	3,850	3,850		112	46,449 0 3	39,600	38,280

Of the 47 farm building loans in progress, we have to state that 14 loans, amounting to £4,200, were made during the year 1856, and the remainder commenced during previous years. The present state of the progress made on each of these works will be seen by reference to the following schedule:—

Loans for Farm Buildings in progress.

No.	County.	Name of Applicant.	Date of Sanction.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount issued.	State of Works.
				£	£	
1	Cork, . .	Nicholas P. Leader, .	Nov. 18, 1853,	1,000	600	Portion complete, remainder in
2	„ . .	James Lysaght, . .	Aug. 20, 1855,	150	30	— [progress.
3	„ . .	Henry Hudson, . .	Dec. 12, „	850	170	—
4	„ . .	Nicholas P. Leader, .	Nov. 23, 1854,	300	120	In progress.
5	„ . .	Earl of Shannon, . .	Feb. 11, 1857,	450	–	Not commenced.
6	„ . .	Joseph Harman, . .	Sept. 13, 1856,	100	–	—
7	„ . .	John Litchfield, . .	Do.	200	40	Masonry complete.
8	„ . .	R. H. E. White, . .	Dec. 20, „	400	–	Not commenced.
9	„ . .	Baron Fermoy, . .	Aug. 8, 1855,	750	–	—
10	Galway, .	Edward Blaquiere, .	June 17, 1851,	350	280	Nearly complete.
11	„ .	Robert R. Smith, . .	June 21, 1853,	350	140	Portion complete.
12	„ .	Corns. J. O'Kelly, .	Sept. 26, „	650	650	Complete, except fittings.
13	„ .	Charles D. O'Rorke, .	Nov. 23, 1854,	400	80	In progress.
14	„ .	Mary C. Villiers, . .	Jan. 10, 1857,	400	–	—
15	„ .	E. M. Davies, . .	Sept. 13, 1856,	200	160	Masonry and roof complete.
16	Kerry, .	Maurice Fitzmaurice, .	June 17, 1851,	150	–	—
17	„ . .	Henry A. Herbert, .	Do.,	600	480	Nearly complete.
18	Kildare, .	Thos. C. Wakefield, .	Nov. 23, 1854,	300	300	Masonry and roof finished.
19	„ .	Do., . .	Feb. 29, 1856,	300	240	Do. do.
20	„ .	Do., . .	Nov. 25, „	100	20	Do. do.
21	„ .	J. A. Palliser, . .	Do.,	350	70	Masonry advanced.
22	„ .	C. Rynd, . . .	Feb. 29, „	400	320	Roofed.
23	Kilkenny, .	Sir Henry Marsh, .	Aug. 14, 1852,	200	40	—
24	„ .	Clement Milward, .	Aug. 20, 1855, Sept 26, „	350	140	Masonry finished.
25	Limerick, .	John Anster, . .	July 1, 1854,	300	120	—
26	„ .	Robert Ferguson, . .	Sept. 5, „	150	–	—
27	„ .	George Fosberry, . .	Oct. 23, „	1,000	200	—
28	Longford, .	Samuel W. Blackall, .	Dec. 12, 1855,	200	160	In progress.
29	Mayo, .	Denis Godley, . .	Dec. 20, 1856,	100	40	Roofed.
30	Monaghan, .	J. F. Johnston, . .	July 12, 1855,	300	–	—
31	Meath, .	J. G. Murphy, . .	Sept. 26, 1853,	150	–	—
32	„ .	Leonard Cornwall, .	Jan. 4, 1854,	500	100	—
33	Roscommon,	James Kirkwood, .	May 11, 1852,	500	200	In progress.
34	„ .	Charles A. O'Connor, .	Oct. 5, „	250	250	Roofed.
35	„ .	John L. Hackett, .	Nov. 18, 1854,	300	180	Portion complete.
36	„ .	W. J. M'Laughlin, .	June 1, 1855,	350	280	Roofed.
37	„ .	W. D. Daly, . .	Sept. 13, 1856,	100	–	—
38	„ .	John Fawcett, . .	Aug. 8, „	400	–	—
39	Sligo, . .	Hon. Edw. Wingfield, .	Sept. 10, 1851,	700	560	Portion complete.
40	„ . .	John W. King, . .	May 11, „	550	220	Portion roofed.
41	Tipperary, .	John Lanigan, . .	Oct. 10, „	850	–	—
42	„ .	Arthur H. Read, . .	Dec. 8, „	400	240	Part complete.
43	„ .	Henry C. Bowen, . .	June 21, 1853,	250	150	Do.
44	„ .	M. E. Robbins, . .	Do.,	350	–	—
45	„ .	J. O. Radcliff, . .	June 26, 1854,	300	60	In progress.
46	„ .	General Dwyer, . .	Dec. 12, 1855,	500	300	Barn roofed.
47	Wicklow, .	John Edwards, . .	Mar. 14, 1856,	250	50	—
				18,050		

Land Improvement.

Thorough Drainage, &c.

The system of operations which had been adopted during the last few years, in relation to main and thorough drainage, has been continued, without any alteration, during the year 1856. Objections to deep drains, sunk to the depth of from four feet to four feet six inches, and from thirty to forty feet apart, have altogether ceased; the proprietors and their agents being now unanimous in regard to their superiority to shallow drains cut close to each other; and the superiority of pipe-tiles as a means of conduit for the water, in preference to broken stone, is also invariably admitted. The only drawback to the completion of the numerous works which have been commenced, is the difficulty of procuring labourers to execute them at reasonable prices; and, consequently, several thorough drainage works have been abandoned, which would have been remunerative at a cost of from £3 to £3 10*s.* per acre, but have ceased to be so at the present cost of from £4 10*s.* to £5 10*s.* per acre; and nearly all the recent applications for loans have been for the improvement of superior lands, which are at present injured by under-springs and by a tenacious subsoil.

The number of acres that have been thorough drained under the Land Improvement Acts, from the commencement up to the date of this Report, amounts to 172,400, which has been effected at an average cost of £4 17*s.* per acre. Of this quantity, 7,040 acres have been drained during the year 1856, and a considerable portion of the land drained has been subsoiled.

The following is a statement of the number and amount of loans which have been closed, and which in consequence are not included in the Appendix to this Report, viz.:—

Name of County.	Number of Loans.	Total Amount Applied for.	Total Amount Issued.	No. of Loans.	Total Amount Applied for.	Total Amount Issued.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.						
Antrim,	55	185,396 1 9	47,890 0 0			
Londonderry,	41	73,732 12 9	26,920 0 0			
Donegal,	97	166,119 16 1	75,824 0 0			
Fermanagh,	41	76,738 11 1	16,584 0 0			
Tyrone,	54	61,286 5 3	25,172 0 0			
Armagh,	25	33,785 17 6	9,411 15 1			
Down,	18	29,450 11 0	15,350 0 0			
				331	626,509 15 5	217,151 15 1
MIDLAND AND EASTERN.						
Cavan,	44	45,516 10 5	12,530 0 0			
Monaghan,	32	49,388 1 7	16,200 0 0			
Longford,	39	26,761 5 5	15,970 0 0			
Louth,	33	50,355 0 5	17,540 0 0			
Meath,	50	59,188 15 6	28,966 0 0			
Westmeath,	41	39,218 7 6	15,480 0 0			
Dublin,	44	31,167 4 8	13,855 8 10			
Kildare,	40	32,236 8 0	15,560 0 0			
King's,	42	30,081 19 11	11,340 0 0			
Queen's,	84	88,018 4 4	32,170 0 0			
Wicklow,	54	55,931 11 7	26,597 0 0			
Carlow,	51	61,028 3 0	27,780 0 0			
Kilkenny,	62	84,963 19 11	27,030 2 5			
Wexford,	86	102,342 10 6	45,515 0 0			
				702	756,198 2 9	306,533 11 3
WESTERN.						
Sligo,	41	47,187 0 5	20,137 5 0			
Leitrim,	55	70,603 14 6	27,604 0 0			
Mayo,	120	231,744 16 9	72,595 17 0			
Roscommon,	55	66,215 5 7	38,105 0 0			
Galway,	185	209,348 0 11	74,550 19 7			
Clare,	84	81,771 14 3	27,739 18 10			
				540	706,870 12 5	260,733 0 5
SOUTHERN.						
Limerick,	192	173,910 7 0	85,705 1 5			
Tipperary,	162	119,940 13 3	60,029 15 11			
Waterford,	51	45,165 11 11	18,462 9 11			
Cork,	279	230,834 18 4	85,079 14 4			
Kerry,	121	295,548 11 1	60,061 3 7			
		2,954,978 12 2	1,093,756 11 11	805	865,400 1 7	309,338 5 2
			Total,	2,378	2,954,978 12 2	1,093,756 11 11

Land Improvement.

Following the arrangement heretofore adopted, we shall now proceed to review the drainage works which have been executed under the Land Improvement Acts during the last year, by quoting extracts from the Reports of our several Inspectors of Drainage. We shall commence with the Northern District.

County of Antrim. Mr. B. G. Brooke, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. B. G. Brooke, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Antrim, in making his Report on the working of the Land Improvement Act in his district, for the year 1856, states that he has little to add to the statements contained in his descriptions of the works executed under the Act in previous years, trifling works only having been inspected by him during the last twelve months. This circumstance has been occasioned principally from the high price of labour and the great difficulty of procuring labourers to cut drains even at double the former rates. He is also of opinion that the high price of all kinds of agricultural produce, during the last three years, has tended to lessen the exertions of the tenant-farmers, to increase the produce of the land by drainage, inasmuch as they are now able to meet all the demands against them without more than ordinary exertion. He again bears testimony to the important and permanent improvements which have been effected in every case in which the proprietors have availed themselves of loans obtained under the Act, having had frequent opportunities of observing the crops which have been grown on all the lands drained and improved.

Mr. W. P. Prendergast, Inspector of Drainage for the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, and portions of Sligo, Roscommon, Tyrone, &c.

Mr. William Paul Prendergast, Inspector of Drainage for the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, and the adjoining portions of Sligo, Roscommon, and Tyrone, &c., states that the principal duty I was called on to perform in my district for the past year has been the making final inspections of works some time concluded, and winding up the accounts of the expenditure. Among the number may be mentioned, as satisfactorily closed, those of Lord Enniskillen, Mr. Folliott Barton, Major Irvine, Mr. Lendrum, in Fermanagh; Mr. Finlay, Mr. Enery, Sir John Young, Mr. Waring, in Cavan; Major Blackall, Major Jones, Lord Southwell, Mr. Brett, Lord Bessborough, Mr. La Touche, Mr. Montgomery, in Leitrim; Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Furey, in Sligo; &c.

Almost every variety of agricultural improvement has been now fully and fairly tested by several years' experience on these and other estates which I have visited this year. I shall notice a few of the principal ones, for the purpose of recording some of the changes that have been effected within the last ten years —for a more remarkable and beneficial improvement in agriculture has, I believe, rarely taken place than that which has occurred in Ireland since the passing of the Land Improvement Act up to the present time—namely, between the years 1847 and 1857; and it is generally admitted that the timely assistance given by the loans, and the examples afforded in the application of them, according to the modern improved system, had a great effect in accelerating the progress of agriculture generally throughout the country.

First, as to thorough drainage, I find it universally admitted, that the outlay of from £4 to £5 per statute acre, or more if necessary, on ordinary wet clay lands, will be amply remunerative; that pipe tiles, where obtainable within moderate distance, and fairly tried, form the best material for covered drains, and give the most rapid discharge after rain; that four feet is the depth most to be approved of as a general rule, and the distance about thirty feet apart.

There is, I think, an increased desire for levelling and grubbing up old fences, and dividing the fields by new and substantial ones, and an increased readiness to pay for them, as well as for convenient access by means of farm roads judiciously laid out.

Farm buildings are also more wished for; but the loans being restricted to farms of £100 in annual value, curtails the extension of this provision of the Acts; and I am rather inclined to agree in the opinion of many owners, agents, and farmers, that if loans could be obtained for buildings on farms of about £50 a-year rent, the expenditure would be remunerative, and the repayments secure; many also think that, under the changed circumstances of the country, a branch of some of the English Land Improvement Companies, which include farm dwellings as well as offices, would now be successful and safe in Ireland, and be the means of a further important advance in the agricultural progress of the country.

Having referred to general results, I will mention a few separate cases of different kinds:—On Lord Enniskillen's estate, which I visited recently, the improvement effected under the operation of the Act is regarded with great

Land Improvement.

satisfaction by Lord Enniskillen himself, by his agent, and by the tenants whose farms have been operated on.

Drainage, in 1847, was looked on by tenants with distrust or dislike, and, at first, hardly less than compulsion was necessary to induce them to take advantage of the Land Improvement Loans; but these advantages became so palpable, that now the tenants are most anxious to drain their farms, and I have been applied to for assistance in obtaining further loans for them, on the condition of the *full annual charge* being paid by themselves. The tilery established by Lord Enniskillen, some years ago, continues to turn out excellent tiles, for which there is ample demand—in fact, the kilns cannot burn enough to supply the orders; and it is satisfactory to state, that it is no longer necessary to engage a person, at extra expense, from Scotland or a distance, but there are now men belonging to the neighbourhood who burn the tiles as well as at any of the older establishments, and that peat answers perfectly as fuel. Farmers generally approve of the depth of thorough drains being at least four feet in the stiff clay land here, but think the distance apart should in many cases be not more than thirty feet.

The general condition of the peasantry in this locality, as well as elsewhere, is greatly improved. The regular wages now paid for men employed by the same person all the year round is 1*s.* per day (while for occasional employment formerly the wages were 8*d.*); at present, at seed time and harvest the wages range from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, but a much higher rate is paid by others to men not actually engaged all the year round.

The quantity of provisions of a better quality now sold in the country towns is much increased, and the people look stronger and healthier in consequence—an observation corroborated by the testimony of the clergy of both persuasions, and by the dispensary doctors; their dress is also so much improved, that one of the tenants remarked to me that the congregation at Florence-Court looked like a different class of people from the same families that used to present themselves seven or eight years ago.

The quantity of sewed muslin work carried on by the female portion here, as elsewhere, enables them to dress better; but it is the regular, constant employment and increased wages of the agricultural labourers that has improved the clothing, as well as the cottages, of the men and their families.

The quantity of stock, also, has increased considerably, and there are twenty-eight ploughs entered for the next tenants' ploughing match on this property alone, whereas there were but seven a few years ago; and the small farmers generally pay much more attention to rotative husbandry than formerly, and fully appreciate the great advantages of the system.

On Lord Palmerston's Sligo estates there is also a most remarkable change for the better: a vast quantity of drainage, levelling and clearing new roads, fences, plantations, has been executed; and to those who were familiar with the appearance of the district about Cliffony ten years ago, the difference is most striking—neat flower gardens in front of the cottages by the road-side, good crops of turnips, well-divided fields, straight fences, and well-preserved water courses and farm roads, now catch the eye in every direction.

The planting of bent grass on the sea-shore has much impeded, where it has not entirely stopped, the blowing of the sands; and the trees have at length obtained a footing on them so as to afford some cover and shelter, and among them the Pinus Maritima shows how well it is adapted for the purpose in exposed situations similar to that of Cliffony.

On the estate of Mr. Wynne, of Hazlewood, a very great improvement is also visible, and likewise on Mr. La Touche's and Colonel John Whyte's, in the same county; and as good examples of the useful and permanent results obtained from a variety of operations of Land Improvement works, I would select those of Lord Palmerston, Lord Enniskillen, Mr. Wynne, and Sir John Young, in Sligo, Fermanagh, and Cavan, for drainage and general improvement; Lord Bessborough's, in Leitrim, and Major Irvine's, in Fermanagh, for the results of new farm roads, increasing the rental permanently; and for an example of what may be effected by new fencing, Colonel John J. Whyte, of Newtown Manor, county Leitrim, from whom I have the following testimony, dated January, 1857:—

"You have more than once asked my opinion as to the working of the drainage "loan which I obtained some years since. As I have now nearly wound up the "affair, I will give you the result of my experience: A portion of the loan has "been laid out in draining limestone land inundated by springs, another in drain-"ing stiff clay, a third in reclamation of bog. In every case the return has amply

"repaid the expenditure, more particularly the cutting off the springs. I have "also stubbed and cleared a considerable tract of land overgrown with whins, "bramble, and scrub; this I have found peculiarly profitable, the grounds having, "in almost every instance, yielded a crop of oats that at the first start nearly "repaid the expenditure; and I would observe that, in the reclamation of this "sort of ground, and of bog, I have found sheep a vast assistance; in the stubbed "ground they cut down the young shoots of bramble, &c., as they spring up, "and in a year or two entirely eradicate them, and they consolidate and enrich "the bog until the surface has attained a consistency sufficient to carry a light "description of cattle.

"By far, however, the most profitable investment I made of the loan was the "fencing off a tract of mountain land (green limestone hills); and I beg particu-"larly to call your attention to this, not only on account of the great advance "in the value of the lands in question, but because, from the great length of wall "required, near seven miles (at a cost of about 3*s.* per perch, or less than £50 "per mile), and the unusual nature of the application, I had considerable diffi-"culty in obtaining permission from the Board to carry it out. Up to the time "I obtained the grant the ground had been used entirely for grazing cattle, and, "on looking back, I perceive that the greatest profit obtained in any one year "was, after payment of expenses, about £130. My speculation was to improve "the land by stocking it with Cheviots, in addition to the cattle, which, of course, "could not be done unless it was fenced in, as agricultural farms immediately "surround it in every direction. The first year I put on it 400 Cheviots and "forty head of cattle, but I had very considerable difficulty in bringing the sheep "through the winter, having overstocked the ground; this was in the year 1850. "In 1855 this same farm maintained, with ease, 1,500 head of sheep and 100 "head of cattle, and the profits on grazing and sale of sheep and wool amounted "to, at least, £900, and will, I have no doubt, considerably exceed that sum in "years to come, the improvement annually effected by the sheep being quite "beyond calculation.

"As to the general benefit conferred by the loan, it has been great; it has "supplied bread to the labourer, and with bread, peace to the country; and "created an amount of civilization and improvement that would not have been "effected in thrice the number of years without it. I regret, however, to say "that draining for tenants, or letting land you have drained into the hands of "the class of tenants existing in the west of Ireland, is a dangerous experiment, "it being extremely difficult to force them to keep the drains, particularly the "open mains, in order.

"To produce the maximum of benefit from such a grant as this, it should be "as elastic and comprehensive as possible, and the power vested in the Board "guarantees the repression of abuse as amply in the one case as the other. "Should the grant be renewed, let us hope that greater liberality will be the "order of the day."

The above may, therefore, serve to illustrate, by experience, the different profitable cases to which the loans can be applied.

On Lord Bessborough's county Leitrim estate, the making of a farm-road, by Land Improvement Loan, through a partially reclaimed bog, has been followed by an improvement, as the resident agent states, far more than sufficient to pay the annual charge, irrespective of bringing fresh land into cultivation and of the social benefit and convenience. On a mountain estate of Major Irvine, in the County of Fermanagh, similar results have ensued, and many acres, previously unpaid for, have been reclaimed and taken at £2 per acre.

Among the various kinds of work executed successfully and profitably under my observation, I should not omit the continued success of the surface drainage of wet mountain pasture for sheep, previously reported upon in detail.

I am desirous of supporting the conclusions set forth in this Report by a statement made in my hearing last year at an agricultural meeting, by Lord Fermoy—so well known in Ireland as a practical agricultural improver—that the Land Improvement Acts had been, to his knowledge, productive of the most important benefit to this country. After quoting the actual number of acres drained by the aid of loans, and the immense consequent increase of produce, his Lordship stated that he was also sure that for one piece of drainage executed under the provisions of the Act, there were at least five undertaken, with private resources, by men following the principles laid down by the Board of Works, and incited by the successful results of their loans, but preferring to expend money

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from private resources; and he was sure that for one million issued by the Board of Works, five millions were expended on land improvement from private funds, and an increased productiveness of the soil obtained, that was equally gratifying and surprising.

County of Roscommon and part of Mayo. Mr. Rich. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Richard Irwin, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Roscommon and part of Mayo, reports that, notwithstanding the increased and still increasing difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of labourers to carry out improvements of even moderate extent, there has not been in this district, during the year 1856, any further decrease in the number of labourers employed in works under the Land Improvement Acts; on the contrary, there appears to have been, as far as his observations extended, a slight increase; and it is almost certain that more employment would have been afforded, had not the continued high price of every product of the soil rendered the farmer averse for the present to undertaking any improvements, however permanently beneficial it might be to his interests. Hence, many proprietors, who are really solicitous for the improvement of their estates, are discouraged from proceeding, when they find that (in the majority of cases) the tillage farmer, although fully cognizant that every crop in his undrained fields is inferior in quality and deficient in quantity, yet prefers to postpone the improvement of them to less prosperous times, and when they are assured that their grazier tenants are willing to undergo the risk of unsoundness in sheep and distemper in cattle, rather than permit the tranquillity of their pastures to be disturbed by the presence of a spade labourer. Fortunately, however, these are exceptions, as on several properties throughout the district, improvements (chiefly main and thorough drainage) have been carried on during the past year, and still continue to make satisfactory progress. Among the most extensive may be mentioned the works on the estates of Colonel Fitzstephen French, M.P.; H. S. P. Mahon, C. French, Denis O'Connor, W. J. M'Loughlin, Esqrs.; Mrs. T. Morton, in the county of Roscommon; of Major Richard Phibbs, A. H. S. Popham, John Taffe, Esqs., and the Messrs. Wood, in the county of Sligo; of T. Paget, Esq.; Lord Vaux of Harrowden; J. Walsh, Esq., and others in the county of Mayo; and of J. Cheevers, James Browne, J. L. Bagot, and C. D. O'Rorke, Esqrs., in the northern division of the county of Galway.

The improvements completed in 1856 chiefly consists, as above stated, of main and thorough drainage (the latter being in some cases followed by subsoiling), together with some bog reclamations, and a few farm-fences and farm-roads; and the whole, without exception, have been carried out in a substantial and permanent manner; and I can add, as the result of careful observation in various parts of the district, that the numerous and extensive works of the previous year fully maintain their character of permanent efficiency, although in too many instances the want of attention to the condition of the open drains is apparent. I have also the pleasure to state, with respect to a few operations of a novel and somewhat experimental description, more particularly referred to in previous Reports, that they have in every case fully realized the expectations of the parties interested in them. Thus, the operations usually termed "tapping" and "infiltration," as well as occasional drains opened for special purposes to an additional depth, have been in certain cases found very effective and economical; and in two instances (also referred to), in which covered drains of unusual depth and capacity were employed for the relief of extensive turloughs (or temporary lakes), the success of the operations has been successful and complete. The first of these drains, executed under Mr. Labouchere's letter in 1847, was carried through a ridge of firm calcareous drift with a maximum depth of fourteen feet cutting. The second, completed in 1854, traverses a nearly similar but more elevated ridge, with a nucleus of rock; the length of covered work being half a mile, and the greatest depth twenty-one feet six inches.

The applications for building loans during the past year have been few; but I have reason to believe that the excellent farm steadings already completed in various parts of the district have induced, among the more intelligent farmers, a desire for buildings suited to their holdings, the want of which they know, from experience, to be a source of constant and serious loss; but as the great majority of the tillage farms are below the required annual value of £100, the most industrious of the farming class are in a great measure excluded from the advantages of the Act; yet it is highly probable that the expenditure of moderate sums (say £100 to £150, and in no case exceeding £200) on the buildings most essential

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for the profitable cultivation of farms valued at from £50 to £100 per annum, would yield a large return, and be the means of introducing turnip and rotative husbandry generally amongst the small farmers, and add materially to the quantity and quality of the farm-yard manure.

County of Mayo. Mr. Thos. Elwood, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Thomas Elwood, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Mayo, reports that nothing of a novel character has occurred in reference to the works in operation under the Land Improvement Acts.

The works in this district have been principally confined to completing those commenced in previous years, and which were chiefly retarded by a scarcity of labourers and the consequent high rate of wages.

The system of surface draining mountain pasture for sheep, to which he particularly referred in his Report of last year, does not appear as yet to be fully appreciated in this country, and, in consequence, has not extended; but, no doubt, it will eventually receive more attention when the success of Mr. Foster's improvements in the mountain district, in the barony of Ross, becomes more generally known. And in addition to his former observations relating to these improvements, Mr. Elwood states that the works, commenced on the lands of Cremlin and Glanteague, in 1855, have last season been extended and completed. A large portion of them, being rocky and hard (as is usually the case in mountain districts), required no drainage; and all the softer parts, having been surface drained, the pasture of the entire farms (3,715 statute acres), is producing nutritious herbage and dry lying for sheep.

In 1855, surface drainage for sheep pasture being novel, Mr. Foster thought it expedient to bring over a complete gang of drainers from Scotland (seven in number), who occasionally employed and instructed native labourers resident in the neighbourhood. Last season Mr. Foster brought over only three men, two to "rut" and one to "lay the lines," who, being associated with the best men to be found in the Glens, executed the work very satisfactorily, and at prices somewhat less than they had cost the previous year.

At present the local parties who joined the Scotch gang are fully up to the use of all the implements, and able to earn, at the contract prices, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, and to undertake *unaided* any drainage works of the kind.

About 15,500 perches of surface drains have, this year (1856), been executed for Mr. Foster, the prices being, for drains twenty-two inches at top and fourteen inches deep, £6 5*s.* per 1,000, and for drains twenty-four inches at top and eighteen inches deep, £7 5*s.* per 1,000 Scotch perches of eighteen feet, double surface drains acting as open mains, three feet at top and two feet deep, being charged at twice the price of minor drains, or 3*d.* per Scotch perch, Mr. Foster supplying implements.

Mr. Foster's lands not being as yet fully stocked, he is unable to assign a limit to the benefit derived from the works undertaken under the Land Improvement Act, but he observes the marked improvement in growth and condition of the stock, which might be expected from superior pasture.

The Scotch drainers estimate that land should support twenty additional sheep for each 1,000 perches of surface drains made. The rent of mountain land varies from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per sheep, according to quality; taking the lowest figure, it is evident that there will be a large return for money expended on any mountain capable of feeding sheep. In addition to the surface drainage, Mr. Foster has carried out his view by further enclosing and thorough draining some of the flatter and lower portions of the farms, with the ultimate intention of top-dressing with lime, and rendering it superior pasture, to be used as a resource for weak or sickly stock. As a general rule, however, he thinks that surface and open main drainage is more remunerative and suited to mountain farming than the ordinary deep and thorough drainage; and Mr. Elwood coincides in this opinion.

County of Longford. Mr. Henry M. Bond, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Henry M. Bond, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Longford, reports that, during the present year, when employed, he has been chiefly engaged in inspecting either the progress of the works, or winding up loans; and in all cases the works executed are efficient, and the results satisfactory. The improvements under the Act made by the Earl of Longford, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice, and Major Blackall, are of a very extensive character, and comprehend every variety of improvement executed under the Act, and the

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whole have been executed in the best manner; and on land differing in circumstances and quality, they plainly point out the permanent benefits that can be obtained from judicious operations connected with thorough draining. The works on the properties of several other owners, although not on so large a scale, are equally beneficial, and present similar results. In all cases the proprietors express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the improvements as effected, and the increased value conferred thereby on their estates.

The farm buildings for which loans were obtained last year have all been completed in a satisfactory manner, and are much admired and valued by the occupiers, whose farm-yard practice now presents a striking contrast to the slovenly and wasteful system heretofore adopted almost from necessity.

Counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Kildare. Mr. W. F. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. W. F. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage for the home district, including the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Kildare, reports that, although the year past had not developed any new feature in the working of the Land Improvement Act, he is happy to be able to confirm, in this the tenth year of its existence, all the gratifying statements set forth in former Reports.

Soon after the commencement of works, and when thorough drainage was in its infancy, it was decided by the Board of Public Works that, where practicable, deep drainage was preferable to shallow, and that the minor drains should be sunk to a depth of four feet instead of two feet six, as adopted under the Deanston system. Experience has proved this decision to be correct in principle, and four feet to four feet six inches in depth, and from twenty-five to forty feet apart, according to the nature of the soil, are now universally adopted when there is sufficient outfall, and when the rock does not lie too near the surface.

In the county of Louth, on Lord Massereene's estate, with a very deep clayey subsoil, drains, from four to four feet six inches deep and twenty-five feet apart, dried land perfectly, in which drains previously sunk, varying from two to two feet six inches deep and fifteen feet apart, had failed to do. In the same district, Sir Allan E. Bellingham, Bart., writes, that the four-feet drains being the third attempt, have proved perfectly successful; he commenced in the year 1832, in some wet fields with drains eighteen inches in depth, at a cost of £3 14*s.* per acre, which failed; again, in 1844, drains, thirty inches in depth were cut in the same fields at a cost of £4 12*s.* per acre; but as the surface still continued wet in many parts, he recommended operations a third time, cutting the drains to the depth of four feet, which effected the object. Formerly, the surface of these lands was liable to much injury by poaching from the feet of the cattle, and the surface consisted of moss and sour coarse grass; at present it produces clover and succulent grasses, suited to the fattening of large cattle in summer, and to the pasturage of sheep in winter.

The beneficial effect produced by the system of letting the work by task or petty contracts, has frequently shown itself by the emulation of different gangs of labourers to excel each other in the quantity as well as the perfection of their work; in consequence, the country generally now possesses a considerable number of labourers experienced and skilled in executing works of thorough drainage, who are enabled to undertake works at reduced prices, and are still well recompensed for their labour.

In the county Antrim, at Shane's Castle, with a very tenacious clay subsoil, and little fall, drains four feet deep and thirty feet apart, have succeeded perfectly; no doubts are entertained by any in regard to the advantage of depth, but distance apart must vary according to the nature of the subsoil; and where it is not intended to disturb subsoil, either by the plough or by hand after drainage, it has been ascertained that the distance between the drains may be varied according to circumstances from twenty-five to sixty feet. In conclusion, Mr. Irwin observes, he has known many who have become converts from shallow to deep drainage, but in no instance have they returned to the old shallow system.

Queen's County. Mr. W. Hamilton, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. William Hamilton, Inspector of Drainage for the Queen's County, reports that, during the year 1856, he has been instructed to make preliminary investigations relating to new loans upon the estate of Dr. Samuel Edge, in the barony of Cullenagh, and of Mr. P. R. Maillard, in the barony of Clarmallagh, in addition to rather more than the usual number of progress inspections. It may be inferred that this indicates a disposition on the part of proprietors in

this district to resort more generally to the facilities afforded by the Land Improvement Acts. *Land Improvement.*

There is no doubt that occupying tenants, from witnessing the results of successful drainages, are now well disposed to co-operate with their landlords, and to undertake the payment of a fair proportion of the interest and instalments payable upon loans.

He has met with several instances in which such arrangements have been made, and where the tenants unhesitatingly declare that they could not have held to the payment of their rents, had it not been for the benefit derived from the drainage previously effected on portions of their farms, and they consider the per-centage increase in rent, compared with the improvement, as trifling. Such being the case, it is to be regretted that fair and equitable arrangements between landlords and tenants are not more general, as it would inevitably lead to a great extension of the thorough drainage system; and no instance has come within his knowledge, in which the substantial gain caused by drainage operations under the Acts has been questioned.

In regard to the benefits derived from some of the works, Mr. Hamilton directs particular attention to the estate of Lord De Vesci, upon which the result is very gratifying; the portion of the property lately operated upon having been deteriorated in an unusual degree by surface-water and springs, the improvement is manifestly encouraging and cannot fail to be remunerative In regard to labourers, he is of opinion that the scarcity is too much dwelt upon at present; no doubt, more time is now necessary to accomplish an extensive work, and higher estimates must be made, than were required some years ago; but, even with these conditions, much could be accomplished with advantage, and lands brought into profit, that are now comparatively unproductive, while the price of agricultural produce appears to justify the increased expenditure.

County of Carlow and parts of Kilkenny and Queen's County. Mr. Joseph Fishbourne, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Joseph Fishbourne, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Carlow, reports that in submitting his Eighth Annual Report, he has to state that several of the old loans have been completed during the past year, and a few new loans, reported on, are now in progress of execution.

He observes, "It is impossible to overstate the advantages manifest in every part "of the country, which have resulted from the facilities for improvement afforded "to landed proprietors by the provisions of the Land Improvement Act.

"Main drains have been cut, which have afforded outlets for the discharge of "waters previously pent up, and which heretofore prevented all improvement, "and the thorough drainages which have been executed, have proved to owners "the increased profits to be obtained from farms subsequent to the execution of "the works; and this fact has acted as a stimulus to others to undertake like "improvements on their own account.

"Straight fences, squaring of fields, and good tillage in most places have "followed the drainage operations; and profitable and orderly management is "becoming the rule, and the old exhausting system the exception. Many farmers "are now of their own accord carrying on improvements, who previously would "not be persuaded that such were not injurious and likely to lessen the profits "derivable from their lands.

"It is the universal opinion of those who have taken advantage of this Act, "that they have derived much benefit from advice and assistance received from "the officers of the Board in insisting on the works being well, and as it appeared "in the end, economically executed."

County of Wexford. Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Wexford and part of Carlow, reports that during the last year he has made inspections of the works executed under the Land Improvement Act by the following proprietors:—

"Mr. Richard Gason has expended the fourth instalment of his loan in a very "satisfactory and beneficial manner by thorough drainage and squaring fields, "erecting new fences and levelling old, in the same barony (Scarawalsh). Mr. "Richard Donovan has, by drainage and good cultivation, made several acres of "formerly waste land highly profitable. The Rev. Brook H. Bridges, with the "fifth instalment, has reclaimed a quantity of worthless land, which this year has "produced a heavy crop of corn. In the barony of Gorey, I have certified for "the execution of works under the last instalment by Colonel Lofius Owen, "whose land has been converted into a good sheep pasture. Mr. White, Mrs.

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"Fanny Irvine, Mr. Robert S. Doyne, and Mr. J. Walsh, all in the barony of "Ballaghkeen, have likewise derived much advantage from the expenditure of "their loans. In the barony of Forth I inspected thorough drainage on Mr. "Le Hunt's property, near the town of Wexford, where the quantity and quality "of the grass have been much improved by thorough drainage alone. Mr. "Alcock (barony of Bantry) has greatly enhanced the value of some wet cold "land by thorough drainage, subsoiling, and erecting new fences; and in the "same barony the Rev. Charles J. Grogan has, by sinking a water-course, been "enabled to thorough drain a large tract of land formerly covered with water; "but I have seen no property so much benefited as that of Lord Templemore "(barony of Shelburne), where, by converting small into large farms, levelling "fences, and thorough draining, the cultivation of turnips has been more fully "and successfully introduced than in any part of Ireland. I have seen, and "many of the new tenants (Scotchmen) have shown their neighbours, the system "of hoeing and thinning out turnips, not hitherto practised in that district.

"I have made only two preliminary inspections this year for new loans; the "difficulty of procuring labourers prevented many proprietors from undertaking "new works."

County of Tipperary and part of King's County. Mr. James J. Poe, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. James J. Poe, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Tipperary and part of the King's County, reports that, since his Report, furnished at the conclusion of the year 1855, his duties, as Inspector of Drainage, have been confined very much to the examination of works executed, during previous years, in parts of Galway, Tipperary, and King's County; not more than six applications for new loans having been made by proprietors in the extensive district intrusted to his superintendence during the year 1856.

In making the several inspections of works in progress, and subsequently when completed, he had ample opportunity of examining and testing the merits of deep and proportionably distant drains, as used in thorough drainage, with that of the drains three feet deep and twenty-one feet apart; and he has invariably found that the deep system has succeeded best, and, in consequence, has now become universally popular. The gradual improvement of lands, even at very considerable distances from arterial drainage, proves the fact very clearly; and were increased facilities afforded for such works, and did proprietors co-operate as they should do, the country would derive much lasting benefit from these important public works.

He further states that he has ascertained that in various parts of the district the tenant farmers are now disposed to thorough drain their lands, even though not aided by any allowance from their landlords, which heretofore was indispensably necessary to stimulate them to undertake such works. This feeling of self-reliance is gratifying, and proves that "example is better than precept."

The state of efficiency in which the works have been maintained throughout the district is also satisfactory; for, with very few exceptions, he has not had reason to complain of inattention to the cleansing and preservation of the main-drains connected with the discharge from the several works of thorough drainage.

County of Kilkenny. Mr. David Hewetson, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. David Hewetson, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Kilkenny, reports that the works effected in his district under the Land Improvement Act now form portions of some of the most profitable and productive farms of the country, both as regards lands producing meadow and pasture, and those under rotative husbandry.

The improvement in the bog and moor lands which have been drained is also remarkable, even in those which have not been tilled since the drains were completed, and in every case the sour bog plants have given place to wholesome pasture; but, no doubt, where the surface has been clayed, limed, and tilled, when laid down in pasture, the quality of the herbage is very superior both in quantity as well as in its nutritive properties.

County of Waterford. Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Waterford, reports that during the year 1856 but one application for a new loan under the Land Improvement Act was made in his district; and, with this exception, no new works have been undertaken, neither has there been any expenditure under any of the loans previously obtained.

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But he is glad to be able to state, generally, that a considerable portion of the land heretofore drained, and which until this year lay idle and unproductive, has been successfully tilled; but, unfortunately, neither proprietors nor tenants seem to pay any attention to the state of the open main-drains, and, in consequence, in many places, from want of a little care, they have become nearly useless.

The farmers, during the past year, have much improved in this district, both in their stock and in the tillage of their farms. Many have drained portions of their lands. Old fences have been levelled, new fences have been built, and a small quantity of land has been subsoiled; but in nothing do I find such an improvement as in the ploughing of the land. The farmers, particularly in the drained land, now see the benefit of deep ploughing. All the completed works have been executed in a superior manner, and the improvements under the Land Improvement Act are taken as the models for such works, as before this Act came into operation but little was known of thorough drainage, subsoiling, and even of proper fencing.

County of Limerick. Mr. John Cox, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. John Cox, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Limerick and north of Kerry, reports that, as far as his sphere of observation enabled him to form an opinion of the benefits resulting from the operation of the Land Improvement Acts, he can do no more than recapitulate his previous testimony in favour of the many advantages which the country has derived from their introduction; and he is of opinion that, were it not for the scarcity of labourers which has been unceasingly felt throughout his district, and several others within the last three years, many additional loans would have been applied for. The catalogue for the last year, however, exhibits a marked augmentation as compared with 1854 and 1855; and he is acquainted with several parties who would readily undertake land improvement work, could they reckon on obtaining labourers at even double the ordinary wages.

Within the last year he has reported on a number of cases, with a view to closing loans of long standing, in some of which the whole amount sanctioned had not been issued, the borrowers declining to proceed with the works, not being able to do so without loss at the present high rate of wages.

In addition to the numerous examples of successful improvements described by Mr. Cox in previous Annual Reports, he observes that he feels pleasure in naming those, though not within his ordinary district, in which he has been engaged. Lord Charles Clinton became the purchaser of extensive estates adjoining the southern and western coast of the county of Cork, and he was employed in making preliminary reports for land improvement loans on three of them. On two great benefit was to be derived from open main drainage of a permanent and profitable kind—namely, by tapping several lakes and swamps, from which outlets could be formed by cutting, at a moderate expense, through ledges of hard rock which crossed the fall; and by this means facilitate the opening down to the sea, and liberate the waters from several small lakes and swamps by one discharge. These works were placed under the superintendence of an experienced overseer, and the first instalments of the loan have been expended to the entire satisfaction of the owner and his agents, who have themselves had much experience in land improvement works of all kinds.

It may be interesting to add, that within the last year his duties caused him to make sixty progress inspections on sanctioned loans, amounting to £37,400, and to certify for completed works, including 1,370 acres of thorough drainage, 440 acres of levelling, 8,650 perches of open main drainage, 5,060 perches of new farm-fences, 1,470 perches of farm-roads, and 440 perches of embankment, all executed at a certified cost of £8,422, besides the completion of three farm-building loans.

Southern District of the county of Cork. Mr. Adam N. Meade, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Adam Newman Meade, Inspector of Drainage for the Western District of the county of Cork, reports that there is little to remark as to the working of the Land Improvement Act in this district during the past year. The works have been almost entirely confined to the winding up of loans obtained during previous years; and in almost every case that came under his notice the works have been satisfactorily closed, and accounted for under the terms of the Act.

Among the works which were most efficiently brought to a conclusion, and in which the greatest improvement has been effected, he mentions the following,

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viz.—those on the estates of W. Bence Jones, Samuel Lewis, Henry Bennett, W. Norwood, R. J. Evanson, and W. R. Meade, Esqrs.; but in some few instances he regretted to observe a great amount of neglect in suffering the open main drains nearly to close up from the treading of cattle and the growth of weeds.

From conversations he has had with several proprietors, he is of opinion that many more loans would be applied for, had it not been that the great rise in wages, which in some cases amounts to fifty per cent., rendered the cutting of drains more costly than would be remunerative.

Central District of the county of Cork, and South of county of Kerry. Mr. Samuel Hussey, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr S. M. Hussey, Inspector of Drainage for the East Division of the county of Cork, and South of the county of Kerry, reports that, as he had occasion to remark in his last Annual Report, few new loans had been sought for during the year, which he attributes chiefly to the comparative abundance of ready money in the hands of the proprietors and principal tenant-farmers to carry out such improvements, by thorough drainage, &c., as may be required, in addition to those previously executed under the Act, and in proportion to the number of labourers now to be obtained in addition to those required for the ordinary cultivation of their farms; and it is daily becoming a more established fact, that the Act has been of paramount importance, in disseminating throughout the country a proper knowledge of conducting thorough drainage and other works connected with land improvement, has also been the means of training up a staff of skilled workmen, capable of carrying out such works by contract; few loans will be applied for while money is abundant and labour scarce; but he observes, that nearly all persons who have obtained loans, or living in the vicinity of those who did so, are so satisfied with the results, that they are, with their own capital, pursuing similar works, with a full confidence of a favourable result.

North-west District of the county of Cork. Mr. Michael Boyan, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Michael Boyan, Inspector for the North-west of the county of Cork, reports that, with few exceptions, the loans granted under the Land Improvement Acts, in this district, have been satisfactorily expended, and only a few new ones have been applied for.

During the last year he was occasionally engaged in making final inspections for the purpose of closing several loans; this opportunity, together with previous acquaintance with the state of agriculture in the district, enabled him to observe and ascertain the benefits derived from a well-regulated system of thorough drainage; and he was gratified to find, in every case in which the works had been completed, both landlord and tenant have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the result of the undertaking.

He remarks, in addition to the improvements effected by drainage, that much benefit to the farming operations has been derived by the removal of crooked and useless fences, and the substitution of straight ones, enclosing large square fields, which, in addition to the introduction of rotative husbandry, and an improved breed of cattle, have effected a greater change for the better in the country than he could have anticipated in so short a period.

The most important and extensive improvements have been effected on the estates of Lord Lismore, Nicholas P. Leader, William Leader, Richard Longfield, Richard Aldworth, Esqrs., and Lord Cork.

It may be reasonably asked, if the working of the Act has caused such changes for the better, what is the reason it is not followed up, and a greater number of applications made to the Board of Public Works for money? The answer is, that the labourers are fully employed at remunerative wages, owing to the high price obtained for farm produce; and, although applications made to the Board for loans are few, works of thorough drainage are proceeding silently and profitably out of private funds, and with a clear understanding between landlord and tenant.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public Buildings.

The necessary works of repair and maintenance have been effected during the past year to the different public buildings in charge of this department.

The building for the new Custom-House and other public offices in Belfast is nearly finished, and will be fit for occupation in May.

In obedience to your Lordships' instructions, plans are being prepared for an additional building at the Four Courts to accommodate the Incumbered Estates Commissioners and their establishment, the office at present being at a considerable distance from the other public courts.

The works of the Female Convict Prison are also in a very advanced state, and will be brought to a close within the present year.

On the application of the Directors of Convict Prisons, there has been erected at Philipstown, in the King's County, a movable Iron Prison, to accommodate 250 convicts, at an expense of £5,364 5*s.* 4*d.*

On a similar application there have been erected at Forts Carlisle and Camden, near Cork, Six Iron Huts, at a cost of £1,873 2*s.* 11*d.*, to contain 300 convicts, who are to be employed on the works for improving the Fortifications at the entrance of Cork Harbour.

Two Huts, similar to the above, have also been erected on Lusk Commons, in the County of Dublin, to accommodate 100 convicts, who are to be engaged in the preliminary Draining and Fencing of the grounds on which the proposed Juvenile Convict Prison is to be erected.

The total expenditure on Customs Buildings for last year has been :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Custom-Houses, ...	758	3	0
Coastguard Stations, ...	1,440	19	5
	2,199	2	5

By direction of your Lordships, the various buildings connected with the Customs, Post-Office, Inland Revenue, National Education, and other departments, have been transferred for future maintenance to the charge of this Board, and the expense of same is to be provided for in the annual estimates of this office from the 31st of March.

POST ROADS.

Post Roads.

Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116.

On the application of the Postmaster-General, under the 61st section of the above Act, repairs have been executed during the past year on twelve roads, situated in the following Counties, viz. :—

Down. Dublin. Fermanagh. King's. Mayo. Queen's. Waterford.

These repairs have been executed under the superintendence of the respective County Surveyors, at a cost of £1,851 4*s.* 9*d.*, repayable by Grand Jury Presentment at subsequent Assizes.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE,

Arterial Drainage.

With Improvement of Navigation and Water-power, under the Acts 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 89 ; 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 69 ; 9 Vict., cap. 4 ; 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 79 ; 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 130 ; 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 110 ; and 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 62.

The progress which has been made during the past year towards bringing to a close the works of Arterial Drainage which remained yet unfinished at the end of 1855, though very considerable, and though every effort has been made to further it, still falls very far short of our expectations. The principal cause of retardation is that which has operated so prejudicially for several years past, namely, the extreme difficulty in procuring labour, even at very advanced rates of wages, arising from its continued scarcity combined with the increased demand for it, both on account of agricultural operations and railway works. Another cause of delay is occasioned by the necessity of obtaining accurate and trust-

Arterial Drainage.

worthy valuations of the improvements effected in the several drainage districts, on which to base the proportion of the expenditure to be charged to the proprietors in the final award, according to the principle which has been laid down by your Lordships, and the difficulty of procuring competent valuators to carry out that object, and the tedious nature of the investigation itself. Other minor causes of delay, incidental to the works themselves, will be found detailed in the reports of the Engineers on the districts in which such have occurred. Of the twenty-seven districts which remained under our control at the commencement of the year, five have been finally closed and handed over to Trustees, and six others having been reported on by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, awards in respect of them are now in course of final settlement. The remaining districts, with one or two exceptions, are in so advanced a stage as to give every reason to believe that the responsibility of the public in regard to them will shortly terminate. One, however, "the Inny," the prospect of completing, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, reporting in 1853, is so far distant, that we feel it will be our duty to take an early opportunity of bringing it under your Lordships' special consideration, with a view to curtailing its extent.

In regard to the slob lands at Youghal, County Cork, which are included in the above number of districts, and since the reclamation of which from the sea so long a time has elapsed, the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of their transferrence having been now removed, they will be shortly handed over to the sole proprietor interested. With reference to the slob lands at Clonakilty, County Cork, similarly reclaimed from the sea, and also forming one of the districts above alluded to, and which were adverted to in our Reports for 1854 and 1855, we have to state that, the obstacles to their being disposed of in a satisfactory manner still exist, and the responsibility of the public in regard to them still continues.

The following are the districts referred to, five in number, on which final awards have been made during the past year, together with the amounts charged upon the lands by those awards, and the amounts remitted under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 130.

Districts.	Date of Award.	Area Improved.	Total Expenditure.	Amount presented for County Bridges.	Amount charged on District.	Amount remitted.
	1856.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Killimor, . .	29 March, .	6,346 1 15	55,040 17 10	2,357 1 7	21,000 (Mills, 90)	31,593 16 3
The Hind River,	11 July, .	2,966 2 32	20,880 0 1	1,410 16 1	10,650	8,819 4 0
Strokestown, .	11 July, .	7,478 2 21	42,097 6 1	1,858 5 3	21,556	18,683 0 10
Lavally, . .	27 October,	1,940 2 0	15,826 8 8	379 11 8	4,250	11,196 17 0
Castlebernard, .	30 October,	2,499 3 27	22,302 9 6	93 17 7	9,800	12,408 11 11
Totals, .	—	21,232 0 15	156,147 2 2	6,099 12 2	67,346	82,701 10 0

In addition to the foregoing, Reports have been made by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry on the following districts :—

Cappagh. Shrule. Monivea. Balla. Lough Lannagh. Dunkellin,

the Awards on which are in course of preparation. The results will appear in the next Annual Report.

Supplemental awards have been made during the year by the direction of your Lordships, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, for nine districts, the amounts remitted being as follows :—

District.	Date of Supplemental Award.	Amount remitted. £ s. d.
Broadlough, ...	10 January, 1856, . .	206 1 3
Corraunboy, ...	„ „ . .	68 16 3
Cuilmore, ...	„ „ . .	258 18 9
Mullaun, ...	„ „ . .	33 15 2
Carrowmore Lake, . . .	31 March, „ . .	297 5 0
Rath or Clooneen, . . .	„ „ . .	1,471 18 3
Shinrone, ...	„ „ . .	2,794 12 10
Tawnawoggaun, ...	„ „ . .	178 8 6
Dungolman, ...	10 April, „ . .	2,251 9 4
		£7,571 5 4

Arterial Drainage.

The several navigation projects undertaken in connexion with Arterial Drainage works, are now, with the exception of some unimportant dredging, and the erection of lock-keeper's houses on the Lower Bann and Ballynamore and Ballyconnell Canal, in so far as it is intended they should be, complete; and facilities for their transferrence to the counties with which they are severally connected having been provided in the Act of last session, 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 62, by the appointment of trustees to receive them; we shall shortly be prepared to submit that final measures in regard to them should be adopted by your Lordships.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts, deducting £51,796 received in repayments for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of 1856 to £2,154,393, of which £113,154 is due to the expenditure during 1856, the sum of £44,408 being included in the last-mentioned amount for interest on the loans obtained for the districts not completed. Of the total expenditure £761,844 may be considered to have been on the completed districts, of which £276,567 has been remitted; and £1,392,549 to have been on districts not yet closed.

The repayments in respect of the completed districts amount to £196,438, including £40,625 for works charged to counties, and also the interest included in the instalments paid by the proprietors charged by the awards.

The usual returns connected with the expenditure on these works, and the usual extracts from the reports of the Engineers in charge of them, are appended to this Report.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Piers and Harbours.

Kingstown Harbour.

The works of the new Packet Pier have advanced so far as to afford a berth alongside for steam-packets of large size.

A junction line from the station of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway to the new pier is in course of construction, and which will admit, when the works are completed, of the railway carriages being moved close to the packet.

The following is a return of the vessels that entered the harbour in the last year:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind or tide, sailing vessels,	642	80,024
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind or tide, steamers, .	53	16,031
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to Irish ports, .	304	20,708
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to English and Scotch ports,	152	16,613
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports, . .	202	11,791
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports, . . .	42	6,202
For orders, ...	40	5,550
Steam transports and sailing transports to Kingstown, . .	27	28,313
Colliers and other traders to Kingstown, ...	271	18,648
Men-of-war and revenue cruisers not stationed at Kingstown, .	27	—
Total, 1856, .	1,760	203,880
In the previous year the numbers were, ...	1,732	197,562

The piers at Castletown, Berehaven, and Cahersiveen have been transferred to the counties of Cork and Kerry respectively, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 136.

The following works constructed under the Piers and Harbours Acts, have also been transferred to the charge of the counties in which they are situated, in accordance with the Act 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 37, viz.:—

Belmullet Canal. Burrin Pier. Ring Pier.

Tarbert Pier.

The works at Tarbert Pier are progressing satisfactorily.

Inland Navigation.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

The works of the Shannon, Boyne, Tyrone, and Maig Navigations have received the ordinary repairs, and have been maintained in good working order.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' obedient servants,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.
JOHN RADCLIFF.
J. G. M'KERLIE.

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
31*st March*, 1857.

APPENDIX A.

LOANS AND GRANTS.

ACCOUNTS.

(A.)—Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the Total of

Reference to Account	Page	Heads of Account.	Balances on the 31st December, 1855.	Issues from Consolidated Fund on Loan. Through the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Repayments on Account of Loans.	Received.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Loan Accounts.				
A 1	28	Abstract of Total Issues and Repayments, under Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, classified,	—	—	—	—
A 2	30	Public Works Loans (Exchequer Bills), 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	—	—	7,872 18 2	—
A 3	32	Public Works and Arterial Drainage Loans (Consolidated Fund), 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, &c.,	—	110,807 2 4	34,565 10 9	—
A 4	40	Shannon Loans (Exchequer Bills), 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	—	—	6,064 14 11	—
		Labour Rate (Consolidated Fund), 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87,	—	—	423 10 5	—
		Labouchere Drainage (Consolidated Fund), 10 Vic., c. 10,	—	—	12,183 12 10	—
		Land Improvement Loans (ditto), 10 Vic., c. 32,	—	28,513 7 7	97,186 6 9	—
A 5	40	Loans by late Commissioners (ditto), 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	—	—	6,407 15 2	—
		Service Accounts.				
A 6	42	Grant Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 1 & 9 Vic., c. 21 & 1,	2,103 7 5	—	—	—
A 7	42	River Drainage, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89; 9 Vic., c. 4; 8 and 9 Vic., c. 69, &c., viz.:— 1. Works Account, 2. Liability Account,	Per Contra.	—	—	157,005 16 10
—	—	Piers, Harbours, and Fisheries, (See Miscellaneous),	—	—	—	—
A 8	48	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	677 9 1	—	—	992 9 9
A 9	48	Shannon Navigation, Rents and Tolls, 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, &c.,	8,191 3 9	—	—	2,589 16 7
A 10	50	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:— 1. Salaries and Incidents of Office, 2. Public Buildings, 3. Inland Navigation, Tyrone and Maigue, 4. Harbours of Howth, Dunmore, & Donaghadee, 5. Kingstown Harbour, 6. Convict Depots, Maintenance of, 7. Female Convict Prison, Building Account, 8. Philipstown Iron Prison, do., 9. Iron Huts for Convicts, Forts Camden and Carlisle, Cork, 10. Iron Huts for Convicts at Lusk, 11. Juvenile Convict Prison at Lusk, 12. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, 13. Constabulary Depot Barracks, 14. Belfast Custom-House, Post Office, &c., 15. Salaries, &c., Extraordinary Staff, 16. Peace Rejoicings,	9,901 8 1	—	—	102,282 17 11
A 11	54	Maintenance of Roads, &c., 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; 6 and 7 Vic., c. 116; and 6 Geo. IV., c. 101,	705 1 8	—	—	2,019 8 6
A 12	54	Employment of Labouring Poor, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107,	2,824 11 10	—	—	845 13 4
A 13	56	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:— 1. Piers, Harbours, &c., 2. Boyne Navigation, 3. Receivers' Accounts for Loans, 4. Limerick Floating Dock, 5. District Lunatic Asylums, 6. Sundry Accounts,	1,350 3 11 / 11,190 17 7	—	—	29,531 16 6
			36,944 3 4	139,320 9 11	164,704 9 0	295,267 19 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 13, 1857.

Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ended 31st December, 1856.

Balances Overdrawn on the 31st December, 1856.	Totals.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts of 1855.	Issued on Loan to Board's Certificates on the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Payments to the Consolidated Fund, through the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Disbursements or Accounts of Public Works or Services.	Balances on the 31st December, 1856.	Totals.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7,872 18 2	—	—	7,872 18 2	—	—	7,872 18 2
—	145,372 13 1	—	110,807 2 4	34,565 10 9	—	—	145,372 13 1
—	6,064 14 11	—	—	6,064 14 11	—	—	6,064 14 11
—	423 10 5	—	—	423 10 5	—	—	423 10 5
—	12,183 12 10	—	—	12,183 12 10	—	—	12,183 12 10
—	125,699 14 4	—	28,513 7 7	97,186 6 9	—	—	125,699 14 4
—	6,407 15 2	—	—	6,407 15 2	—	—	6,407 15 2
—	2,103 7 5	—	—	—	417 3 5	1,686 4 0	2,103 7 5
161,890 3 1	318,895 19 11	151,727 15 6	—	—	167,168 4 5	Per Contra.	318,895 19 11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,669 18 10	—	—	—	1,057 18 9	612 0 1	1,669 18 10
—	10,781 0 4	—	—	—	2,463 3 0	8,317 17 4	10,781 0 4
—	112,184 6 0	—	—	—	99,904 18 10	12,279 7 2	112,184 6 0
—	2,724 10 2	—	—	—	1,869 4 3	855 5 11	2,724 10 2
—	3,670 5 2	—	—	—	1,153 1 5	2,517 3 9	3,670 5 2
1,295 1 2	43,367 19 2	—	—	—	43,367 19 2	Per Contra.	43,367 19 2
163,185 4 3	799,422 5 11	151,727 15 6	139,320 9 11	164,704 9 0	317,401 13 3	26,267 18 3	799,422 5 11

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

(A 1.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, under the Provisions of Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st December, 1856.

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Amount of Exchequer Bills issued.	Issued under 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44.	REPAYMENTS.		Principal remitted.
				Principal.	Interest.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim County,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	64,450 0 0	85,001 1 2	138,967 19 9	17,349 14 6	—
Armagh County,	Ditto,	—	2,507 10 9	2,376 6 11	560 6 1	—
Carlow County,	Ditto,	5,650 0 0	—	5,650 0 0	592 5 6	—
Carrickfergus, (County of the Town,)	Ditto,	1,450 0 0	2,993 10 0	4,443 10 0	689 0 4	—
Cavan County,	Ditto,	29,500 0 0	6,426 8 0	35,857 5 9	5,895 10 2	—
Clare County,	Ditto,	17,250 0 0	529 11 8	17,543 6 6	1,895 6 0	—
Cork County,	Ditto,	3,200 0 0	1,251 15 10	4,362 2 0	322 14 0	—
Cork, County of the City,	Ditto,	—	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	271 11 8	—
Donegal County,	Ditto,	14,150 0 0	3,407 5 0	17,557 5 0	1,851 7 9	—
Down County,	Ditto,	5,950 0 0	—	5,950 0 0	288 16 4	—
Dublin City,	Ditto,	—	1,211 6 8	1,211 6 8	42 11 11	—
Dublin County,	Ditto,	2,450 0 0	3,088 11 1	5,538 11 1	672 4 1	—
Fermanagh County,	Ditto,	4,950 0 0	100 0 0	4,950 0 0	871 1 7	—
Galway County,	Ditto,	23,850 0 0	7,102 14 4	30,677 2 1	1,612 14 8	—
Galway Town,	Ditto,	600 0 0	500 0 0	842 8 3	164 17 3	—
Kerry County,	Ditto,	57,950 0 0	18,144 9 6	76,094 9 6	8,966 8 1	—
Kildare County,	Ditto,	4,850 0 0	1,752 10 0	6,602 10 0	1,407 3 6	—
Kilkenny County,	Ditto,	29,350 0 0	—	29,350 0 0	3,238 9 4	—
King's County,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	4,888 17 3	5,926 11 11	990 17 4	—
Leitrim County,	Ditto,	7,650 0 0	—	7,650 0 0	1,233 2 4	—
Limerick City,	Ditto,	1,150 0 0	2,781 8 8	3,225 8 0	789 19 8	—
Limerick County,	Ditto,	2,700 0 0	10,318 18 9	8,521 2 7	2,082 8 0	—
Londonderry Co.	Ditto,	1,250 0 0	—	1,250 0 0	304 10 9	—
Longford County,	Ditto,	—	4,387 1 4	3,443 0 9	831 7 7	—
Louth County,	Ditto,	6,250 0 0	3,300 0 0	9,401 9 11	1,366 13 4	—
Mayo County,	Ditto,	9,150 0 0	3,288 0 0	12,438 0 0	1,414 5 3	—
Meath County,	Ditto,	—	2,347 18 2	1,273 10 1	404 0 8	—
Queen's County,	Ditto,	3,700 0 0	3,993 0 0	7,397 13 3	589 2 1	—

(A 1.) ABSTRACT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, under the Provisions of Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st December, 1856.—*continued.*

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Amount of Exchequer Bills issued.	Issued under 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	Principal remitted.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roscommon Co.,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	18,350 0 0	1,434 0 0	19,784 0 0	1,316 11 9	—
Sligo County,	Ditto,	2,100 0 0	6,206 6 9	7,616 15 10	1,087 17 4	—
Tipperary County,	Ditto,	7,250 0 0	2,709 5 11	9,919 0 2	757 17 0	—
Tyrone County,	Ditto,	2,300 0 0	—	2,300 0 0	370 4 3	—
Waterford County,	Ditto,	1,850 0 0	398 14 0	2,248 14 0	122 10 0	—
Waterford City,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	—	1,550 0 0	75 7 5	—
Wexford County,	Ditto,	35,550 0 0	15,405 11 0	47,096 13 6	6,086 17 8	—
Wicklow County,	Ditto,	—	7,558 1 10	5,160 12 3	1,255 1 10	—
Westmeath County,	Ditto,	—	1,065 1 8	720 10 0	168 6 7	—
Roads & Bridges,	For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	40,700 0 0	3,000 0 0	30,878 8 1	13,310 10 1	1,137 10 0
Sundry Harbours, Docks, &c.,	In aid of construction,	143,850 0 0	60,500 0 0	45,732 18 7	68,172 17 6	—
Inland Navigation,	Improving Works, &c.,	34,750 0 0	20,000 0 0	8,648 3 0	23,611 17 2	—
Public Buildings,	Erection and completion of Works, &c.,	128,250 0 0	5,050 0 0	129,970 10 3	49,812 12 1	1,203 15 4
Railways,	In aid of construction, &c.,	157,200 0 0	—	119,578 4 6	72,384 18 8	—
Miscellaneous,	In aid of Sundry Works,	14,250 0 0	300 0 0	14,550 0 0	3,043 4 8	—
Piers & Harbours,	Act 9 Vic. c. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 75,	—	30,886 6 11	8,791 13 7	247 11 0	0 0 1
River Drainage,	Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 89,	—	1,697,473 5 8	36,757 17 0	147,377 4 0	276,567 2 2
Exchequer Bills issued and afterwards relodged,		3,700 0 0	—	3,700 0 0	361 14 7	—
		£ 890,650 0 0	2,022,778 11 11	945,005 0 9	446,261 13 7	278,908 7 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

(A. 2.)—A STATEMENT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, pursuant to the
the Repayments within the Year, and the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1856. Principal. £	s.	d.	Interest. £	s.	d.
5	Limerick Navigation Company,	To improve Works,	5,400	0	0	1,031	19	9
70	Ditto,	Improving Quays, &c.,	4,268	15	0	854	5	6
15	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Wellesley Bridge and Docks,	19,277	6	5	5,017	5	11
80	Ditto,	Purchasing Quayage and constructing new Quays,	40,000	0	0	10,410	19	2
108	Ditto,	Further extension of Quays,	5,000	0	0	1,626	14	3
20	Galway Dock Commissioners,	Constructing a Floating Dock,	12,402	14	10	1,088	7	0
126	Ditto,	In further aid of Works,	3,920	0	0	499	10	9
157	Ditto,	Completing Works of Harbour,	3,000	0	0	420	9	10
57	Boyne Navigation Company,	For improvements,	91	7	3	—		
113	Ditto,	For further improvements,	312	19	2	—		
28	Newry Navigation Company,	Improving Works,	5,878	3	9	97	18	3
255	Ditto,	For extension of Canal,	10,000	0	0	187	4	1
3	Ardglass Harbour Commissioners,	Completing Works of Harbour,	6,650	0	0	6,207	12	11
18	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Works of the Bridge,	9,850	0	0	3,692	4	8
30	Dublin and Blessington Road Trustees,	For improvements,	1,137	10	0	411	13	2
143	Coleraine and Antrim Road Trustees,	For improvements,	62	10	10	11	3	6
31	Dublin and Kingstown Railway,	In aid of making Railways,	4,781	10	3	—		
101	Ditto,	Extension to Forty-foot Road,	37,200	0	0	—		
212	Ulster Canal Company,	Completion of Works,	10,000	0	0	7,530	19	1
109	Robert Bowie,	Embankment at Cannon Island,	—			683	4	4
		£	179,232	17	6	39,771	12	2

Dr. The COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS for LOANS under 1 & 2 Wm. IV.,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance outstanding as per foregoing Account, Principal,	179,232	17	6			
Ditto, ditto, Interest,	39,771	12	2			
				219,004	9	8
To Interest accrued within the Year,				7,251	18	8
				£226,256	8	4

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 13, 1857.

Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, showing the Balance of each Loan on the 1st of January, 1856, Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1856.

Interest accrued within the Year.	Total.	Repayments.		Balance outstanding, December 31, 1856.		No. of Loan.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
216 11 10	6,648 11 7	—	—	5,400 0 0	1,248 11 7	5	
171 4 6	5,294 5 0	—	—	4,268 15 0	1,025 10 0	70	
773 3 10	25,067 16 2	—	—	19,277 6 5	5,790 9 9	15	
1,604 7 8	52,015 6 10	—	—	40,000 0 0	12,015 6 10	80	
250 13 9	6,877 8 0	—	—	5,000 0 0	1,877 8 0	108	
497 9 6	13,988 11 4	—	—	12,402 14 10	1,585 16 6	20	
157 4 8	4,576 15 5	—	—	3,920 0 0	656 15 5	126	
120 6 7	3,540 16 5	—	—	3,000 0 0	540 16 5	157	
3 13 0	95 0 3	91 7 3	3 13 0	—	—	57	
15 13 10	328 13 0	89 5 11	15 13 10	223 13 3	—	113	
235 15 3	6,211 17 3	—	220 18 11	5,878 3 9	112 14 7	28	
401 1 11	10,588 6 0	—	396 10 5	10,000 0 0	191 15 7	255	
266 14 7	13,124 7 6	—	—	6,650 0 0	6,474 7 6	3	
395 1 7	13,937 6 3	—	300 0 0	9,850 0 0	3,787 6 3	18	
—	1,549 3 2	1,137 10 0	411 13 2	—	—	30	Remitted per Act 18 and 19 Vic., c. 69, sec. 14.
1 3 6	74 17 10	62 10 10	12 7 0	—	—	143	
148 3 9	4,929 14 0	4,359 14 9	148 3 9	421 15 6	—	31	
1,492 1 6	38,692 1 6	—	1,492 1 6	37,200 0 0	—	101	
501 7 5	18,032 6 6	—	—	10,000 0 0	8,032 6 6	212	
—	683 4 4	—	680 11 0 2 13 4	—	—	109	£2 13s. 4d. written off, deducted as Income Tax, by Incumbered Estates Commissioners.
7,251 18 8	226,256 8 4	Repaid. 4,602 18 9 Remitted. 1,137 10 0	Repaid. 3,269 19 5 Remitted. 414 6 6	173,492 8 9	43,339 4 11		

cap. 33, and other Acts, for One Year, ending December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount repaid within the Year, Principal,	4,602 18 9	
Ditto, ditto, Interest,	3,269 19 5	
		7,872 18 2
By Amount remitted, Principal,	1,137 10 0	
Ditto, Interest,	414 6 6	
		1,551 16 6
By Balance outstanding, Principal,	173,492 8 9	
Ditto, Interest,	43,339 4 11	
		216,831 13 8
		£226,256 8 4

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, pursuant to the Issues out of the Consolidated Fund, the Repayments within the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1856. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1174	Antrim County, .	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymena, by Glenbush, ...	–	118 9 4	2 7 6	–
1175	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills, by Clonchor,	–	8 17 0	0 3 8	–
1378	Ditto, . .	Road, Coleraine to Portrush, . . .	–	64 1 1	1 5 9	–
1379	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymena to Cushendall, . . .	–	567 13 6	11 8 9	–
1380	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymoney to Portrush, . .	–	868 14 1	17 10 0	–
1381	Ditto, . .	Completing ditto, ...	–	915 8 2	18 8 6	–
1382	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymoney to Cushendall, . . .	–	133 0 8	2 13 7	–
1383	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymena to Portglenone, . .	–	2,389 4 4	48 2 2	–
1511	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymena to Cushendall, by Glenariff	–	1,294 19 4	26 1 7	–
1532	Ditto, . .	Road, Larne to Carrickfergus, ...	–	6,987 2 2	118 15 8	660 0 0
948	Armagh County, .	Road, Stewartstown to Antrim, . . .	–	36 3 5	0 15 5	–
949	Ditto, . .	Road, Lurgan to Lisburn, ...	–	46 9 4	0 19 8	–
950	Ditto, . .	Road, Tanderagee to Portadown, . . .	–	37 3 2	0 15 10	–
951	Ditto, . .	Road, Lurgan to Antrim, ...	–	32 7 5	0 13 8	–
953	Ditto, . .	Road, Lurgan to Stewartstown, . . .	–	26 10 11	0 11 7	–
981	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballynary to Clancore, . . .	–	33 2 8	0 14 1	–
982	Ditto, . .	Road, Richhill to Dungannon, . . .	–	22 9 7	0 9 5	–
1044	Ditto, . .	Road, Portadown to Charlemont, . .	–	186 7 6	3 19 6	–
1077	Cavan County, . .	Road, Bailieboro' to Kingscourt, . .	–	124 1 1	2 15 9	–
1299	Clare County, . .	Road, Fermoyle to Caherbollog, . .	–	144 17 7	3 6 4	–
1424	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, ...	–	18 1 10	0 8 3	–
1482	Ditto, . .	Repairing Pier at Ballyvaughan, . .	–	126 9 1	2 17 8	–
1321	Cork County, . .	Road, Kanturk to Limerick, . . .	–	28 1 7	1 0 0	–
1402	Ditto, . .	Road, Kanturk to Killarney, . . .	–	25 19 1	0 10 0	–
1425	Ditto, . .	Road, Middleton and Cloyne to Whitegate,	–	35 13 2	0 13 10	–
705	Donegal County, .	Road, Falcara Cross to Guidore, . .	–	81 4 0	1 13 9	–
1469	Ditto, . .	Part of Road, Rathmelton to Rossnakill, .	–	7 0 6	0 2 11	–
1470	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto (490 perches), .	53 11 8	–	–	70 0 0
1471	Ditto, . .	Road, Milford to Glin, ...	–	10 3 2	0 4 2	–
1078	Dublin County, .	Rebuilding Old Bawn Bridge, . . .	–	297 12 1	31 1 4	–
1426	Fermanagh County, .	Road, Lisbellaw to Brookborough, . .	–	100 0 0	17 2 3	–
1483	Galway County, .	Road, Ballygar to Castlerea, (196 perches),	–	53 9 9	1 0 11	–
1509	Ditto, . .	Road, Roscommon to Dunmore, .	37 12 0	–	–	–
1512	Ditto, . .	Road, Athenry to Tuam, ...	–	6 0 9	0 10 0	–
1513	Ditto, . .	Bridge across River of Bunowen, . .	–	200 17 1	3 19 4	–
1514	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballinasloe to Ahascragh, . .	–	137 15 0	2 14 1	–
1516	Ditto, . .	Bridge at Coolaspuddane, . . .	–	71 4 8	1 8 0	–
1403	Galway Town, . .	Road, Fahybeg to Nile Lodge, . .	–	158 10 4	3 1 0	–
1404	Ditto, . .	Sewerage Works in Town of Galway, .	–	29 10 4	0 11 6	–
1456	Ditto, . .	Completing Works at Salt Hill, . .	–	85 15 9	1 1 1	–
306	Kerry County, . .	Road, Caherciveen to the Quay, . .	–	15 16 10	1 2 0	–
1253	King's County, . .	Completing unfinished Relief Works, .	–	1,092 19 7	21 5 3	–
1272	Limerick City, . .	Road, Askeaton to Limerick, . . .	–	378 1 10	1 3 3	–
1372	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Askeaton, . . .	–	199 5 11	0 12 7	–
1484	Ditto, . .	For completing the Ashbourne Road, .	–	292 10 9	0 18 6	–
1261	Limerick County, .	Road, Limerick to Kilmallock, . . .	–	7 13 4	0 3 4	–
1262	Ditto, . .	Road, Kilfinane to Tipperary, . . .	–	303 6 1	6 7 0	–
1263	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, ...	–	185 13 4	3 18 0	–
1264	Ditto, . .	Ditto to Bruff, ...	–	10 11 4	0 4 8	–
1265	Ditto, . .	For completing the Bridge of Bosnelstown,	–	40 14 2	0 17 2	–
1266	Ditto, . .	Road, Pallasgreen to Cappawhite, . .	–	35 7 1	0 14 8	–
1267	Ditto, . .	Ditto to Kilcommon, . .	–	115 9 1	2 8 2	–
1268	Ditto, . .	Road, Cappamore to Emly, . . .	–	16 5 2	0 6 9	–
1269	Ditto, . .	Road, Pallasgreen to Cappawhite, . .	–	92 9 10	1 18 7	–
1270	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Charleville, . . .	–	17 10 5	0 7 7	–
1271	Ditto, . .	Road, Adare to Ballingarry, . . .	–	17 0 5	0 7 2	–
1308	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Croom, ...	–	190 15 2	4 0 1	–
1309	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Askeaton, . . .	–	786 18 9	16 9 11	–
1310	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Pallaskenry, . .	–	73 11 8	1 11 0	–
1311	Ditto, . .	Road, Askeaton to Limerick, . . .	–	9 17 7	0 4 3	–
1312	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Pallaskenry, . .	–	24 10 6	0 10 6	–
1313	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Askeaton, . . .	–	14 13 0	0 6 3	–
1314	Ditto, . .	Road, Court Bridge to Rathkeale, . .	–	10 16 8	0 4 8	–
1315	Ditto, . .	Road, Doon to Newport, ...	–	63 8 1	1 6 5	–
1358	Ditto, . .	Road, Newcastle to Kilmallock, . .	–	667 4 1	13 19 7	–
1359	Ditto, . .	Road, Newcastle to Newmarket, . .	–	365 17 9	7 13 5	–
1360	Ditto, . .	Road, Newcastle to Listowel, . . .	–	56 7 6	1 3 6	–
1361	Ditto, . .	Road, Newcastle to Kilmallock, . .	–	217 5 4	4 11 0	–
1362	Ditto, . .	Road, Bruff to Newport, ...	–	33 0 7	0 13 10	–
1363	Ditto, . .	Road, Kilfinane to Buttevant, . . .	–	76 5 3	1 11 10	–
1364	Ditto, . .	Road, Galbally to Limerick, . . .	–	88 9 11	1 16 11	–
1365	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballinlanders to Fermoy, . .	–	85 14 8	1 16 1	–
1427	Ditto, . .	Road, Cappamore to Limerick, . .	–	34 0 0	0 14 3	–
1428	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Rathkeale, . . .	–	65 12 7	1 7 8	–
1429	Ditto, . .	Road, Rathkeale to Askeaton, . . .	–	69 19 5	1 9 4	–
1430	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Waterford, . . .	–	32 16 9	0 13 10	–
1431	Ditto, . .	Road, Pallasgreen to Emly, . . .	–	17 14 7	0 7 7	–
1432	Ditto, . .	Road, Kilfinane to Tipperary, . . .	–	108 12 4	2 4 11	–
1433	Ditto, . .	Road, Doon to Cappamore, ...	–	63 4 11	1 6 5	–
1434	Ditto, . .	Road, Bruff to Croom, ...	–	66 12 7	1 8 1	–
1435	Ditto, . .	Road, Croom to Adare, ...	–	44 6 8	0 18 5	–
1534	Ditto, . .	Road, Limerick to Tralee, ...	–	1,325 13 4	27 15 10	100 0 0
1225	Longford County, .	Construction of Roads, Barony Ardagh, .	–	124 16 1	2 16 10	–

Provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44. showing the Balance of each Loan on the 1st January, 1856, the Year, and the Balance outstanding on December 31, 1856.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1856.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 13 1	124 9 11	78 15 9	5 3 11	30 13 7	0 16 8	–	1174
0 2 1	9 2 9	8 17 0	0 5 9	–	–	–	1175
2 13 4	68 0 2	18 19 8	3 0 4	45 1 5	0 18 9	–	1378
22 11 7	601 13 10	204 17 6	26 9 2	362 16 0	7 11 2	–	1379
35 18 11	922 3 0	264 13 1	40 17 5	604 1 0	12 11 6	–	1380
36 6 10	970 3 6	331 14 3	42 12 1	583 13 11	12 3 3	–	1381
5 10 4	141 4 7	39 16 6	6 5 2	93 4 2	1 18 9	–	1382
99 8 11	2,536 15 5	707 17 2	112 11 0	1,681 7 2	35 0 1	–	1383
57 5 5	1,378 6 4	268 0 8	61 19 4	1,026 18 8	21 7 8	–	1511
327 15 6	8,093 13 4	1,600 16 8	320 13 4	6,046 5 6	125 17 10	–	1532
1 2 4	38 1 2	23 0 2	1 12 0	13 3 3	0 5 9	–	948
1 7 9	48 16 9	30 18 1	2 0 5	15 11 3	0 7 0	–	949
1 2 6	39 1 6	24 12 5	1 12 7	12 10 9	0 5 9	–	950
0 12 2	33 13 3	32 7 5	1 5 10	–	–	–	951
0 15 3	27 17 9	18 14 2	1 3 4	7 16 9	0 3 6	–	953
0 12 5	34 9 2	33 2 8	1 6 6	–	–	–	981
0 12 8	23 11 8	16 8 1	0 19 5	6 1 6	0 2 8	–	982
5 19 10	196 6 10	110 7 2	8 6 0	76 0 4	1 13 4	–	1044
4 10 10	131 7 8	54 18 10	5 16 2	69 2 3	1 10 5	–	1077
6 5 9	154 9 8	31 5 9	6 19 3	113 11 10	2 12 10	–	1299
0 16 4	19 6 5	2 15 6	0 17 8	15 6 4	0 6 11	–	1424
5 14 10	135 1 7	19 2 1	6 2 11	107 7 0	2 3 7	–	1482
1 8 1	30 9 8	–	–	28 1 7	2 8 1	–	1321
1 6 1	27 15 2	–	–	25 19 1	1 16 1	–	1402
1 16 1	38 3 1	–	–	35 13 2	2 9 11	–	1425
0 18 3	83 16 0	81 4 0	2 12 0	–	–	–	705
0 1 7	7 5 0	7 0 6	0 4 6	–	–	–	1469
–	70 0 0	16 8 4	–	–	–	–	1470
0 2 3	10 9 7	10 3 2	0 6 5	–	–	–	1471
2 6 7	331 0 0	297 12 1	33 7 11	–	–	–	1078
5 0 3	122 2 6	–	–	100 0 0	22 2 6	–	1426
2 1 11	56 12 7	18 3 5	2 8 3	35 6 4	0 14 7	–	1483
–	–	12 10 8	–	–	–	50 2 8	1509
0 6 0	6 16 9	–	–	6 0 9	0 16 0	–	1512
8 16 7	213 13 0	60 2 10	9 17 2	140 14 3	2 18 9	–	1513
5 10 1	145 19 2	43 15 0	6 5 0	94 0 0	1 19 2	–	1514
2 17 9	75 10 5	21 11 1	3 4 11	49 13 7	1 0 10	–	1516
7 17 1	169 8 5	4 17 2	7 3 10	153 13 2	3 14 3	–	1403
1 7 9	31 9 7	4 13 4	1 7 2	24 17 0	0 12 1	–	1404
4 2 10	90 19 8	6 14 2	3 5 10	70 1 7	1 18 1	–	1456
0 10 0	17 8 10	15 16 10	1 12 0	–	–	–	306
38 11 3	1,152 16 1	580 14 3	49 13 1	512 5 4	10 3 5	–	1253
17 0 2	396 5 3	81 0 4	12 14 4	297 1 6	5 9 1	–	1272
9 1 0	208 19 6	38 13 9	6 14 5	160 12 2	2 19 2	–	1372
13 12 0	307 1 3	44 3 9	9 19 5	248 7 0	4 11 1	–	1484
0 6 9	8 3 5	1 16 7	0 7 7	5 16 9	0 2 6	–	1261
12 18 11	322 12 0	76 1 11	14 10 9	227 4 2	4 15 2	–	1262
7 19 0	197 10 4	45 10 4	8 18 4	140 3 0	2 18 8	–	1263
0 9 0	11 5 0	2 14 8	0 10 4	7 16 8	0 3 4	–	1264
1 13 6	43 4 10	12 12 9	1 18 11	28 1 5	0 11 9	–	1265
1 10 4	37 12 1	8 16 4	1 13 8	26 10 9	0 11 4	–	1266
4 18 4	122 15 7	29 11 7	5 10 5	85 17 6	1 16 1	–	1267
0 13 9	17 5 8	3 19 9	0 15 5	12 5 5	0 5 1	–	1268
3 18 6	98 6 11	23 16 4	4 8 2	68 13 6	1 8 11	–	1269
0 15 3	18 13 3	4 2 7	0 17 5	13 7 10	0 5 5	–	1270
0 14 7	18 2 2	4 3 4	0 16 4	12 17 1	0 5 5	–	1271
8 7 9	203 3 0	40 0 2	9 4 6	150 15 0	3 3 4	–	1308
34 1 3	837 9 11	181 15 9	37 17 7	605 3 0	12 13 7	–	1309
3 4 7	78 7 3	15 7 5	3 11 3	58 4 3	1 4 4	–	1310
0 8 9	10 10 7	2 0 10	0 9 8	7 16 9	0 3 4	–	1311
1 1 6	26 2 6	5 2 2	1 4 0	19 8 4	0 8 0	–	1312
0 13 1	15 12 4	3 0 5	0 14 3	11 12 7	0 5 1	–	1313
0 9 5	11 10 9	2 8 7	0 10 9	8 8 1	0 3 4	–	1314
2 15 7	67 10 1	13 3 8	3 1 0	50 4 5	1 1 0	–	1315
29 18 7	711 2 3	119 1 7	32 8 5	548 2 6	11 9 9	–	1358
16 8 11	390 0 1	64 5 5	17 15 9	301 12 4	6 6 7	–	1359
2 10 6	60 1 6	9 17 9	2 14 9	46 9 9	0 19 3	–	1360
9 14 2	231 10 6	39 19 0	10 11 0	177 6 4	3 14 2	–	1361
1 9 6	35 3 11	6 4 8	1 12 0	26 15 11	0 11 4	–	1362
3 8 2	81 5 3	13 18 6	3 14 0	62 6 9	1 6 0	–	1363
3 18 11	94 5 9	16 7 0	4 5 8	72 2 11	1 10 2	–	1364
3 16 2	91 6 11	16 13 4	4 3 4	69 1 4	1 8 11	–	1365
1 10 6	36 4 9	5 13 6	1 13 0	28 6 6	0 11 9	–	1427
2 17 9	69 18 0	13 12 3	3 3 7	52 0 4	1 1 10	–	1428
3 3 4	74 12 1	11 14 8	3 8 4	58 4 9	1 4 4	–	1429
1 9 6	35 0 1	6 2 0	1 12 0	26 14 9	0 11 4	–	1430
0 16 1	18 18 3	2 18 3	0 17 5	14 16 4	0 6 3	–	1431
4 17 7	115 14 10	19 6 5	5 5 11	89 5 11	1 16 7	–	1432
2 17 3	67 8 7	10 11 3	3 1 5	52 13 8	1 2 3	–	1433
2 19 7	71 0 3	12 8 0	3 5 0	54 4 7	1 2 8	–	1434
2 0 0	47 5 1	7 10 9	2 2 11	36 15 11	0 15 6	–	1435
65 11 0	1,519 0 2	185 4 3	67 7 1	1,240 9 1	25 19 9	–	1534
5 8 6	133 1 5	26 10 7	6 2 1	98 5 6	2 3 3	–	1225

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1856. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1226	Longford County, .	Construction of Roads, Barony Moydow, .	–	184 10 10	4 4 2	–
1227	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, Abbeyshrule,	–	60 10 5	1 7 9	–
1228	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, Granard, .	–	262 10 7	5 19 8	–
1229	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, Longford, .	–	307 4 8	6 19 8	–
1230	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, Ratheline, .	–	299 2 0	6 16 0	–
1159	Louth County, . .	Road, Dundalk to Carrickmacross, . .	–	208 12 11	4 13 11	–
1231	Meath County, . .	For completion of unfinished Relief Works,	–	326 9 5	7 7 5	–
1436	Ditto, . .	Road, Navan to Kingscourt, . . .	–	23 19 7	0 10 10	–
1437	Ditto, . .	Road, Kingscourt to Dundalk, . . .	–	236 19 8	5 7 2	–
1438	Ditto, . .	Road, Granard to Navan, . . .	–	40 12 0	0 18 7	–
1439	Ditto, . .	Road, Kingscourt to Moynalty, . .	–	471 19 10	10 13 4	–
1440	Ditto, . .	Road, Navan to Ardee, ...	–	82 4 2	1 17 1	–
1441	Ditto, . .	Road, Athboy to Navan, ...	–	111 17 8	2 10 8	–
1248	Queen's County, .	Road, Strand Bridge to Tolerton, . .	–	123 2 6	2 15 7	–
1249	Ditto, . .	Road, Ardentackle to Killeshan, . .	–	70 1 11	1 11 8	–
1250	Ditto, . .	Road, Rosenna to the Douglass Bridge, .	–	34 4 3	0 15 4	–
1251	Ditto, . .	Road, Ardentackle to P. Browne's House,	–	185 16 7	4 3 2	–
1367	Sligo County, . .	Completing the Victoria Road, . . .	–	737 6 1	16 13 2	–
1515	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymoate to Boyle, . . .	–	333 9 10	0 9 2	–
1385	Tipperary County, .	Road, Roscrea to Portumna, . . .	–	40 14 6	0 15 9	–
1386	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, . . .	–	29 17 7	0 11 6	–
1452	Ditto, . .	Road, Nenagh to Killaloe, . . .	–	5 11 11	0 2 4	–
1455	Ditto, . .	Road, Newport to Borrisoleigh, . .	–	11 14 2	0 4 7	–
1158	Westmeath County, .	Road, Mullingar to Rochford Bridge, .	–	81 13 0	1 11 2	–
1221	Ditto, . .	Road, Tyrrellspass to Ballymore, . .	–	59 1 10	1 3 2	–
1302	Ditto, . .	Road, Mullingar to Ballymahon, . .	–	84 0 1	1 12 11	–
1371	Ditto, . .	Road, Granard to Oldcastle, . . .	–	189 8 6	3 14 1	–
1442	Ditto, . .	Road, Moate to Ballycumber, . . .	–	50 12 10	1 0 0	–
1254	Wexford County, .	Road, New Ross to Wexford, . . .	–	71 7 9	1 10 0	–
1255	Ditto, . .	Road, New Ross to Nash, Tinterne, &c. .	–	20 2 9	0 8 5	–
1256	Ditto, . .	Road, Enniscorthy to Oulart, . . .	–	118 1 6	2 9 10	–
1257	Ditto, . .	Ditto, Ditto, . . .	–	274 5 5	5 15 7	–
1316	Ditto, . .	Road, Cahore to Enniscorthy, . .	–	142 3 0	2 19 11	–
1317	Ditto, . .	Road, Wexford to New Ross, . . .	–	32 16 8	0 13 11	–
1318	Ditto, . .	Road, Enniscorthy to Kilkenny, . .	–	81 3 4	1 14 2	–
1319	Ditto, . .	Road, Tinahely to Gorey, . . .	–	73 17 8	1 11 3	–
1368	Ditto, . .	Bridge on Road, Taghmon to Kilmore, .	150 0 0	–	–	–
1443	Ditto, . .	Road, Enniscorthy and Taghmon to Kilmore,	–	715 11 6	15 2 1	–
1444	Ditto, . .	Road, Enniscorthy to Bagnalstown, . .	–	840 4 11	17 14 5	–
1445	Ditto, . .	Road, Wexford and Taghmon to New Ross,	–	143 7 4	3 0 4	–
1446	Ditto, . .	Road, Ferns to Bagnalstown, . . .	–	1,034 7 6	21 16 3	–
1447	Ditto, . .	Road, from the Sea to Enniscorthy, .	–	221 8 8	4 13 3	–
1465	Ditto, . .	Road, Carnew to Cloughall, . . .	–	143 1 10	3 0 4	–
1466	Ditto, . .	Road, Campile to Wexford, . . .	–	105 9 6	2 4 4	–
1467	Ditto, . .	Building a Bridge over Road, Oulart to Enniscorthy, ...	–	967 2 5	20 8 0	–
1468	Ditto, . .	Completing Road, Oulart to Enniscorthy, ...	–	176 2 5	3 14 3	–
1485	Ditto, . .	Road, Wexford to Duncormack, . .	–	368 2 10	7 15 4	–
1486	Ditto, . .	Road, Enniscorthy to Kilmuckridge, .	–	92 11 3	1 19 3	–
1535	Ditto, . .	Road, Campile to Enniscorthy, . .	–	306 17 8	6 9 7	–
943	Wicklow County, .	Road, Blessington to Naas, . . .	–	38 9 6	0 16 1	–
1154	Ditto, . .	Road, Blessington to Wicklow, . .	–	34 9 6	0 14 4	–
1163	Ditto, . .	Road, Kelshabeg to Lady Hutchinson's new road, ...	–	168 2 1	3 10 11	–
1164	Ditto, . .	Road, Kelshabounds to Kiltegan, . .	–	38 6 10	0 16 1	–
1165	Ditto, . .	Road, Donard to Snugboro' Bridge, . .	–	54 7 10	1 2 9	–
1166	Ditto, . .	Road, Donard to the Glen of Imaal, .	–	16 13 1	0 7 2	–
1167	Ditto, . .	Road, Carnew to Ballinagate Bridge, .	–	58 7 5	1 4 6	–
1168	Ditto, . .	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely, . . .	–	76 2 4	1 12 1	–
1169	Ditto, . .	Road, Kiltegan to Wicklow, . . .	–	143 5 11	3 0 4	–
1237	Ditto, . .	Road, Blessington and Naas to Wicklow, .	–	24 11 1	0 10 7	–
1238	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballinabarna Bridge, and River Dereen, ...	–	167 10 9	3 10 11	–
1239	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballinabarna and Ballineddin, .	–	39 13 8	0 16 11	–
1241	Ditto, . .	Road, Crossford to Rathshanmore, . .	–	172 10 11	3 13 0	–
1242	Ditto, . .	Road, Wicklow to Roundwood, . .	–	196 10 8	4 3 2	–
1304	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballinguile Bridge to Talbotstown, .	–	96 8 8	2 0 6	–
1305	Ditto, . .	Road, Baltinglass and Rathdrum to Wicklow, ...	–	95 10 0	2 0 6	–
1306	Ditto, . .	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely, . . .	–	553 10 5	11 13 9	–
1307	Ditto, . .	Road, Ballymanus Bridge to Ballygobbin,	–	286 15 2	6 1 0	–
1373	Ditto, . .	Road, Tynte Park and Carrigower Bridge,	–	93 0 2	1 19 3	–
1374	Ditto, . .	Road, Irishtown and Kilpoole, . . .	–	150 12 4	3 3 9	–
1448	Ditto, . .	Road, Carnew to Rathdrum, . . .	–	191 11 3	4 1 0	–
1449	Ditto, . .	Road, Carnew to Wicklow, . . .	–	34 7 9	0 14 4	–
1487	Ditto, . .	Road, Baltinglass to Rathdrum, . .	–	143 11 10	3 0 9	–
1488	Ditto, . .	Road, Baltinglass to Bunbohall, . .	–	83 7 11	1 15 0	–
1510	Ditto, . .	Road, Carnew to Tullow, . . .	–	104 8 6	3 9 3	–
255	Newry Navigation Company, . .	Extension of Canal, ...	–	20,000 0 0	315 16 3	–
322	Portrush Harbour Directors, . .	Protection of Pier and Harbour, . .	–	3,198 5 2	87 12 4	–
1544	Ditto, . .	Ditto, ...	–	1,500 0 0	41 14 3	–
402	Trustees of Limerick Roads, . .	For Improvements, ...	–	1,834 1 11	382 1 5	–

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1856.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
7 12 11	196 7 11	52 0 7	8 18 5	132 10 3	2 18 8	–	1226
2 13 2	64 11 4	12 15 11	2 19 9	47 14 6	1 1 2	–	1227
11 7 3	279 17 6	57 18 10	12 16 6	204 11 9	4 10 5	–	1228
12 17 5	327 1 9	81 0 9	14 17 5	226 3 11	4 19 8	–	1229
12 19 7	318 17 7	64 17 4	14 12 4	234 4 8	5 3 3	–	1230
8 11 5	221 18 3	60 2 10	9 17 2	148 10 1	3 8 2	–	1159
14 3 5	348 0 3	68 17 8	15 11 4	257 11 9	5 19 6	–	1231
1 1 5	25 11 10	3 13 0	1 3 0	20 6 7	0 9 3	–	1436
10 14 8	253 1 6	36 6 5	11 8 9	200 13 3	4 13 1	–	1437
1 17 3	48 7 10	6 0 5	1 19 7	34 11 7	0 16 3	–	1438
21 6 3	503 19 5	73 17 8	22 15 4	398 2 2	9 4 3	–	1439
3 13 11	87 15 2	13 11 3	3 19 1	68 12 11	1 11 11	–	1440
5 1 0	119 9 4	17 7 10	5 8 2	94 9 10	2 3 6	–	1441
4 18 9	130 16 10	43 7 8	6 2 4	79 14 10	1 12 0	–	1248
2 15 10	74 9 5	24 19 10	3 9 6	45 2 1	0 18 0	–	1249
1 7 1	36 6 8	12 8 9	1 13 7	21 15 6	0 8 10	–	1250
7 7 0	195 6 9	65 2 3	9 2 7	118 14 4	2 7 7	–	1251
32 4 9	786 4 0	153 2 6	35 12 4	584 3 7	13 5 7	–	1367
9 9 11	343 8 11	228 2 6	7 11 4	105 7 4	2 7 9	–	1515
1 12 1	43 2 4	16 13 5	1 18 3	24 1 1	0 9 7	–	1385
1 2 0	31 11 1	13 12 11	1 7 1	16 4 8	0 6 5	–	1386
0 1 5	5 15 8	5 11 11	0 3 9	–	–	–	1452
0 3 11	12 2 8	11 14 2	0 8 6	–	–	–	1455
3 9 4	86 13 6	21 5 6	3 13 4	60 7 6	1 7 2	–	1158
2 10 4	62 15 4	15 5 3	2 13 7	43 16 7	0 19 11	–	1221
5 13 9	89 6 9	18 10 0	3 16 10	65 10 1	1 9 10	–	1302
8 5 4	201 7 11	41 15 0	8 12 6	145 13 6	3 6 11	–	1371
1 16 9	53 9 7	23 8 10	2 4 6	27 4 0	0 12 3	–	1442
2 6 7	75 4 4	41 15 0	3 3 6	29 12 9	0 13 1	–	1254
0 12 10	21 4 0	12 9 3	0 17 9	7 13 6	0 3 6	–	1255
3 16 11	124 8 3	60 8 7	5 5 5	48 12 11	1 1 4	–	1256
9 3 7	289 4 7	152 14 0	12 6 0	121 11 5	2 13 2	–	1257
4 18 8	150 1 7	73 1 6	6 8 6	69 1 6	1 10 1	–	1316
1 5 5	34 16 0	13 3 5	1 10 7	19 13 3	0 8 9	–	1317
2 17 4	85 14 10	40 9 10	3 13 8	40 13 6	0 17 10	–	1318
2 13 11	78 2 10	33 19 3	3 7 9	39 18 5	0 17 5	–	1319
–	– –	30 0 0	–	–	–	180 0 0	1368
29 17 0	760 10 7	202 9 5	33 15 7	513 2 1	11 3 6	–	1443
34 11 4	892 10 8	252 19 11	39 10 1	587 5 0	12 15 8	–	1444
5 16 9	152 4 5	45 15 8	6 14 4	97 11 8	2 2 9	–	1445
42 4 11	1,098 8 8	321 19 0	48 11 0	712 8 6	15 10 2	–	1446
9 4 8	235 6 7	62 18 4	10 8 8	158 10 4	3 9 3	–	1447
5 14 2	151 16 4	49 9 11	6 13 7	93 11 11	2 0 11	–	1465
4 7 5	112 1 3	30 19 5	4 19 1	74 10 1	1 12 8	–	1466
40 5 8	1,027 16 1	274 16 9	45 12 3	692 5 8	15 1 5	–	1467
7 7 4	187 4 0	49 11 9	8 6 3	126 10 8	2 15 4	–	1468
15 19 1	391 17 3	84 9 4	17 10 8	283 13 6	6 3 9	–	1485
4 0 8	98 11 2	20 3 5	4 8 7	72 7 10	1 11 4	–	1486
13 14 2	327 1 5	56 14 8	14 14 10	250 3 0	5 8 11	–	1535
0 17 2	40 2 9	35 18 0	1 12 0	2 11 6	0 1 3	–	943
1 5 11	36 9 9	14 8 10	1 11 10	20 0 8	0 8 5	–	1154
6 19 10	178 12 10	48 4 11	8 0 1	119 17 2	2 10 8	–	1163
1 14 2	40 15 1	10 13 7	1 16 5	27 13 3	0 11 10	–	1164
2 5 4	57 15 11	14 18 5	2 11 7	39 9 5	0 16 6	–	1165
0 14 3	17 14 6	4 11 2	0 16 4	12 1 11	0 5 1	–	1166
2 7 8	61 19 7	17 18 1	2 15 3	40 9 4	0 16 11	–	1167
3 2 5	80 16 10	23 7 10	3 12 2	52 14 6	1 2 4	–	1168
5 10 3	152 5 6	41 11 0	6 16 6	101 14 11	2 3 1	–	1169
0 19 10	26 1 6	8 4 6	1 3 8	16 6 7	0 6 9	–	1237
6 19 5	178 1 1	48 4 11	8 0 1	119 5 10	2 10 3	–	1238
1 12 11	42 3 6	11 4 6	1 18 0	28 9 2	0 11 10	–	1239
5 3 10	134 7 9	16 9 0	8 11 0	156 1 11	3 5 10	–	1241
8 10 1	209 3 11	45 18 10	9 9 6	150 11 10	3 3 9	–	1242
4 4 6	102 13 8	20 7 1	4 12 11	76 1 7	1 12 1	–	1304
4 4 2	101 14 8	19 9 11	4 12 7	76 0 1	1 12 1	–	1305
24 1 11	589 6 1	128 5 9	26 14 3	430 4 8	9 1 5	–	1306
12 3 8	304 19 10	78 15 2	13 14 10	213 0 0	4 9 10	–	1307
4 2 10	99 2 3	17 12 1	4 10 5	75 8 1	1 11 8	–	1373
6 14 1	146 10 2	28 13 0	7 6 4	121 19 4	2 11 6	–	1374
8 12 4	204 4 7	33 9 6	9 6 8	158 1 9	3 6 8	–	1448
1 10 6	36 12 7	6 9 8	1 13 0	25 18 1	0 11 10	–	1449
6 10 8	153 3 3	22 19 8	7 0 4	120 12 2	2 11 1	–	1487
3 15 7	88 18 6	13 9 0	4 1 0	69 18 11	1 9 7	–	1488
7 11 2	175 8 11	23 1 7	8 0 11	141 6 11	2 19 6	–	1510
[illegible]	21,118 0 1	–	701 0 6	[illegible] 0 0	416 19 7	–	255
[illegible]	3,446 4 4	–	–	3,198 5 2	247 19 2	–	322
[illegible]	1,616 18 4	–	–	1,500 0 0	116 18 4	–	1544
91 19 1	2,308 2 5	–	–	1,851 1 11	474 0 6	–	402

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1856. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
882	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Construction of Floating Docks,	–	54,000 0 0	12,117 19 9	–
336	Rev. P. Fleming,	Completing Malahide Chapel,	–	305 14 5	43 18 7	–
367	Rev. Thomas Barry,	Enlargement of Roman Catholic Chapel at Bantry,	–	600 0 0	124 8 2	–
644	Rev. James Doheny,	Galleries to Roman Catholic Chapel at Dunmanway,	–	510 0 0	161 1 7	–
881	Rev. James Sheahan,	Completion of Roman Catholic Chapel in united Parishes of Kilmacabea and Kilfaugherabeg,	–	500 0 0	102 13 6	–
959	Rev. James Crawford,	Erection of Presbyterian Church, Londonderry,	–	500 0 0	156 7 4	–
1053	Annalong Pier,	In aid of Construction,	–	441 0 0	–	–
1055	Ballycotton Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,753 9 4	–	–
1060	Ballinakill Pier,	Ditto,	–	357 8 5	–	–
1066	Belmullet Canal,	Ditto,	–	1,897 13 2	–	–
1067	Bunowen Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,117 3 0	–	–
1069	Ballyness Pier,	Ditto,	–	143 15 9	–	–
1173	Ballinagaul Pier,	Ditto,	–	391 8 6	–	–
1387	Burren Pier,	Ditto,	–	481 6 8	–	–
1390	Ballywalter Pier,	Ditto,	–	969 2 1	–	–
1071	Brandon Pier,	Ditto,	–	152 1 11	–	–
1049	Courtown Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,998 5 3	–	–
1054	Carlingford Pier,	Ditto,	–	589 1 0	–	–
1064	Claddagh Pier,	Ditto,	–	664 10 3	–	–
1070	Clogher Head Pier,	Ditto,	–	165 4 9	–	–
1388	Cushendall Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,500 0 0	–	–
1059	Dingle Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,345 3 11	–	–
1391	Duncannon Pier,	Ditto,	–	626 8 4	–	–
1056	Greystones Pier,	Ditto,	–	169 3 4	–	–
1057	Kilkieran Pier,	Ditto,	–	900 0 0	–	–
1392	Kilmore Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,863 0 0	–	–
1065	Knightstown Pier,	Ditto,	–	770 17 6	–	–
1058	Kilmakeelogue Pier,	Ditto,	–	662 6 8	–	–
1050	Mountcharles Pier,	Ditto,	–	757 17 5	–	–
1068	Newcastle Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,876 5 0	–	–
1072	Portnablahy Pier,	Ditto,	–	316 8 3	–	–
1052	Slade Pier,	Ditto,	–	148 15 2	–	–
1389	Skull Pier,	Ditto,	–	469 12 2	–	–
1172	Tarren Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,061 12 6	–	–
1062	Ventry Pier,	Ditto,	–	990 0 0	–	–
		Drainage, &c.:—				
1030	Commissioners of Public Works,	Annagh District,	–	1,720 12 9	280 2 7	–
1034	Ditto,	Alick District,	–	2,189 1 11	149 8 0	–
299	Ditto,	Blackwater District,	–	6,030 11 0	367 18 4	–
314	Ditto,	Borrisokane District,	–	4,730 0 0	919 7 10	–
907	Ditto,	Ballycowan District,	–	403 6 10	24 4 11	–
912	Ditto,	Broadlough District,	–	1,049 1 7	66 16 1	–
971	Ditto,	Boley District,	–	1,935 17 1	116 9 7	–
1005	Ditto,	Borris-in-Ossory District,	–	7,395 16 5	173 7 1	–
1011	Ditto,	Boyne District,	–	15,120 11 0	3,853 17 4	–
1016	Ditto,	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District,	–	137,378 0 0	18,109 14 8	24,500 0 0
1018	Ditto,	Ballybay District,	–	448 17 4	79 5 4	–
1020	Ditto,	Brosna (Ferbane) District,	–	63,500 0 0	7,620 0 7	6,000 0 0
1025	Ditto,	Ballinhassig District,	–	6,744 17 1	639 1 6	–
1037	Ditto,	Ballyteigue District,	–	10,866 15 0	3,072 16 9	–
1109	Ditto,	Ballycasey District,	–	2,185 13 4	385 17 6	–
1113	Ditto,	Ballinderry District,	–	745 10 6	44 17 8	–
1156	Ditto,	Burren District,	–	15,389 9 11	1,524 7 3	–
1212	Ditto,	Balla District,	–	15,146 5 6	1,901 7 4	–
1214	Ditto,	Ballinahown District,	–	5,722 7 4	286 11 6	–
1191	Ditto,	Boardsmill District,	–	1,641 5 3	288 8 5	–
1395	Ditto,	Ballinaskea District,	–	523 11 7	89 11 11	–
1416	Ditto,	Ballynakill District,	–	217 4 7	34 19 11	–
896	Ditto,	Clonakilty District,	–	9,108 18 9	1,277 14 11	–
899	Ditto,	Cork Slob District,	–	5,920 7 11	636 7 3	–
901	Ditto,	Carrigower District,	–	2,681 9 1	161 5 11	–
909	Ditto,	Carrigans District,	–	2,047 2 2	123 3 1	–
910	Ditto,	Curranboy District,	–	–	–	68 16 3
911	Ditto,	Cuilmore District,	–	291 9 0	18 9 8	–
914	Ditto,	Camelson District,	–	238 4 10	14 6 5	–
921	Ditto,	Castlebar Lakes District,	–	277 7 7	50 9 7	–
970	Ditto,	Carbury Mill Stream District,	–	516 9 0	31 0 11	–
973	Ditto,	Carrowmore Lakes District,	–	703 12 8	42 7 1	–
980	Ditto,	Clonlost District,	–	1,924 0 6	116 7 2	–
1013	Ditto,	Cappagh District,	–	11,500 0 0	1,171 14 4	1,000 0 0
1024	Ditto,	Conogue District,	–	2,963 11 6	154 14 3	–
1038	Ditto,	Castlebernard District,	–	13,500 0 0	1,566 1 10	3,892 9 6
1043	Ditto,	Cavetown District,	–	1,868 12 0	112 9 0	–
1097	Ditto,	Curragha District,	–	194 5 9	38 7 11	–
1179	Ditto,	Coolaney District,	–	4,531 19 7	272 13 3	–
1186	Ditto,	Castlemartyr District,	–	4,949 0 0	118 19 10	–
1207	Ditto,	Croghan District,	–	3,186 5 5	191 13 8	–
1217	Ditto,	Crosslough District,	–	572 0 0	34 0 11	–
907	Ditto,	Cahore District,	–	1,468 15 10	88 7 8	–

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1856.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2,707 7 11	68,825 7 8	–	–	54,000 0 0	14,825 7 8	–	882	
15 6 10	364 19 10	–	–	305 14 5	59 5 5	–	884	
–	724 8 2	–	15 0 0	600 0 0	109 8 2	–	887	
–	671 1 7	–	–	510 0 0	161 1 7	–	644	
–	662 13 6	40 0 0	–	460 0 0	162 13 6	–	881	
–	656 7 4	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	156 7 4	–	950	
16 5 6	457 5 6	147 0 0	16 5 6	294 0 0	–	–	1053	
–	1,753 9 4	–	–	1,753 9 4	–	–	1665	
13 13 1	371 1 6	52 7 4	13 13 1	305 1 1	–	–	1060	
–	1,897 13 2	199 15 2	–	1,697 18 0	–	–	1046	
–	1,117 3 0	124 2 6	–	993 0 6	–	–	1667	
–	143 15 9	15 19 6	–	127 16 3	–	–	1063	
–	391 8 6	55 18 4	–	335 10 2	–	–	1173	
–	481 6 8	–	–	481 6 8	–	–	1387	
–	969 2 1	102 0 4	–	867 1 9	–	–	1390	
–	152 1 11	16 18 0	–	135 3 11	–	–	1071	
–	1,908 5 3	–	–	1,908 5 3	–	–	1049	
14 14 6	663 15 6	87 5 4	14 14 6	501 15 8	–	–	1054	
–	664 10 3	110 15 1	–	553 15 2	–	–	1064	
–	165 4 9	36 14 4	–	128 10 5	–	–	1070	
–	1,500 0 0	–	–	1,500 0 0	–	–	1388	
–	1,345 3 11	149 9 4	–	1,195 14 7	–	–	1059	
–	626 8 4	139 4 0	–	487 4 4	–	–	1391	
8 4 2	177 7 6	19 18 0	8 4 2	149 5 4	–	–	1056	
–	900 0 0	100 0 0	–	800 0 0	–	–	1057	
–	1,863 0 0	207 0 0	–	1,656 0 0	–	–	1382	
–	770 17 6	85 13 0	–	685 4 6	–	–	1055	
–	662 6 8	35 4 4	–	627 2 4	–	–	1058	
–	755 17 5	84 4 2	–	671 13 3	–	–	1050	
–	1,876 5 0	197 10 0	–	1,678 15 0	–	–	1668	
–	316 8 3	35 3 2	–	281 5 1	–	–	1072	
–	148 15 2	148 15 1 0 0 1	–	–	–	–	1052	·d. written off to close.
–	469 12 2	–	–	469 12 2	–	–	1389	
55 3 0	1,116 15 6	223 10 0	55 3 0	838 2 6	–	–	1172	
–	990 0 0	110 0 0	–	880 0 0	–	–	1062	
–	2,000 15 4	–	–	1,720 12 9	280 2 7	–	1030	
–	2,638 9 11	–	–	2,489 1 11	149 8 0	–	1034	
–	6,398 9 4	–	–	6,030 11 0	367 18 4	–	298	
–	5,849 7 10	–	–	4,730 0 0	919 7 10	–	314	
–	425 11 9	–	–	403 6 10	21 4 11	–	987	Remitted, Prin., £403 6s. 10d. Transfer Prin., £65 10s. 3d., and Int., £10 18s. 1d.
–	1,115 17 8	274 17 6	10 18 2	774 4 1	55 17 11	–	972	
–	2,052 6 8	–	–	1,935 17 1	116 9 7	–	971	
–	7,569 3 6	–	–	7,395 16 5	173 7 1	–	1005	
–	18,954 8 4	–	3,588 8 2	15,120 11 0	265 9 2	–	1011	
6,314 2 4	186,301 17 0	–	–	161,878 0 0	24,423 17 0	–	1046	
–	528 2 8	–	–	448 17 4	79 5 4	–	1048	
2,681 18 4	79,801 18 11	–	–	69,500 0 0	10,301 18 11	–	1020	
–	7,383 18 7	–	–	6,744 17 1	639 1 6	–	1025	
–	13,959 11 9	–	3,072 16 9	10,866 15 0	–	–	1037	
–	2,571 10 10	–	–	2,185 13 4	385 17 6	–	1109	
–	790 8 2	–	–	745 10 6	44 17 8	–	1113	
–	16,918 17 2	–	–	15,389 9 11	1,524 7 3	–	1136	
607 5 4	17,794 18 2	35 16 4	–	15,110 9 2	2,568 12 8	–	1212	
–	6,068 18 10	–	–	5,722 7 4	286 11 6	–	1214	
–	1,929 13 8	–	–	1,641 5 3	288 8 5	–	1191	
–	613 3 6	–	–	523 11 7	89 11 11	–	1385	
–	252 4 6	–	–	217 4 7	34 14 11	–	1446	
–	10,386 13 8	–	–	9,108 18 9	1,277 14 11	–	896	
–	6,556 15 2	–	–	5,920 7 11	636 7 3	–	899	
–	2,842 15 0	–	–	2,681 9 1	161 5 11	–	501	
–	2,170 5 3	–	–	2,047 2 2	123 3 1	–	989	
10 18 2	79 14 5	68 16 3	10 18 2	–	–	–	916	Remitted, Prin., £68 16s. 3d. Int., £10 18s. 2d.
–	309 18 8	258 18 9	–	32 10 3	18 9 8	–	911	
–	252 11 3	–	–	238 4 10	14 6 5	–	914	
–	327 17 2	–	–	277 7 7	50 9 7	–	921	
–	547 9 11	–	–	516 9 0	31 0 11	–	970	
–	745 19 9	295 5 0	–	406 7 8	42 7 1	–	973	Prin. remitted, £295 5s.
–	2,050 7 8	–	–	1,934 0 6	116 7 2	–	980	
384 7 8	14,056 2 0	–	–	12,500 0 0	1,556 2 0	–	1044	
–	3,118 8 9	–	–	2,963 14 6	154 14 3	–	1041	
269 5 3	19,137 16 7	12,408 11 11	–	4,853 17 7	1,885 7 1	–	1038	Remitted, Prin., £12,408 11s. 11d.
–	1,981 1 0	–	–	1,868 12 0	112 9 0	–	1043	
–	232 13 8	–	–	194 5 9	38 7 11	–	1386	
–	4,804 12 10	–	–	4,681 19 7	252 13 3	–	1174	
–	5,058 19 10	–	–	4,940 0 0	118 19 10	–	1146	
–	3,377 19 1	–	–	3,188 5 5	191 13 8	–	1140	
–	386 0 11	–	31 16 3	322 0 0	2 4 8	–	1147	
–	1,557 3 6	–	–	1,468 15 10	88 7 8	–	967	

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1856. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
		Drainage, &c.—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
974	Commissioners of Public Works,	Derrylin District,	–	653 0 0	78 15 8	134 14 6
976	Ditto,	Drumbominy District,	–	276 11 3	16 13 3	–
1010	Ditto,	Dungolman District,	–	8,587 1 10	858 8 10	–
1021	Ditto,	Deel District,	–	11,496 17 4	271 12 5	–
1029	Ditto,	Dunkellin District,	–	27,800 0 0	3,259 0 10	3,732 0 0
1209	Ditto,	Dunmore District,	–	34,390 19 0	4,116 0 1	3,000 0 0
1219	Ditto,	Derryholmes District,	–	5,964 2 5	357 6 3	–
1178	Ditto,	Drumcliff District,	–	3,846 12 9	192 13 3	–
1180	Ditto,	Dunmoran District,	–	4,519 3 10	253 11 1	–
919	Ditto,	Eslin District,	–	7,933 6 1	397 6 0	–
908	Ditto,	Fergus District,	–	36,469 2 4	4,383 16 5	4,000 0 0
978	Ditto,	Foranwell District,	–	3,111 2 6	181 9 10	–
1252	Ditto,	Fane District,	–	95 15 6	118 13 3	–
906	Ditto,	Gorteen District,	–	2,146 18 8	108 6 0	–
969	Ditto,	Garr District,	–	3,067 8 9	184 10 5	–
1004	Ditto,	Glyde District,	–	8,301 14 2	2,998 13 10	3,991 5 10
1423	Ditto,	Glenariff District,	–	1,845 4 4	253 3 9	–
917	Ditto,	Hind District,	–	16,869 3 11	2,215 3 10	2,600 0 1
922	Ditto,	Hermitage District,	–	241 12 9	12 2 4	–
1636	Ditto,	Headford District,	–	768 4 7	42 0 9	–
1027	Ditto,	Inny District,	–	34,000 0 0	3,667 3 7	5,500 0 0
900	Ditto,	Kilbride District,	–	2,073 16 9	721 7 9	1,326 3 5
902	Ditto,	Kilmurry District,	–	623 4 11	37 9 8	–
916	Ditto,	Kill District,	–	1,000 0 0	304 14 1	–
968	Ditto,	Kilcock District,	–	1,590 2 1	95 13 2	–
975	Ditto,	Kinneen District,	–	208 13 2	12 11 6	–
979	Ditto,	Kilmaganny District,	–	5,539 6 0	1,035 0 10	1,460 13 10
1012	Ditto,	Killimor District,	–	46,865 0 0	5,784 1 2	4,675 17 10
1022	Ditto,	Kilmaine District,	–	4,243 4 11	1,260 10 6	–
1031	Ditto,	Kilbeggan District,	–	19,750 0 0	2,321 12 3	2,738 0 0
1098	Ditto,	Kilmannock District,	–	3,707 18 9	632 6 5	–
1208	Ditto,	Keenagh District,	–	7,460 17 4	921 18 2	–
889	Ditto,	Lough Neagh District,	–	131,000 0 0	13,431 18 1	18,000 0 0
972	Ditto,	Leesboro' District,	–	4,028 0 0	531 1 0	853 8 2
1007	Ditto,	Longford District,	–	28,000 0 0	3,092 18 6	500 0 0
1008	Ditto,	Lorrha District,	–	2,304 19 3	409 14 11	–
1023	Ditto,	Lough Gara District,	–	15,300 0 0	1,679 16 8	2,000 0 0
1032	Ditto,	Lough Oughter District,	–	70,500 0 0	8,769 9 5	3,500 0 0
1035	Ditto,	Loughans District,	–	1,494 0 0	34 7 9	–
1042	Ditto,	Lough Crew District,	–	2,503 19 8	159 6 6	–
1047	Ditto,	Lough Corrib District,	–	104,125 10 10	19,361 15 2	8,000 0 0
1082	Ditto,	Lough na Saggart District,	–	100 0 0	22 0 7	–
1210	Ditto,	Lough Dalla District,	–	2,480 8 4	149 4 1	–
1211	Ditto,	Lavally District,	–	13,020 8 4	1,199 18 9	2,426 8 8
1213	Ditto,	Lough Mask District,	–	50,500 0 0	6,107 13 7	500 0 0
1218	Ditto,	Lisduff District,	–	1,515 3 5	77 7 9	–
1220	Ditto,	Lough Lannagh District,	–	15,522 9 6	1,889 16 7	–
904	Ditto,	Miles and Templebryan District,	–	1,263 8 6	75 19 9	–
913	Ditto,	Mullawn District,	–	304 12 4	18 7 0	–
1017	Ditto,	Moyour District,	–	3,185 10 5	415 14 9	–
1033	Ditto,	Mullafarry District,	–	699 13 6	42 2 3	–
1040	Ditto,	Maghera District,	–	1,243 1 8	74 15 8	–
1041	Ditto,	Moyne and Crosspatrick District,	–	252 13 9	50 6 11	–
1215	Ditto,	Monivea District,	–	14,213 2 9	1,797 13 0	150 0 0
1019	Ditto,	Nobber District,	–	5,134 3 4	711 8 5	–
897	Ditto,	Owenkeagh District,	–	1,028 2 5	58 0 6	–
1003	Ditto,	Oranhill District,	–	1,471 16 2	348 5 6	–
1015	Ditto,	Owenabrockagh District,	–	290 15 11	327 10 6	–
903	Ditto,	Quin District,	–	14,000 0 0	347 18 4	–
894	Ditto,	Red Bog District,	–	703 14 5	42 7 2	–
898	Ditto,	Ratooragh District,	–	508 3 6	30 11 4	–
905	Ditto,	Rinn and Blackriver District,	–	19,768 5 9	2,123 4 0	509 0 0
1028	Ditto,	Rath or Clooneen District,	–	6,071 6 4	343 15 6	–
915	Ditto,	Shandrum District,	–	651 8 3	39 3 4	–
918	Ditto,	Sow District,	–	8,409 16 4	499 3 6	–
920	Ditto,	Shanagolden District,	–	4,772 4 7	668 17 3	–
966	Ditto,	Shandon District,	–	620 8 8	37 6 0	–
1006	Ditto,	Strokestown District,	–	29,717 0 0	3,810 7 3	5,086 0 6
1014	Ditto,	Shrule District,	–	23,364 0 0	3,078 10 4	–
1026	Ditto,	Shinrone District,	–	7,338 15 11	580 7 8	–
1048	Ditto,	Saleen Lough District,	–	2,018 19 1	177 10 10	–
977	Ditto,	Tawnawoggawn District,	–	1,119 17 11	56 1 10	–
1009	Ditto,	Turloghmore District,	–	18,626 10 2	5,267 8 11	–
1189	Ditto,	Templemore District,	–	3,178 3 2	64 12 6	–
1030	Ditto,	Wilkinstown District,	–	1,275 6 1	76 14 2	–
1464	Ditto,	Wottonstown District,	–	202 13 0	25 13 6	–
895	Ditto,	Youghal District,	–	19,435 0 0	2,526 9 9	–
			241 3 8	1,514,038 3 10	178,650 17 8	110,877 18 7
		Deduct Transfers,	–	–	–	68 16 3
			£ 241 3 8	1,514,038 3 10	178,650 17 8	110,809 2 4

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1856.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
–	866 10 2	487 14 6	–	300 0 0	78 15 8	–	974	£487 14 6 Prin. remit.
–	293 1 6	–	–	276 11 3	16 13 3	–	976	
–	9,445 10 8	2,251 9 4	–	6,335 12 6	858 8 10	–	1010	£2,251 9 4 Prin. remit.
–	11,768 9 9	–	–	11,496 17 4	271 12 5	–	1021	
1,000 16 8	35,811 17 6	–	–	31,532 0 0	4,279 17 6	–	1029	
1,429 10 9	43,236 9 10	406 0 8	–	36,984 18 4	5,845 10 10	–	1209	
–	6,321 8 8	–	–	5,964 2 5	357 6 3	–	1210	
–	4,039 6 0	–	–	3,846 12 9	192 13 3	–	1178	
–	4,772 14 11	–	–	4,519 3 10	253 11 1	–	1180	
–	8,330 12 1	–	–	7,933 6 1	397 6 0	–	919	
1,542 19 5	46,395 18 2	–	–	40,469 2 4	5,926 15 10	–	908	
–	3,292 12 4	–	–	3,111 2 6	181 9 10	–	978	
–	214 8 9	–	–	95 15 6	118 13 3	–	1252	
–	2,255 4 8	–	–	2,146 18 8	108 6 0	–	906	
–	3,251 19 2	–	–	3,067 8 9	184 10 5	–	969	
–	15,291 13 10	–	2,998 13 10	12,293 0 0	–	–	1004	
–	2,098 8 1	–	–	1,845 4 4	253 3 9		1423	
336 9 1	22,029 16 11	8,819 4 0	–	10,650 0 0	2,561 12 11	–	917	£8,819 4s. Prin. remit.
–	253 15 1	–	–	241 12 9	12 2 4	–	922	
–	810 5 4	–	–	768 4 7	42 0 9	–	1036	
1,499 2 6	44,666 6 1	–	–	39,500 0 0	5,166 6 1	–	1027	
–	4,721 7 11	–	721 7 9	4,000 0 2	–	–	900	
–	666 14 7	–	–	623 4 11	37 9 8	–	902	
–	1,384 14 1	–	304 14 1	1,000 0 0	–	–	916	
–	1,885 15 3	–	–	1,590 2 1	95 13 2	–	968	
–	221 4 8	–	–	208 13 2	12 11 6	–	975	
–	8,035 0 8	–	1,035 0 10	6,999 19 10	–	–	959	
–	57,324 19 0	31,503 16 3	–	19,947 1 7	5,784 1 2	–	1012	£31,503 16 3 Prin. rem.
–	5,503 15 5	–	–	4,243 4 11	1,260 10 6	–	1022	
834 12 9	25,644 5 0	–	–	22,488 0 0	3,156 5 0	–	1034	
–	4,340 5 2	–	–	3,707 18 9	632 6 5	–	1098	
299 5 1	8,682 0 7	–	–	7,460 17 4	1,221 3 3	–	1208	
5,751 8 0	168,183 6 1	–	–	149,000 0 0	19,183 6 1	–	889	
–	5,412 9 2	2,833 16 9	–	2,047 11 5	531 1 0	–	972	£2,833 16 9 Prin. remit.
1,134 7 1	32,727 5 7	–	–	28,500 0 0	4,227 5 7	–	1007	
–	2,714 14 2	–	–	2,304 19 3	409 14 11	–	1008	
660 5 0	19,640 1 8	–	–	17,300 0 0	2,340 1 8	–	1023	
2,410 1 6	85,179 10 11	–	–	74,000 0 0	11,179 10 11	–	1032	
–	1,528 7 9	–	–	1,494 0 0	34 7 9	–	1035	
–	2,663 6 2	–	–	2,503 19 8	159 6 6	–	1042	
6,732 3 2	198,219 9 2	1,446 0 0	–	170,679 10 10	26,093 18 4	–	1047	
–	122 0 7	–	–	100 0 0	22 0 7	–	1082	
–	2,629 12 5	–	–	2,480 8 4	149 4 1	–	1210	
260 8 11	16,907 4 8	11,196 17 0	–	4,250 0 0	1,460 7 8	–	1211	£11,196 17 Prin. remit.
2,374 8 2	59,482 1 9	–	–	51,000 0 0	8,482 1 9	–	1213	
–	1,592 11 2	–	–	1,515 3 5	77 7 9	–	1218	
622 0 2	18,034 6 3	58 3 10	–	15,464 5 8	2,511 16 9	–	1220	
–	1,339 8 3	–	–	1,263 8 6	75 19 9	–	904	
–	322 19 4	33 15 2	–	270 17 2	18 7 0	–	913	£33 15 2 Prin. remitted
–	3,601 5 2	–	–	3,185 10 5	415 14 9	–	1017	
–	741 15 9	–	–	699 13 6	42 2 3	–	1033	
–	1,317 17 4	–	–	1,243 1 8	74 15 8	–	1040	
–	303 0 8	–	–	252 13 9	50 6 11	–	1041	
572 3 11	16,732 19 8	57 18 2	–	14,305 4 7	2,369 16 11	–	1215	
–	5,845 11 9	–	–	5,134 3 4	711 8 5	–	1019	
–	1,086 2 11	–	–	1,028 2 5	58 0 6	–	897	
–	1,820 1 8	–	–	1,471 16 2	348 5 6	–	1003	
–	618 6 5	–	–	290 15 11	327 10 6	–	1015	
–	14,347 18 4	–	–	14,000 0 0	347 18 4	–	903	
–	746 1 7	–	–	703 14 5	42 7 2	–	894	
–	508 14 10	–	–	508 3 6	30 11 4	–	898	
801 15 4	23,133 5 1	–	–	20,208 5 9	2,924 19 4	–	905	
–	6,415 1 10	1,471 18 3	–	4,599 8 1	343 15 6	–	1028	£1,471 18 3 Prin. remit.
–	690 11 7	–	–	651 8 3	39 3 4	–	915	
–	8,908 19 10	–	–	8,400 16 4	499 3 6	–	918	
191 8 1	5,962 9 11	–	–	4,772 4 7	860 5 4	–	920	
–	657 14 8	–	–	620 8 8	37 6 0	–	966	
592 14 2	52,296 1 11	18,683 0 10	–	16,119 19 8	4,493 1 5	–	1006	£18,683 10d. Prin. rem.
937 2 4	27,379 12 8	–	–	23,364 0 0	4,015 12 8	–	1014	
–	7,319 3 7	2,794 12 10	–	4,544 3 1	580 7 8	–	1026	£2,794 12 10 Prin. rem.
–	5,096 9 11	–	–	2,918 19 1	177 10 10	–	1048	
–	1,175 19 9	178 8 6	–	941 9 5	56 1 10	–	977	£178 8 6 Prin. remitted
–	23,836 19 1	–	5,267 8 11	18,626 10 2	–	–	1009	
–	3,242 15 8	–	–	3,178 3 2	64 12 6	–	1189	
–	1,352 0 3	–	–	1,275 6 1	76 14 2	–	1039	
–	234 6 6	–	–	202 13 0	25 13 6	–	1464	
779 10 7	22,741 0 4	–	–	19,435 0 0	3,306 0 4		895	
46,449 4 6	1,850,124 4 7	108,650 3 11	19,590 6 1	1,516,252 17 6	205,619 16 1	230 2 8		
10 18 2	70 11 5	68 16 3	10 18 2	–	–	–		
46,548 6 4	1,850,044 10 2	108,581 7 8	19,579 7 11	1,516,252 17 6	205,619 16 1	230 2 8		
Remitted, ...		93,584 6 8	10 18 2					
Nett Repayments, . .		14,997 1 0	19,568 9 9					

Dr. The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works of

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account, viz.:—						
Loans outstanding,	1,514,038	3	10			
Interest due,	178,650	17	8			
				1,692,689	1	6
To Issues out of the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt by Commissioners of Public Works,	110,807	2	4			
To Interest accrued within the Year,	46,548	6	4			
To Amount received in anticipation of Issues,	230	2	8			
				157,585	11	4
				£1,850,274	12	10

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 4.)—SHANNON

Statement of Loans by the Commissioners acting in execution of the Provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. on account up to the

COUNTIES.	Amounts certified.									Repayments.						Total Repayments.		
	Principal.			Interest.			Principal and Interest.			In former Years.			In the Year 1856.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Limerick,	7,794	13	4	1,517	3	5	9,311	16	9	9,311	16	9	—			9,311	16	9
Limerick, County of the City,	2,051	3	7	438	8	0	2,489	11	7	2,489	11	7	—			2,489	11	7
Clare,	19,089	5	3	2,828	14	11	21,918	0	2	21,918	0	10	—			21,918	0	10
Tipperary, North Riding,	13,495	11	1	2,026	19	4	15,522	10	5	15,522	10	5	—			15,522	10	5
Tipperary, South Riding,	6,250	19	5	875	15	3	7,126	14	8	7,126	14	0	—			7,126	14	0
Galway,	39,071	3	3	5,947	17	11	45,019	1	2	45,019	4	3	—			45,019	4	3
Roscommon,	76,181	2	1	15,940	8	6	92,121	10	7	83,615	9	3	3,850	6	1	87,495	15	4
King's County,	13,492	7	7	1,803	12	5	15,296	0	0	15,300	17	9	—			15,300	17	9
Westmeath,	26,000	3	3	3,987	6	3	29,987	9	6	29,987	0	6	1	13	8	29,988	14	2

* Interest reduced by £82 15*s.*, abatement

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 5.)—A Statement of Outstanding Loans made by the late "Commissioners for the Issue of Loans Amount of Principal and Interest due upon each on the 1st January, 1856, the Interest since

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCES outstanding January 1, 1856. Principal.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4, 24, 53	County Meath,	For Navan Turnpike Road,	7,143	2	6	3,004	8	11
8	Corporation of the Bridge across the Shannon at Portumna,		1,598	17	6	—		
13 & 28	Commissioners of Wide Streets to improve Cork City,		6,700	0	0	5,967	13	0
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	7,000	0	0	9,200	13	7
40	Mayo County,	To improve Court-House at Castlebar,	186	1	3	143	5	4
52	Ditto,	To improve Court-House at Ballinrobe,	39	5	2	31	16	9
43	Kilkenny County,	For Causeway at Thomastown,	90	5	10	21	0	2
92	Ditto,	Road, Castlecomer to Ballinakill,	118	12	9	27	15	7
87	Galway Town,	Portico for Court-House,	0	18	2	0	1	4
61	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Thomond,		55,384	12	4	16,296	4	4
70	R. H. Maxwell,	Canal at Plassy, County Limerick,	912	19	10	758	5	6
96	N. D. Cramaclin,	To improve an Estate, County Antrim,	10,000	0	0	—		
106	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard,		6,000	0	0	6,727	19	11
123	Limerick City,	Road, Limerick to Tarbert,	86	10	4	72	10	10
139	Commissioners for a Bridge at Youghal,		10,000	0	0	8,683	5	4
		Total,	105,261	5	8	50,934	18	7

Issues and Repayments under Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance due to Loan Accounts, being for Amounts paid in advance of Issues,		241 3 8
By Payments into the Consolidated Fund by lodgments to Credit of Paymaster of Civil Services, Loans Repayments, as per statement, viz.:—		
Principal,	14,997 1 0	
Interest,	19,568 9 9	34,565 10 9
By amount Remitted by Treasury Minute, viz.:—		
Principal,	93,584 6 8	
Interest,	10 18 2	93,595 4 10
By Balance, viz.:—		
Loans Outstanding, Principal,	1,516,252 17 6	
Interest due,	205,619 16 1	1,721,872 13 7
		£1,850,274 12 10

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

NAVIGATION.

cap. 61, showing the Total Amounts certified to Grand Juries and to Individuals, and the Repayments 31st December, 1856.

COUNTIES—*continued.*	Amounts certified. Principal.	Amounts certified. Interest.	Amounts certified. Principal and Interest.	Repayments. In former Years.	Repayments. In the Year 1856.	Total Repayments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Longford,	20,000 0 0	2,908 6 6	22,908 6 6	22,922 3 1	—	22,922 3 1
Leitrim,	39,181 2 1	*8,462 3 4	47,643 5 5	41,728 5 6	2,189 11 7	43,917 17 1
Mayo,	5,000 0 0	766 15 2	5,766 15 2	5,745 17 11	23 3 7	5,769 1 6
Sligo,	5,181 2 1	766 7 10	5,947 9 11	5,947 11 5	—	5,947 11 5
Loans, account of Counties,	272,788 13 0	48,269 18 10	321,058 11 10	306,665 3 3	6,064 14 11	312,729 18 2
Ditto, Individuals,	9,480 2 11	388 8 3	9,868 11 2	9,053 2 5	—	9,053 2 5
Total, £	282,268 15 11	48,658 7 1	330,927 3 0	315,718 5 8	6,064 14 11	321,783 0 7

on repayment made in advance.

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

out of the Consolidated Fund," pursuant to the Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts: showing the accrued, the Repayments within the Year, and the Balances outstanding on 31st December, 1856.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES outstanding December 31, 1856. Principal.	BALANCES outstanding December 31, 1856. Interest.	No. of Loan.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
178 10 5	10,326 1 10	1,143 2 6	2,666 13 9 337 15 2	6,000 0 0	178 10 5	4 24 53	Remitted per Act 18 & 19 Vic. c. 69, sec. 14. Principal, £1,143 2s. 6d.; Interest, £3,004 13s. 9d. Balance, £6,000; transferred to County Meath.
—	1,598 17 6	70 0 0	—	1,528 17 6	—	8	
—	12,667 13 0	—	—	6,700 0 0	5,967 13 0	13 & 28	
—	16,200 13 7	—	—	7,000 0 0	9,200 13 7	113	
9 6 6	338 11 1	—	—	186 1 3	152 9 10	40	
1 19 1	73 1 0	—	—	39 5 2	33 15 10	52	
4 10 3	115 16 3	—	—	90 5 10	25 10 5	43	
5 19 4	152 7 8	—	—	118 12 9	33 14 11	92	
—	0 19 6	—	—	0 18 2	0 1 4	87	
2,221 8 7	73,902 5 3	—	6,000 0 0	55,384 12 4	12,517 12 11	61[illegible]	
—	1,671 5 4	—	—	912 19 10	758 5 6	70	
—	10,000 0 0	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	96	
240 13 2	12,968 13 1	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,968 13 1	106	
4 7 3	163 8 5	—	—	86 10 4	76 18 1	123	
401 1 11	19,084 7 3	—	—	10,000 0 0	9,084 7 3	139	
3,067 16 6	159,264 0 9	Repaid, 70 0 0 Remitted, 1,143 2 6	Repaid, 6,337 15 2 Remitted, 2,666 13 9	104,048 3 2	44,998 6 2		

The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works for late Loans

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount collected, as per foregoing Statement :—						
Principal,	70	0	0			
Interest,	6,337	15	2			
				6,407	15	2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 6.)—An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

Grant

RECEIPT.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought from last Account,	2,103	7	5
	£2,103	7	5

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4;

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund.			Other Receipts.			TOTAL.		
	RECEIPT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	1. Works Account.									
	Fixed Projects.									
2	To Ardee,	—			—			—		
40	Annagh,	—			—			—		
46	Alick,	—			—			—		
3	Borrisokane,	—			—			—		
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	—			—			—		
17	Boyne,	—			—			—		
27	Brosna (Ferbane),	6,000	0	0	—			6,000	0	0
62	Ballyteigue,	—			—			—		
172	Balla,	—			0	3	8	0	3	8
175	Ballynahown,	—			—			—		
184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell,	24,500	0	0	307	7	8	24,807	7	8
189	Burren,	—			—			—		
19	Cappagh,	1,000	0	0	—			1,000	0	0
33	Comogue,	—			—			—		
47	Clonakilty,	—			—			—		
51	Cork Slob,	—			—			—		
138	Castlebernard,	3,802	9	6	2	2	0	3,804	11	6
153	Cavetown,	—			—			—		
159	Croghan,	—			—			—		
161	Castlemartyr,	—			—			—		
173	Coolaney,	—			—			—		
179	Crosslough,	—			—			—		
15	Dungolman,	—			—			—		
29	Deel,	—			—			—		
	Carried forward, £	35,302	9	6	309	13	4	35,612	2	10

out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND for one Year, ended December 31, 1856.

	£	s.	d.	Cr.
By Amount paid into the Paymaster of Civil Services' Account in the Bank of Ireland, being Repayments of Advances out of Consolidated Fund by Loans made by late Commissioners, as per Contra, ...	6,407	15	2	

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

of PUBLIC WORKS, in the year ended December 31, 1856.

LOANS.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amount expended pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, . .	1	9	0			
By Amount transferred to Labouring Poor in repayment of sum advanced in 1847 in aid of expenditure, Act 9 Vict., cap. 1, ...	415	14	5			
				417	3	5
By Balance carried to next Account, ...	—			1,686	4	0
				£2,103	7	5

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

DRAINAGE.

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1856.

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.			Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on the Works.			TOTAL.			—		
	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By Balance from 31st December, 1855, .	—			—			—			151,727	15	6
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT. *Fixed Projects.*												
2	By Ardee, ...	21	5	11	—			21	5	11			
40	Annagh, ...	3	11	8	—			3	11	8			
46	Alick, ...	807	18	9	—			807	18	9			
3	Borrisokane, ...	1	8	3	—			1	8	3			
9	Borris-in-Ossory, . . .	9	11	1	—			9	11	1			
17	Boyne, ...	2	19	9	—			2	19	9			
27	Brusna (Ferbane), . . .	5,747	1	9	3,054	8	4	8,801	10	1			
62	Ballyteigue, ...	4,086	0	4	—			4,086	0	4			
172	Balla, ...	267	19	9	607	5	4	875	5	1			
175	Ballynahown, ...	0	17	10	—			0	17	10			
184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell, .	6,374	16	6	6,557	15	4	12,932	11	10			
189	Burren, ...	13	1	1	—			13	1	1			
19	Cappagh, ...	564	14	5	503	2	8	1,067	17	1			
33	Conogue, ...	0	16	6	—			0	16	6			
47	Clonakilty, ...	21	2	11	—			21	2	11			
51	Cork Slob, ...	0	14	7	—			0	14	7			
138	Castlebernard, ...	914	14	10	349	5	3	1,264	0	1			
153	Cavetown, ...	0	16	3	—			0	16	3			
159	Croghan, ...	0	16	0	—			0	16	0			
164	Castlemartyr, ...	4	11	10	—			4	11	10			
173	Coolaney, ...	0	15	7	—			0	15	7			
180	Crosslough, ...	1	10	0	—			1	10	0			
1	Dungolman, ...	5	7	8	—			5	7	8			
29	Deel, ...	7	10	8	—			7	10	8			
	Carried forward . £	18,860	3	11	11,071	16	11	29,932	0	10	151,727	15	6

(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4,

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund.			Other Receipts.			TOTAL.		
	RECEIPT—*continued.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Works Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*									
	Brought forward,	35,302	9	6	309	13	4	35,612	2	10
38	To Dunkellin,	3,732	0	0	—			3,732	0	0
111	Derrylin,	134	14	6	—			134	14	6
162	Drumcliff,	—			—			—		
164	Dunmore,	3,000	0	0	2	11	2	3,002	11	2
182	Dunmoran,	—			—			—		
192	Derryholmes,	—			—			—		
81	Eslin,	—			—			—		
7	Fane,	—			—			—		
65	Fergus,	4,000	0	0	—			4,000	0	0
8	Glyde,	3,991	5	10	4	7	0	3,995	12	10
79	Hind River,	2,600	0	1	—			2,600	0	1
36	Inny,	5,500	0	0	—			5,500	0	0
6	Kilmannock,	—			—			—		
18	Killimor,	4,675	17	10	66	16	8	4,742	14	6
41	Kilbeggan,	2,738	0	0	—			2,738	0	0
54	Kilbride,	1,326	3	5	—			1,326	3	5
78	Kill,	—			—			—		
105	Kilcock,	—			—			—		
112	Kinneen,	—			—			—		
124	Kilmaganny,	1,460	13	10	—			1,460	13	10
160	Keenagh,	—			—			—		
11	Longford,	500	0	0	—			500	0	0
388	Lough Gara, &c.,	2,000	0	0	—			2,000	0	0
43	Loughs Oughter, &c.,	3,500	0	0	211	1	2	3,711	1	2
53	Loughans,	—			—			—		
68	Lough Neagh,	18,000	0	0	2,146	9	9	20,446	9	9
109	Leesborough,	853	8	2	—			853	8	2
170	Lavally,	2,426	8	8	—			2,426	8	8
174	Lough Mask, &c.,	500	0	0	0	7	6	500	7	6
183	Loughs Corrib, &c.,	8,000	0	0	108	14	4	8,108	14	4
193	Lough Lannagh,	—			—			—		
60	Miles and Templebryan,	—			—			—		
176	Monivea,	150	0	0	—			150	0	0
59	Quin,	—			—			—		
	Quoile,	—			—			—		
37	Rath, or Cloneen,	—			—			—		
61	Rinn, &c.,	500	0	0	—			500	0	0
10	Strokestown,	5,086	0	6	104	10	7	5,190	11	1
20	Shrule,	—			—			—		
35	Shinrone,	—			—			—		
80	Sow,	—			—			—		
82	Shanagolden,	—			—			—		
14	Turloughmore,	—			27	1	2	27	1	2
42	Templemore,	—			—			—		
44	Youghal,	—			—			—		
		£ 109,977	2	4	3,281	12	8			
	Total Receipts—Fixed Projects,				—			113,258	15	0
	To Incidental Receipts,				—			29	17	9
	Carried forward,				—			113,288	12	9

DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1856—*continued.*

No. of Local Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on the Works.	TOTAL.	—
	EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Works Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*				
	Brought forward, .	18,860 3 11	11,071 16 11	29,932 0 10	151,727 15 6
38	By Dunkellin, ...	4,395 9 7	1,146 13 4	5,542 2 11	
111	Derrylin, ...	40 7 8	—	40 7 8	
162	Drumcliff, ...	1 1 7	—	1 1 7	
164	Dunmore, ...	2,969 3 8	1,429 10 9	4,398 14 5	
182	Dunmoran, ...	4 17 10	—	4 17 10	
192	Derryholmes, . . .	1 8 9	—	1 8 9	
81	Eslin, ...	1 11 6	—	1 11 6	
7	Fane, ...	4 10 11	—	4 10 11	
65	Fergus, ...	4,856 0 6	1,542 19 5	6,398 19 11	
8	Glyde, ...	367 14 9	—	367 14 9	
79	Hind River, ...	397 6 6	336 9 1	733 15 7	
36	Inny, ...	4,580 15 11	1,639 3 2	6,219 19 1	
6	Kilmannock, ...	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
18	Killimor, ...	420 0 4	—	420 0 4	
41	Kilbeggan, ...	1,279 1 8	1,026 9 7	2,305 11 3	
54	Kilbride, ...	3 3 11	—	3 3 11	
78	Kill, ...	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
105	Kilcock, ...	39 10 6	—	39 10 6	
112	Kinmeen, ...	0 6 11	—	0 6 11	
124	Kilmaganny, ...	3 9 11	—	3 9 11	
160	Keenagh, ...	578 17 9	299 5 1	878 2 10	
11	Longford, ...	1,460 5 5	1,359 7 1	2,819 12 6	
388	Lough Gara, &c., . .	2,508 16 7	735 5 0	3,244 1 7	
43	Loughs Oughter, &c., .	3,124 18 10	2,628 6 7	5,753 5 5	
53	Loughans, ...	7 12 7	—	7 12 7	
68	Lough Neagh, . . .	11,950 11 6	7,161 8 0	19,111 19 6	
109	Leesborough, . . .	25 12 5	—	25 12 5	
170	Lavally, ...	233 13 7	260 8 11	494 2 6	
174	Lough Mask, &c., . .	695 15 0	2,374 8 2	3,070 3 2	
183	Loughs Corrib, &c., . .	6,825 3 5	6,732 3 2	13,557 6 7	
193	Lough Lannagh, . . .	236 18 2	622 0 2	858 18 4	
60	Miles and Templebryan, .	0 16 10	—	0 16 10	
176	Monivea, ...	90 5 4	572 3 11	662 9 3	
59	Quin, ...	12 8 10	—	12 8 10	
	Quoile, ...	—	6 15 0	6 15 0	
37	Rath, or Cloncen, . .	6 7 6	—	6 7 6	
61	Rinn, &c., ...	1,720 17 1	801 15 4	2,522 12 5	
10	Strokestown, ...	473 8 2	687 12 2	1,161 0 4	
20	Shrule, ...	465 10 10	1,003 15 8	1,469 6 6	
35	Shinrone, ...	8 3 1	—	8 3 1	
80	Sow, ...	2 15 10	—	2 15 10	
82	Shanagolden, ...	—	191 8 1	191 8 1	
14	Turloughmore, . . .	36 7 1	—	36 7 1	
42	Templemore, ...	11 5 4	—	11 5 4	
44	Youghal, ...	37 9 5	779 10 7	817 0 0	
		£68,745 16 11	44,408 15 2	113,154 12 1	
	Total Expenditure—Fixed Projects,	—	—		113,154 12 1
	By amount advanced from "Civil Contingencies" repaid, . . .			—	10,000 0 0
	Incidental Account, ...			0 1 8	
	Limerick, ...			0 2 10	
					0 4 6
	Carried forward, ...			—	274,882 12 1

(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4;

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2. Liability Account.						
Brought forward,	—			113,288	12	9
To Amounts received from Counties and out of general recoveries under Awards to pay off Debentures on the following Districts, viz. :—						
To Ardee,	20	0	0			
Boyne,	—					
Ballyteigue,	3,082	16	3			
Balla,	35	16	4			
Ballinamore, &c.,	5,157	13	10			
Cappagh,	900	0	0			
Castlebernard,	4,000	0	0			
Dunkellin,	2,000	0	0			
Dunmore,	406	0	8			
Fane,	180	8	0			
Glyde,	10,187	17	1			
Inny,	181	0	6			
Killimor,	3,079	2	4			
Kilbeggan,	3,700	0	0			
Longford,	178	14	4			
Loughs Oughter, &c.,	504	7	4			
Leesborough,	1,026	18	4			
Lough Corrib, &c.,	1,286	0	0			
Lough Lannagh,	58	3	10			
Moyne and Crosspatrick,	61	6	0			
Monivea,	57	18	2			
Strokestown,	5,694	5	7			
Shrule,	1,242	4	6			
Turloghmore,	676	11	0			
Total Receipt—Liability Account,	—			43,717	4	1
To Balance to next Account,	—			161,890	3	1
				£ 318,895	19	11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 13, 1857.

DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1856—*continued.*

	Loans paid off.	Interest, &c., paid with Moneys received under Award.	Total.	—
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2. Liability Account.				
Brought forward, . .	—	—	—	274,882 12 1
By Amounts paid in reduction of Loan and Interest, ...	—	—	—	
By Ardee, ...	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Boyne, ...	—	0 6 10	0 6 10	
Ballyteigue, . . .	3,000 0 0	7 16 3	3,007 16 3	
Balla, ...	35 16 4	—	35 16 4	
Ballinamore, &c., . . .	5,100 0 0	—	5,100 0 0	
Cappagh, ...	900 0 0	19 7 1	919 7 1	
Castlebernard, . . .	4,000 0 0	113 17 8	4,113 17 8	
Dunkellin, ...	2,000 0 0	20 10 9	2,020 10 9	
Dunmore, ...	406 0 8	—	406 0 8	
Fane, ...	—	180 8 0	180 8 0	
Glyde, ...	9,800 0 0	142 17 1	9,942 17 1	
Inny, ...	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	
Killimor, ...	2,500 0 0	605 5 5	3,105 5 5	
Kilbeggan, ...	3,700 0 0	—	3,700 0 0	
Longford, ...	—	—	—	
Loughs Oughter, &c., . .	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	
Leesborough, . . .	1,000 0 0	66 3 1	1,066 3 1	
Lough Corrib, &c., . .	1,446 0 0	—	1,446 0 0	
Lough Lannagh, . . .	58 3 10	—	58 3 10	
Moyne and Crosspatrick, . .	50 0 0	10 6 0	60 6 0	
Monivea, ...	57 18 2	—	57 18 2	
Strokestown, . . .	5,694 5 7	258 5 3	5,952 10 10	
Shrule, ...	1,150 0 0	8 8 10	1,158 8 10	
Turloghmore, . . .	600 0 0	61 11 0	661 11 0	
Total Expenditure—Liability Account, . .	42,498 4 7 —	1,515 3 3 —	44,013 7 10 —	44,013 7 10
				£ 318,895 19 11

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 8.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT

Act 10 Vict.,

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last Account, ...	—	—	677 9 1
Amount received from Treasury by way of Loan, . .	—	300 0 0	
Amount received from Proprietors in repayment of preliminary expenses, &c., ...	—	692 9 9	
			992 9 9
			£1,669 18 10

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 9.)—SHANNON

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from the last Account, . . .	—	—	8,191 3 9
WORKS.			
To Amount received, produce of sale of materials, &c., . .	—	95 2 7	
RENTS AND TOLLS.			
To Amount received for Rents, ...	1,097 15 4		
„ „ Tolls, wharfage, &c., . . .	1,371 5 0		
„ „ Produce of sale of materials, &c., . .	24 10 5		
„ „ Gauging and weighing boats (fees for), .	1 3 3		
		2,494 14 0	
			2,589 16 7
			£10,781 0 4

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

PRELIMINARIES.

cap. 32.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount paid into Exchequer, in repayment of advances,	—	776 10 10	
Amount paid for preliminary investigations, advertising, scrivenery, &c.,	—	281 7 11	
			1,057 18 9
Balance to next Account,	—	—	612 0 1
			£1,669 18 10

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

NAVIGATION.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
WORKS.			
By Amount refunded, overpaid for old iron,	—	16 5 11	
RATES AND TOLLS.			
By Amount expended, viz.:—			
Salaries and allowances,	1,199 18 6		
Maintenance and repairs,	1,137 8 11		
Rents,	35 7 0		
Taxes,	43 7 11		
Gauging and weighing boats,	0 18 0		
Miscellaneous expenses,	29 16 9		
		2,446 17 1	
			2,463 3 0
Balance,	—	—	8,317 17 4
			£10,781 0 4

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

(A 10.)—PARLIAMENTARY

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance,	—	—	9,901 8 1
1. SALARIES AND INCIDENTS OF OFFICE:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	21,789 0 0	
Amount of Law Costs recovered,	—	241 13 2	
Registration Fees,	—	3 14 8	
Sundry Receipts and relodgment,	—	82 16 7	
Total Receipt, "Salaries, &c., of Office,"	—		22,117 4 5
2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	24,964 10 8	
Amount of sundry Receipts for Rents, &c.,	—	78 16 0	
Total Receipt, "Public Buildings,"	—		25,043 6 8
3. INLAND NAVIGATION:—			
To Tyrone Navigation,			
Amount received for Rents,	19 10 0		
Ditto Tolls,	356 5 2		
		375 15 2	
To Maigue River Navigation,			
Amount of Tolls received,	—	44 18 11	
Total Receipt, "Inland Navigation,"	—		420 14 1
Carried forward,	—	—	57,482 13 3

VOTES AND GRANTS.

of Public Works, for the Year ended December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Salaries and Incidents of Office :—			
By Salaries of the Board,	2,771 17 6		
Salaries of the Establishment, including Engineers,	13,485 6 0		
Amount of Contributions to the Superannuation Fund,	910 10 8		
Salaries of Supernumerary Staff,	1,013 15 6		
Law Expenses,	171 17 2		
Postage,	270 3 1		
Travelling Expenses of Inspection,	956 4 9		
Incidents, including Coals, &c.,	437 13 5		
Amount paid for Progress Inspections,	1,275 4 5		
		21,292 12 6	
Salaries and Incidents of Fisheries :			
By Salaries of two Inspecting Commissioners,	1,060 0 0		
Travelling Expenses of Inspection or Survey, &c.,	306 12 7		
Advertisements,	78 19 4		
Incidents,	25 14 2		
Law Expenses,	63 13 7		
		1,534 19 8	
Total Expenditure, "Salaries, &c., of Office,"	—		22,827 12 2
2. Public Buildings :—			
By Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c. :			
Census Office,	—	153 12 7	
Charitable Bequests Office,	—	90 10 4	
Commissariat Office, No. 4, Palace-street,	—	88 13 5	
Custom House,	—	747 19 2	
Dublin Castle,	—	4,855 19 10	
Four Courts,	—	1,541 19 8	
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	—	149 6 8	
Incidents,	—	63 17 10	
Income Tax Office,	—	105 6 6	
Incumbered Estates Office,	—	630 3 3	
Insolvent Debtors' Court,	—	21 19 11	
Late Inland Navigation Office,	—	115 11 6	
Lunatic Asylums Commission Office,	—	1 17 6	
Phœnix Park,	—	6,246 3 11	
Record Buildings,	—	187 2 6	
Royal College of Surgeons,	—	126 17 10	
Royal Hibernian Military School,	—	2,301 10 7	
Royal Hospital,	—	2,124 5 8	
Royal Irish Academy,	—	169 4 8	
Stationery Office,	—	29 10 7	
Stores, City Quay,	—	7 7 8	
Irishtown Church,	—	6 3 7	
Belfast College,	—	569 5 7	
Cork College,	—	271 14 1	
Galway College,	—	515 7 10	
Total Expenditure, "Public Buildings,"	—		21,121 12 8
3. Inland Navigation :—			
By Tyrone Navigation :			
Salaries and Incidents,	223 0 3		
Labour and Materials,	97 18 11		
		320 19 2	
By Maigue River Navigation :			
Salary of Collector,	33 13 0		
Labour and Materials,	36 0 3		
		69 13 3	
Total Expenditure, "Inland Navigation,"	—		390 12 5
Carried forward,	—	—	44,339 17 3

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Votes and

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	57,482 13 3
4. HARBOURS:—			
To Howth Harbour:			
Amount of Vote received from the Treasury,	30 0 0		
Ditto Rents received,	98 9 4		
Ditto for Land sold,	200 0 0		
		328 9 4	
To Dunmore Harbour:			
Amount of Rents received,	74 4 4		
Ditto of Dues,	10 8 5		
Ditto for Land, &c., sold,	400 10 0		
		485 2 9	
To Donaghadee Harbour:			
Amount of Rents received,	—	5 0 0	
Total Receipts, "Harbours,"			818 12 1
5. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	18,246 0 0	
Ditto on account of Dues,	—	1,169 0 9	
Ditto Ditto, Rents,	—	236 17 8	
Sundry Receipts for sale of Plant, &c.,	—	164 19 4	
Total Receipt, "Kingstown Harbour,"			19,816 17 9
6. CONVICT DEPOTS:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	1,750 0 0	
Total Receipt, "Convict Depots,"			1,750 0 0
7. FEMALE CONVICT PRISON:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	17,698 15 0	
Total Receipt, "Female Convict Prison,"			17,698 15 0
8. PHILIPSTOWN IRON PRISON:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services,	—	—	114 7 4
9. IRON HUTS FOR CONVICTS, FORTS CAMDEN AND CARLISLE, CORK:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services,		2,800 0 0	
			2,800 0 0
10. IRON HUTS FOR CONVICTS, LUSK:—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services,	—	—	700 0 0
11. JUVENILE CONVICT PRISON, LUSK:	—	—	Nil.
12. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (Maintenance):—			
To Amount received for Rent, &c.,	—	—	20 19 6
13. CONSTABULARY DEPOT BARRACK, PHŒNIX PARK:—			
To Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote,	—	—	1,161 0 0
14. BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c.:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote	—	—	8,000 0 0
Carried forward,	—	—	110,363 4 11

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

Grants in the Year ended December 31, 1856—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	44,339 17 3
4. HARBOURS:—			
By Howth Harbour:			
Labour and Materials,	162 11 6		
Salary of Harbour Master,	20 0 0		
Incidents,	1 2 0		
		183 13 6	
By Dunmore Harbour:			
Labour and Materials,	148 2 6		
Incidents,	5 14 3		
		153 16 9	
By Donaghadee Harbour:			
Labour and Materials,	31 10 10		
Salaries and Incidents,	28 14 3		
		60 5 1	
Total Expenditure, "Harbours,"			397 15 4
5. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR:—			
By New Steamer Wharf, Contract Work,	—	7,481 5 0	
Stone Materials, Labour included,	—	11,097 15 0	
Ballast supplied, Contract,	—	160 1 7	
Maintenance, Repairs, &c.,	—	379 2 0	
Salaries of Harbour Master, Engineer, &c.,	—	737 13 9	
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c.,	—	541 5 1	
Incidents and Contingencies,	—	652 18 8	
Rents and Taxes,	—	52 15 10	
Total Expenditure, "Kingstown Harbour,"			21,102 16 11
6. CONVICT DEPOTS:—			
By Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c.:			
Smithfield Convict Depot,	—	167 4 5	
Grangegorman Convict Depot,	—	63 14 11	
Mountjoy Prison,	—	1,097 11 8	
Total Expenditure, "Convict Depots,"			1,328 11 0
7. FEMALE CONVICT PRISON:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	17,043 4 4	
Labour and Materials,	—	80 8 5	
Salary of Clerk of Works,	—	156 10 0	
Incidents,	—	6 11 8	
Total Expenditure, "Female Convict Prison,"			17,286 14 5
8. PHILIPSTOWN IRON PRISON:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	—	1,524 5 3
9. IRON HUTS FOR CONVICTS, FORTS CAMDEN AND CARLISLE, CORK:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	500 0 0	
Incidents,	—	2 19 6	
			502 19 6
10. IRON HUTS FOR CONVICTS, LUSK:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	—	400 0 0
11. JUVENILE CONVICT PRISON, LUSK:—			
By Incidents,	—	—	22 7 6
12. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (Maintenance):—			
By Repairs of Building, &c.,	—	—	360 10 9
13. CONSTABULARY DEPOT BARRACKS, PHŒNIX PARK:—			
By Repairs of Buildings, &c.,	—	—	1,117 0 4
14. BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c.:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	8,616 11 10	
Architect for Professional Services,	—	399 19 10	
Salary of Clerk of Works,	—	156 9 0	
Incidents, &c.,	—	128 7 5	
			9,301 8 1
Carried forward,	—	—	97,684 6 4

(A 10.)—PARLIAMENTARY

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Votes and

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	110,363 4 11
15. Salaries of Extraordinary Staff, ...	—	—	46 2 6
16. Rejoicings for Peace :— To Amount received from the Paymaster of Civil Services, .	—	—	1,774 18 7
		£	112,184 6 0

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 11.)—MAINTENANCE

Dr. An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1855, ...	—	—	705 1 8
Post Roads. 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116 :— To Amount received from Treasury, ...	—	2,000 0 0	
Roads and Bridges :— To Amount received from County Kerry Deposit Account, .	—	17 19 6	
Ditto County Donegal, . . .	—	1 9 0	
			2,019 8 6
			£2,724 10 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

(A 12.)—EMPLOYMENT

Dr. An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last account, ...	—	2,824 11 10
To Transfers in repayment of Advances made to other Services, . . .	—	845 13 4
		£3,670 5 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

Grants in the Year ended December 31, 1856—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	97,684 6 4
15. Salaries of Extraordinary Staff, ...	—	—	445 13 11
16. Rejoicings for Peace:—			
By Amount expended, ...	—	—	1,774 18 7
Balance, . . .	—	—	12,279 7 2
		£	112,184 6 0

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

OF ROADS.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Post Roads. 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116:—			
By Clare County, ...	448 1 11		
Down, „	5 3 7		
Donegal, „	11 19 11		
Dublin, „	1,068 8 10		
Fermanagh, „	15 9 11		
Mayo, „	259 10 9		
Queen's, „	29 19 11		
Roscommon, „	12 9 11		
		1,851 4 9	
Roads and Bridges. 6 Geo. IV., c. 101:—			
By Kerry County, repaid to the Exchequer, . .	—	17 19 6	
			1,869 4 3
By Balance to next Account, . .	—	—	855 5 11
			£2,724 10 2

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

OF LABOURING POOR.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount expended and allowed in reduction of Pay Clerk's balances, . .	153 1 5	
By Amount transferred to Consolidated Fund on account of Advances, under Act 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 107, ...	1,000 0 0	
		1,153 1 5
By Balance carried to next account, ...	—	2,517 3 9
		£3,670 5 2

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 13.)—MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last account, viz.:—			
Piers, Harbours, &c.,	—	1,350 3 11	
Miscellaneous,	—	11,190 17 7	
			12,541 1 6
1. PIERS, HARBOURS, &c.:—			
To amount received by way of Grant, Act 9 Vic., c. 3, &c.,	—	4,000 0 0	
To Receipts in Aid of Works, viz.:			
Ring Pier, Tolls,	23 2 11		
Belmullet Canal, sale of Sea Weed,	4 10 0		
		27 12 11	
Total Receipts, "Piers, Harbours, &c.,"			4,027 12 11
2. BOYNE NAVIGATION:—			
To Amount of Tolls, &c., received,	—	395 3 0	
Total Receipts "Boyne Navigation,"			395 3 0
3. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNTS FOR LOANS:—			
To Portumna Bridge:			
Amount of Tolls received,	—	111 5 5	
To Navan Road:			
Amount of Tolls, &c., received,	—	22 16 9	
To Galway Harbour:			
Amount of Tolls, &c., received,	—	1,233 9 5	
To Limerick Bridge and Harbour:			
Amount of Tolls received,	7,957 15 5		
„ Rents „	175 5 2		
		8,133 0 7	
Total Receipt "Loans Receiver's Accounts,"			9,500 12 2
4. LIMERICK FLOATING DOCKS:—			
To Amount received for sale of Plant and Stone,	—	47 17 6	
Total Receipt "Limerick Floating Docks,"			47 17 6
5. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS:—			
To Belfast Lunatic Asylum:			
Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	—	2,216 0 0	
To Cork Lunatic Asylum,	—	Nil.	
Carried forward,	—	2,216 0 0	26,512 7 1

SERVICES.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1856. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Piers, Harbours, &c. :—			
By Amount expended on the following Piers, &c., pursuant to Act 9 Vic., cap. 3., viz. :			
Belmullet Canal,	19 10 11		
Kilmore Pier,	4 6 11		
Portrush Harbour,	15 7 6		
Tarbert Pier,	4,740 10 4		
		4,779 15 8	
Pursuant to Act 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136, for Repairs, &c. :			
Cushendall Pier,	371 9 10		
Newcastle Pier,	82 15 10		
Ring Pier,	4 3 5		
		458 9 1	
Total Expenditure, "Piers, Harbours, &c.,"			5,238 4 9
2. Boyne Navigation :—			
By Amount paid for Labour and Materials,	—	36 19 7	
Salaries and Incidents,	—	168 19 0	
Repayment on account of Loan,	—	200 0 0	
Total Expenditure, "Boyne Navigation,"			405 18 7
3. Receiver's Accounts for Loans :—			
By Portumna Bridge :			
Labour and Materials,	65 4 1		
Salaries,	39 0 0		
Incidents,	7 3 6		
Repayment on account of Loan,	70 0 0		
		181 7 7	
By Navan Road :			
Labour and Materials,	32 12 4		
Salaries,	35 9 4		
Rent,	0 15 0		
Payment on account of Interest on Loan,	337 14 2		
		406 10 10	
By Galway Harbour :			
Labour and Materials,	320 19 11		
Salaries and Incidents,	460 5 6		
Parliamentary Expenses in connexion with the "Galway Harbour" Bill,	913 6 6		
		1,694 11 11	
By Limerick Harbour :			
Labour and Materials, &c.,	456 11 1		
Salaries and Incidents,	1,309 1 11		
Payment of Interest, account of Loan,	6,000 0 0		
		7,765 13 0	
Total Expenditure, "Loans Receiver's Accounts,"			10,048 3 4
4. Limerick Floating Docks :—			
By Amount paid, Labour,	—	0 17 0	
Total Expenditure, "Limerick Floating Docks,"			0 17 0
5. District Lunatic Asylums :—			
By Belfast Lunatic Asylum :			
Works under Contract,	3,616 6 7		
Architect for Professional Services,	195 12 6		
Salaries and Incidents,	108 19 11		
Furniture and Fitments,	96 8 9		
		4,017 7 9	
By Cork Lunatic Asylum :			
Incidents,	—	0 16 0	
Carried forward,		4,018 3 9	15,693 3 8

(A 13.)—MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Service,

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	2,216 0 0	26,512 7 1
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued* :—			
To Mullingar Lunatic Asylum : Amount of Law Costs recovered, ...	—	312 8 0	
To Old Cork Lunatic Asylum : Amount received for Rent, ...	—	100 0 0	
To Richmond Lunatic Asylum : Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services, .	—	1,017 19 9	
To Sligo Lunatic Asylum, ...	—	Nil.	
Total Receipt, "District Lunatic Asylums," . .			3,646 7 9
6. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
To Suspense Account, for Loans, ...	—	Nil.	
To Agricultural Inquiry, ...	—	Nil.	
To N. de la C. Crommellin : Amount received to keep up Policies of Assurance for £10,000 as security for loan advanced by late Loan Commissioners,	—	330 0 0	
To Land Improvement Loans Repayment : Amount recovered from Proprietors, . . .	—	968 7 0	
To Amount received from Treasurers of Counties and others, in repayment of Loans under several Acts which on being apportioned were transferred, ...	—	4,827 5 4	
To Drainage Repayments : Amount received from Defaulters, ...	—	4,056 17 11	
To Temporary Receipts, ...	—	418 16 8	
To Roads Gratuities, ...	—	Nil.	
To Deposit Accounts—Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33 : Amount received, County Galway, ...	—	17 11 0	
To Sundry Railway Deposit Accounts—Act 14 & 15 Vict., cap. 70 : Amount received to meet expenses of Arbitration, . .	—	1,156 16 8	
To Dividends received on Investments of Stock on account of Contractors and others, ...	—	78 8 7	
To Fishery Weirs &c. : Amount received for Improvements, &c., . . .	—	60 0 0	
Total Receipt, "Sundry Accounts," . .			11,914 3 2
			42,072 18 0
To Balance carried to next Account, ...	—	—	1,295 1 2
			£43,367 19 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 13, 1857.

SERVICES—*continued.*

Year ended December 31, 1856—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	4,018 3 9	15,693 3 8
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued* :—			
By Mullingar Lunatic Asylum :			
Works under Contract, ...	4,896 12 5		
Architect for Professional Services, . . .	334 3 7		
Salaries and Incidents, ...	495 4 8		
		5,726 0 8	
By Old Cork Lunatic Asylum :			
Amount paid for Rent, ...	—	155 1 1	
By Richmond Lunatic Asylum :			
Works under Contract, Labour, ...	533 8 2		
Architect for Professional Services, . . .	72 3 6		
Furniture and Fitments, ...	65 17 0		
		671 8 8	
By Sligo Lunatic Asylum :			
Works under Contract, ...	3,121 3 9		
Architect for Professional Services, . . .	88 17 8		
Furniture and Fitments, ...	170 0 8		
Law Costs, Salaries, and Incidents, . . .	395 16 2		
		3,775 18 3	
Total Expenditure, "District Lunatic Asylums," .	—		14,346 12 5
6. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
By Suspense Account for Loans :			
Payment to Treasurer, County Kerry, &c., . .	—	88 3 10	
By Agricultural Inquiry :			
Amount of Balance transferred to Paymaster of Civil Services, ...	—	29 9 5	
By N. de la C. Crommellin :			
Amount paid for one year's Premium on his Life Assurance,	—	330 0 0	
By Land Improvement Loans Repayment :			
Amount transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services, in reduction of Loans, ...	—	970 14 5	
By Amount transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services, .	—	4,827 5 4	
By Drainage Repayments :			
Amount transferred to Paymaster of Civil Services, .	—	5,168 3 1	
By Temporary Receipts, amount repaid, . . .	—	414 0 7	
By Roads Gratuities, amount expended, . . .	—	15 8 8	
By Deposit Accounts—Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33 :			
Sundry Balances transferred, ...	—	8 16 8	
By Sundry Railway Deposit Accounts—Act 14 & 15 Vict., cap. 70 :			
Amount paid for Arbitration Expenses, . . .	—	1,239 3 2	
By Dividends on Investments paid to Contractors and others,	—	92 8 7	
By Fishery Weirs, &c. :			
Amount paid for Improvements, &c., . . .	—	144 9 4	
Total Expenditure, "Sundry Accounts," . .	—		13,328 3 1
			£13,367 19 2

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

APPENDIX B.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

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Galway „	68	Tipperary „	69
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(B.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vict., chap. 32, &c.

SCHEDULE—Showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, sanctioned, and issued by Instalments, with the Date of the last Issue, to December 31, 1856.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	Number of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ANTRIM,	Antrim, Upper,	George J. Clarke,	3,521 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 Jan., 1852.
	Belfast, Lower,	Viscount Templetown,	12,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	30 Jan., 1856.
		John Thompson,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	1 May, 1855.
		Robert Thompson,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	240 0 0	1	„ „
	Belfast, Upper,	Robert Thomson,	2,061 5 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	24 July, 1852.
	Cary,	Alexander Stewart,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	12 April, „
		Elizabeth Anderson,	1,072 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 March, 1854.
		Hugh and Robert Anderson,	2,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	23 Nov., 1853.
		Andrew Sharpe,	256 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	3 Aug., 1854.
	Dunluce, Upper	Henry Anderson,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	720 0 0	4	16 Nov., 1852.
		Samuel Ferguson,	192 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	24 June, 1851.
	Glenarm, Lower	Edmund M'Donnell,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	6 Dec., 1849.
		Rev. D. Courtenay,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	10 Jan., 1856.
	Glenarm, Upper	James Agnew,	6,551 13 11	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	28 Nov., 1849.
	Kilconway,	Thomas Scott,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	26 Jan., 1854.
		Thomas Greg,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	26 Oct., 1855.
	Massareene, Lr.	Arthur Henry,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1853.
	Toome, Lower,	Sir Robert S. Adair,	2,531 13 6	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1852.
	Toome, Upper,	Rev. W. C. O'Neill,	6,600 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	1 Sept., 1856.
LONDONDERRY,	Coleraine,	Mitchell Smyth,	1,613 6 4	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	21 Aug., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,481 18 10	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 „ 1850.
		John Lyle,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	28 April, 1853.
		Sir H. H. Bruce,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1856.
	Keenaght,	Thomas Scott,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	10 May, 1852.
		Sir Henry H. Bruce,	5,635 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	14 Aug., 1850.
		George Scott,	497 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 May, 1855.
		James M'Sparrow,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 April, 1856.
		Elizabeth Boyle,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
	Loughinsholen,	Earl Clancarty and others,	3,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,520 0 0	4	23 Dec., 1852.
		James Courtenay,	312 4 10	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 May, 1855.
	Tirkeeran,	Thomas Scott,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	13 Feb., „
		Mervyn Wilson,	1,100 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	16 Oct., 1856.
		J. B. Beresford,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 Dec., 1855.
DONEGAL,	Banagh,	Thomas Brooke,	1,278 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1851.
		William Sinclair,	672 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	11 „ 1849.
	Inishowen, East	John Ferguson,	760 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 June, 1851.
		James S. Dougherty,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Dec., 1852.
	Inishowen, West,	John Canning,	236 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 May, 1853.
		James Ross,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 „ 1854.
		Rev. N. C. Martin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Oct., „
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	13 „ 1856.
	Kilmacrenan,	Thomas Brooke,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		William Moore,	385 7 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 April, „
		Charles F. Stewart,	199 16 8	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	8 June, 1850.
		Henry Lethem,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	8 Oct., 1856.
	Raphoe,	Joseph Pratt,	463 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	25 Aug., 1849.
		Robert Laird,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 June, 1852.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 Nov., 1853.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	650 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1854.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1856.
	Tirhugh,	Charles Maude,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	12 June, 1851.
FERMANAGH,	Clanawly,	Earl of Enniskillen,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	18 May, 1855.
	Clankelly,	John Richardson,	1,218 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 July, 1851.
	Lurg,	Edward Atthill and Margaret Brien,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
		Hezlett Hamilton,	326 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	17 „ 1850.
	Maherastephena,	Henry Leslie,	863 16 8	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	26 May, 1851.
	Tirkennedy,	Henry A. Burke,	436 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 „ 1854.
TYRONE,	Clogher,	Robert Maude,	201 10 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	11 March, 1849.
		Thomas R. Browne,	2,953 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	30 Sept., 1850.
		Samuel Vesey,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	21 „ „
	Dungannon, Lr.	Earl of Caledon,	8,240 0 0	7,800 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	14 Oct., 1853.
	Dungannon, Middle,	William Falls,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 May, 1850.
		Earl of Charlemont,	650 0 0	550 0 0	–	330 0 0	3	14 Dec., 1850.
	Dungannon, Up.	Andrew Vance,	813 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Sept., 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tyrone—*con.*	Dungannon,	Mervyn Stewart and George Vesey Stewart,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	2 Nov., 1855.
	Omagh, East,	James Lendrum,	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,175 0 0	825 0 0	2	26 „ 1850.
		Robert V. Dixon,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1855.
	Omagh, West,	Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	514 14 10	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 April, 1854.
	Strabane, Lower	Alexander S. Humphreys,	311 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 Sept., 1851.
		Marquess of Abercorn,	10,416 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	9 Oct., „
		Daniel Baird,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	22 „ 1850.
		Thomas Graham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	4 Sept., 1852.
		Daniel Baird,	2,191 0 6	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	15 Nov., 1851.
		Marquess of Abercorn,	1,761 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	750 0 0	3	12 „ 1856.
	Strabane, Upper	David White,	245 7 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	19 Oct., 1849.
		James Byrne,	522 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	23 Nov., 1854.
		Daniel Baird,	900 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	15 July, 1851.
		James Scott,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	10 Aug., 1852.
		David White,	379 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	1 May, 1855.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Sept., „
Armagh,	Armagh,	Cosley S. Mangan,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 July, 1852.
	Fews, Lower,	Earl of Gosford,	1,057 2 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 March, 1851.
		Henry L. Prentice,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	30 April, 1855.
	Orior, Lower,	Mortimer O'Sullivan,	600 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	11 July, 1854.
	Orior, Upper,	Henry Alexander,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	9 Dec., 1849.
	Tiranny,	Earl of Caledon,	2,550 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	13 Aug., 1850.
		William J. Armstrong,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Nov., 1852.
		A. H. Bond,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 Jan., 1856.
Down,	Dufferin,	Lord Dufferin,	4,014 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	16 June, 1848.
	Kinnelarty,	Lady Harriet Forde,	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1849.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cavan,	Castlerahan,	Thomas Gosselin,	348 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	19 Dec., 1850.
	Clankee,	Sir John Young,	1,600 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 May, 1853.
	Clonmahon,	Richard O'Reilly,	800 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	24 Nov., 1849.
	Tullygarvey,	Theophilus Clements,	750 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	6 May, 1856.
		E. B. Whyte Venables,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	3 Sept., „
	Tullyhaw,	Sir James W. King,	511 7 8	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	9 Dec., 1852.
		Frederic Fitzpatrick,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Tullyhunco,	William Betty,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1850.
Monaghan,	Cremorne,	D. R. Goodlatte,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	24 July, 1856.
	Dartree,	John C. Quinn,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	1	3 Nov., 1853.
	Monaghan,	Edward Lucas,	6,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	4 Jan., 1850.
		John C. Wright,	780 0 0	800 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	27 April, 1849.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 June, 1851.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1850.
	Trough,	William Anketell,	5,337 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	30 June, 1855.
		David Ross,	1,248 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	28 April, 1853.
		J. W. Johnstone,	438 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	10 Oct., 1856.
	Clones,	Sydney A. Madden,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 „ 1854.
Longford,	Ardagh,	Samuel W. Blackall,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 Oct., 1856.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1853.
		Richard M. Fox,	2,288 11 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	30 March, 1854.
		Thomas Lefroy,	3,250 0 0	2,450 0 0	–	1,470 0 0	3	22 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	7 Dec., 1854.
	Granard,	William S. Ball,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	14 April, 1849.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	21 Nov., 1848.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	14 Feb., 1850.
		Edward M'Evoy,	249 9 7	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	12 April, 1851.
	Longford,	Thomas Marshall,	1,149 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	3 July, 1850.
		William Fleming,	204 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	28 Nov., 1856.
	Ratheline,	Catherine and L. L. B. Fox,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 May, 1852.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1855.
	Shrule,	Frederick T. Jessop,	1,780 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1849.
		James Power,	248 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	24 Sept., 1850.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	866 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	25 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 Sept., „
	Moydow,	Wray Palliser,	271 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Aug., 1854.
		John L. O Ferrall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 April, 1856.
Louth,	Ferrard,	Allan O'B. Bellingham,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	7 June, 1853.
		Sir A. E. Bellingham,	2,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	17 Jan., 1856.

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instal-ments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Meath,	Duleek, Lower,	John Aickin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Dec., 1854.
	Dunboyne,	Thomas H. Thompson,	1,367 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	20 „ 1853.
	Fore,	J. L. Naper,	2,569 18 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	19 Sept., 1856.
	Lune,	Richard P. O'Reilly,	1,391 12 1	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	10 May, 1852.
	Moyfenrath, Lower,	Robert Fowler,	3,312 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	5 March, 1850.
		Ditto,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 June, 1851.
		Edward M'Evoy,	1,206 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	3 „ 1853.
	Navan, Upper,	Robert Thompson,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	10 Oct., 1849.
	Skreen,	Leonard Cornwall,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	11 May, 1850.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	28 Jan., 1854.
	Slane, Lower,	Thomas Hutton,	2,459 0 0	2,250 0 0	–	1,800 0 0	4	28 Aug., 1856.
	Slane, Upper,	John Bolton,	528 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 Jan., 1855.
Westmeath,	Clonlonan,	Eliza Mathews,	229 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	2 Jan., 1855.
		John Hodson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	Aug., „
	Brawny,	Lord Castlemaine,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	18 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	19 Jan., 1856.
	Fartullagh,	William Fetherston H.,	932 11 2	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 Feb., „
		C. B. Marlay,	627 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 July, 1854.
	Kilkenny, West,	St. George Gray,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	4 Aug., 1856.
		A. H. Griffith,	204 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	23 Oct., „
	Moyashel and Magheradernon,	John J. Nugent,	226 14 7	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 June, 1850.
	Moycashel,	James H. Dickson,	1,575 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	21 „ 1854.
	Rathconrath,	William Palmer,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	16 Aug., 1856.
Dublin,	Balrothery, East	St. John Butler,	1,233 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	10 March, 1848.
		Anna M. Dease,	2,040 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	7 „ 1855.
	Coolock,	James M'Owen,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Newcastle,	Michael Lynch,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1849.
		George Farran,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 May, 1851.
		Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital,	550 0 0	550 0 0	–	330 0 0	3	16 Nov., 1854.
Kildare,	Carbury,	Earl of Milltown,	5,143 8 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	19 Jan., 1848.
		Edward Wolstenholme,	1,734 10 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1852.
	Ikeathy and Oughteranny,	Christopher Rynd,	203 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Dec., 1855.
		Ditto,	254 4 11	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 „ 1856.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	30 Aug., „
	Kilkea and Moone	Thomas C. Wakefield, jun.,	668 0 0	500 0 0	–	420 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1855.
		Ditto,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	7 Aug., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	18 Jan., „
		Ditto,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	15 July, 185
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	31 May, „
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 March, „
		H. Bruen,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	300 0 0	4	24 Nov., „
		Thomas C. Wakefield, jun.,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	27 „ 1855.
	Naas, North,	Lady Geary and Nicholas Evans,	729 5 8	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	26 Sept., 1850.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	7 Jan., 1852.
		Francis Geary,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Naas, South,	John Hickey,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	16 July, 1850.
		William Betty,	259 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 March, „
		Richard Doyne,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ 1853.
		Earl of Clonmel,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	11 Feb., 1850.
		Sir E. D. Burrowes,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	27 June, 1850.
		J. A. Palliser,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Narragh and Reban, West,	Robert Verschoyle,	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	13 April, 1854.
	Offally, West,	Thomas Thompson,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
	Salt, North,	William Bellingham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 May, „
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	22 Sept., 1851.
	Salt, South,	Smyth W. Fox,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	30 Jan., 1852.
		Arthur B. Cane,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	30 May, 1855.
		Guardians of John Augustus Palliser,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	13 Feb., „
		Fanny Palliser,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	26 March, 1856.
King's,	Ballybritt,	Charles B. Baldwin,	939 17 11	750 0 0	–	300 0 0	2	11 May, 1852.
		William H. Darby,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1855.
		Ditto,	576 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	26 „ „
	Clonlisk,	Johnston Stoney,	1,030 8 8	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	24 Aug., 1848.
		Thomas Spunner,	205 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Nov., 1852.
		Sandford Palmer,	254 17 1	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	24 July, 1854.
		John Evans,	797 11 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 Dec., 1852.
		Joseph J. Walker,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1854.
		Guy Atkinson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Feb., 1855.
	Garrycastle,	Hannah M. Bird,	235 16 6	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William B. Fry,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1849.
		Francis J. Adams,	391 17 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	14 Dec., 1853.
		Robert Lauder,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	14 Sept., „

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued	Date of last Issue.
King's—*con.*	Garrycastle—*continued.*	Harry P. L'Estrange,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	15 Aug., 1849.
		Garrett O'Moore,	554 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	14 April, 1851.
		Hannah M. Bird,	235 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 July, 1855.
	Geashill,	Earl of Digby,	1,166 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	24 May, 1854.
		H. M. Bird,	112 13 6	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 July, 1856.
	Kilcoursey,	Thomas Seymour,	340 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	11 Aug., 1852.
	Lower Philipstown,	Earl of Charleville,	167 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 „ 1854.
		Ditto,	2,208 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	11 July, 1856.
		Ditto,	351 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	2 June, 1855.
Queen's,	Clandonagh,	Robert H. Stubber,	11,745 7 11	4,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	28 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	900 3 6	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	19 May, 1852.
		Lady H. E. W. Warneford,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 „ „
		Robert R. Palmer,	789 10 6	650 0 0	–	260 0 0	2	18 April, 1855.
	Clarmallagh,	Richard W. FitzPatrick,	762 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	789 13 4	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, „
		P. R. Maillard,	992 2 4	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	10 Dec., 1856.
	Cullenagh,	Samuel Edge,	2,792 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	29 „ „
	Maryborough, E.	Matthew S. Cassan,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 Sept., 1851.
		John T. Moore,	709 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 May, 1852.
	Portnahinch,	William Betty,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1849.
	Slievemargy,	Samuel Edge,	792 1 2	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Charles Putland, jun.,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	24 June, 1852.
		Sir J. W. Hort,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	29 Dec., 1856.
	Stradbally,	John W. FitzPatrick,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	30 April, 1850.
		Sir Hunt J. Walsh,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1849.
	Upperwoods,	William Hamilton,	1,139 19 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	22 Feb., 1850.
		William S. King,	968 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 Aug., 1851.
		Samuel J. Morton,	1,035 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1854.
		Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrowes,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	1 Oct., 1855.
Wicklow,	Arklow,	Earl of Wicklow,	5,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	5	14 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	–	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1853.
	Ballinacor, North,	William M. Patten,	511 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 Jan., 1849.
		Thomas Doyle,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	31 May, 1856.
	Ballinacor, South,	William Kirkpatrick and George Kirkpatrick,	320 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	20 Dec., 1850.
	Newcastle,	Charles J. Tottenham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 March, 1853.
		Ditto,	525 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 „ „
		Hugh Eccles,	206 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	26 Nov., 1856.
		John Edwards,	600 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Rathdown,	Earl of Meath,	1,590 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1851.
		Viscount Monck,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	12 April, „
		John K. Edwards,	240 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Dec., 1855.
		Earl of Meath,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Talbotstown, Lower,	J. S. Moore,	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	10 Oct., 1854.
		John M'Mahon,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	12 Jan., 1852.
	Talbotstown, Upper,	Robert F. Saunders,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	8 „ 1851.
		William W. F. Hume,	2,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	8 Sept., 1849.
		Alexander R. Kirkpatrick,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	440 0 0	5	4 March, 1851.
		Benjamin G. Humphry,	508 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	10 Jan., 1852.
		George Reade,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 May, 1854.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	913 0 9	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	27 June, „
		Edward A. Dennis,	1,738 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	3 Sept., 1850.
		Robert F. Saunders,	720 14 1	650 0 0	–	130 0 0	1	27 Jan., 1851.
		Sir R. J. Paul,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	30 July, 1856.
Carlow,	Carlow,	Earl of Bessborough,	493 12 1	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	16 May, 1849.
		Hugh Faulkner,	416 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	26 April, 1850.
	Forth,	John J. Leckey,	7,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	10 Sept., „
		James Butler,	982 0 0	500 0 0	–	440 0 0	5	19 March, 1856.
		John Conolly,	4,499 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Idrone, East,	Earl of Courtown,	6,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	29 Jan., 1852.
		John L. Watson,	708 8 6	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	7 „ 1848.
		John Newton,	224 8 7	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	21 July, 1851.
		Earl of Bessborough,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	29 April, 1852.
		Henry Bruen,	3,333 8 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	7 May, „
		Philip Bagenal,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Oct., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1854.
		Henry Bruen,	257 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	26 March, 1856.
		Ditto,	383 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	26 „ „
	Idrone, West.	John Alexander,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	240 0 0	1	2 Aug., „
	Rathvilly,	Mary H. Hardy and others,	390 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1851.
		Mrs. H. A. Whitty,	402 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	27 Oct., 1855.
		Mrs. A. Hutchinson,	1,687 0 0	1,350 0 0	–	1,080 0 0	4	13 Aug., „
		Archdeacon Stopford,	1,047 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	24 Nov., 1856.
		Anna Hutchinson,	785 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	4 June, „
		Thomas Byrne,	647 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
	St. Mullins, Lower.	Charles Doyne,	1,034 13 7	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	11 July, 1851.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	2,848 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	2 „ „
		Sir Thomas Butler,	691 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	25 Aug., 1852.

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilkenny,	Crannagh,	Arthur St. George,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	27 June, 1850.
	Galmoy,	Thomas Neville,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	20 July, 1849.
	Gowran,	Sir John Power,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	3 Aug., „
		James K. Aylward,	1,186 4 10	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	4 „ 1853.
	Ida,	Clement Milward,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	17 „ 1852.
		Ditto,	2,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	30 May, 1851.
		Earl of Bessborough,	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 Aug., 1852.
		Clement Milward,	421 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	31 „ 1855.
	Iverk,	Earl of Bessborough,	692 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	2 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	2,805 7 10	2,800 0 0	800 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept., 1848.
		Ditto,	1,841 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	19 July, „
		Ditto,	812 15 0	550 0 0	–	110 0 0	1	16 March, 1848.
		Anthony Cliffe,	1,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	25 Sept., 1851.
	Kells,	Earl of Bessborough,	5,213 10 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	18 July, 1849.
	Knocktopher,	Ditto,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 May, „
		John de Montmorency,	730 0 0	650 0 0	–	380 0 0	3	5 Jan., 1856.
		Hugo W. Jones,	312 18 9	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	2 June, „
	Shillelogher,	Michael Cahill,	596 19 6	550 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	4	5 April, 1852.
		William L. Flood,	428 13 1	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 July, 1850.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	27 Aug., „
		L. W. Hartstonge,	525 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	Ballaghkeen,	Earl of Courtown,	1,502 5 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		Robert Doyne,	10,595 0 0	3,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1851.
		Earl of Courtown,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	30 March, 1853.
		Fanny Irvine,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	17 Aug., 1854.
		Thomas B. Armstrong,	742 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	26 March, 1852.
		Fanny Irvine,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	21 Aug., 1856.
	Bantry,	Francis Bruen,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	8 March, 1852.
		William J. Blacker,	730 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	28 Sept., 1849.
		Charles Tottenham,	1,356 9 3	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	5 Jan., „
		William J. Blacker,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	22 April, 1850.
		William R. Farmar,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 May, „
		William J. Blacker,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	17 Aug., 1852.
		Solomon Richards,	856 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	25 July, 1851.
		C. J. Grogan,	592 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	4 Dec., 1856.
	Bargy,	Anthony Cliffe,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	11 May, 1853.
	Gorey,	William Kennedy,	391 3 9	350 0 0	230 0 0	120 0 0	2	8 June, 1848.
		Earl of Courtown,	3,787 19 10	3,700 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	2 „ 1852.
		Edward Smith,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	19 Sept., 1856.
	Scarawalsh,	Charles Tottenham,	502 8 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1849.
		Charles Lett,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	4 Oct., 1856.
		John Dumville,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	15 Nov., 1853.
	Shelburne,	Lord Templemore,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	3 Dec., 1856.
	Shelmaliere, West,	Cadwallader Wilson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	1 Feb., „

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Sligo,	Carbury,	Viscount Palmerston,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	14 June, 1849.
		John Wynne,	20,145 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 „ 1850.
		A. H. L. Popham and A. G. L. Popham,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Corran,	Sir Alexander Crichton,	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1851.
	Leyney,	Robert Young,	5,734 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	25 Jan., „
		Henry Caulfield,	5,618 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	1 May, 1850.
		Alexander Percival,	1,070 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	17 April, „
		Richard Phibbs,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	9 May, 1854.
	Tireragh,	Henry Griffith,	879 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	24 April, 1851.
		Charles Tottenham,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0 150 0 0	– –	500 0 0 150 0 0	5 5	16 June, 1849. 6 Nov., 1850.
		James M'Ternan,	346 19 9	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	6 „ „
		William Ormsby,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 July, 1849.
		Charles Tottenham,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	29 Sept., 1852.
		John W. King,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	30 April, 1855.
		E. B. Wood and A. Wood,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James Kirkwood,	598 2 3	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	7 July, 1855.
		Samuel Stock,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	19 April, 1852.
		Edward Wingfield,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	3 Jan., „
		John W. King,	585 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	1 May, 1855.
	Tireril,	Henry Griffith,	2,798 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,560 0 0	640 0 0	2	23 April, 1851.
		Edward J. Cooper,	4,262 6 6	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	16 „ „
Leitrim,	Carrigallen,	William C. Percy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	[illegible]	1	1 Dec., 1857.
		Peter D. La Touche,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	[illegible]	1	20 Aug., 1857.
	Dromahaire,	James M'Ternan,	7,783 15 0	450 0 0	–	[illegible]	1	11 June, „
		William Johnston,	832 5 0	800 0 0	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	„ 1857.
		Michael Boland,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 Dec., „
		John James Whyte,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	[illegible]	1	15 June, 1856.
	Leitrim,	John R. Peyton,	472 7 6	400 0 0	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 April, 1854.

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Leitrim—*con.*	Leitrim—*con.*	William Peyton,	679 17 4	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		Charles R. Peyton,	248 9 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	30 May, 1856.
		John Duckworth,	450 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	6 Sept., 1854.
	M'Hill,	Guy Lloyd,	341 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	3 „ 1851.
	Rossinagher,	James White and John J. White,	9,120 0 0	3,500 0 0	580 0 0	2,920 0 0	8	9 Dec., 1853.
		James Tate,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 June, 1852.
Mayo,	Burrishoole,	Marquess of Sligo,	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	17 July, 1849.
	Carra,	William Kearney,	1,561 17 6	1,100 0 0	–	880 0 0	4	18 July, 1849.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	1,685 3 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1851.
		Lord Kilmaine,	854 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	3 Aug., 1849.
		Bridgetina Irwin,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 May, 1851.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	340 8 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 March, 1854.
	Clanmorris,	Andrew C. Lynch,	402 8 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	28 Dec., 1850.
		George Clendining,	1,386 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	12 Oct., 1849.
		George Vesey,	733 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	9 Dec., 1850.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 May, 1851.
		Patrick Kirwan,	4,182 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	11 Sept., 1850.
		Isidore Bourke,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1853.
		Hugh Burke,	722 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1849.
		Patrick Waldron,	360 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	25 April, 1851.
		Hugh Burke,	309 15 11	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 March, 1856.
	Erris,	John Walshe,	818 15 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	17 Feb., 1851.
		Denis Godley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	122 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Nov., 1856.
	Gallen,	John Tuohy,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	10 Dec., 1851.
	Kilmaine,	Courtney Kenny,	1,340 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 Oct., 1849.
	Murrisk,	John C. Garvey,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	200 0 0	1	22 Jan., 1848.
		Ditto,	3,136 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	18 May, 1853.
		Marquess of Sligo,	3,594 0 0	3,550 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	17 Feb., „
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	950 0 0	–	570 0 0	3	29 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	945 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	10 March, 1856.
	Tyrawley,	William Orme,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	20 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas Paget,	1,503 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 July, 1856.
		John Walshe,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 June, 1851.
		William Orme,	507 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	13 Jan., „
		John Walsh,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 Nov., „
		Edward Walshe,	211 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1853.
		F. A. Knox Gore,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	16 Nov., 1854.
		William Orme,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	28 March, 1856.
Roscommon,	Athlone,	Lord Crofton,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	29 June, 1853.
		William H. Scott,	246 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 „ 1849.
		John Power,	511 2 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	7 July, „
		Lord Crofton,	314 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1854.
		W. J. M'Laughlin,	711 9 7	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 Dec., 1855.
		Ditto,	372 9 9	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	31 „ „
		Fitz. French,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	20 March, 1856.
		W. D. Daly,	600 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	1 Sept., „
		Jno. Fawcett,	424 4 5	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		W. D. Daly,	111 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Ballintober, North,	Marquess of Westmeath,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Oct., 1850.
		Sarah Morton and others,	260 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 May, 1855.
	Ballintober, South,	Nicholas Balfe,	1,104 17 3	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	24 Sept., 1853.
		Marquess of Westmeath,	2,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	18 July, 1849.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	487 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
		Charles A. O'Connor,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	7 June, 1856.
	Boyle,	Guy Lloyd,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	500 0 0	5,500 0 0	11	3 Sept., 1855.
		Richard Irwin,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	7 April, 1851.
		Guy Lloyd,	1,500 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	24 June, 1852.
		Daniel H. Ferrall,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1853.
		James Kirkwood,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Feb., 1852.
		Denis O'Connor,	357 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	21 Nov., 1856.
		James Kirkwood,	553 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 April, 1853.
		Alice Mulloy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
		Coote C. Mulloy,	561 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Aug., 1855.
		John L. Hackett,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	26 Nov., 1853.
		Ditto,	420 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	26 Feb., 1855.
	Castlereagh,	Marquess of Westmeath,	2,020 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	5 Sept., 1849.
		Richard Irwin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 March, 1854.
		Patrick Grehan,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	25 Aug., „
		Nicholas Balfe,	732 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	10 May, 1855.
		Roderick O'Connor,	242 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	242 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	27 June, 1855.
	Roscommon,	Theobald A. Dillon,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	5 July, 1848.
		Henry S. P. Mahon,	2,393 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	27 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 July, 1853.
		Oliver D. J. Grace,	237 8 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	2 „ 1854.
		H. S. P. Mahon,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 June, 1856.
		Gilbert Mahon,	326 5 0	300 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	20 May, 1853.
	Roscommon,	Daniel H. Ferrall,	1,550 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	14 June, 1850.
		Richard Irwin,	124 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 March, 1854.
	Moycarn,	Thomas Brabazon,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Galway,	Ballymoe,	John Cheevers,	1,049 8 8	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1853.
		John L. Bagot,	325 11 7	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	26 May, 1851.
		William M'Dermott,	3,162 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
		Thomas N. Bagot,	643 19 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	14 May, 1852.
		George Clendining,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 June, 1850.
		James Browne,	349 10 6	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1853.
		Charles D. O'Rorke,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	20 Aug., 1855.
		Ditto,	739 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	30 April, „
	Ballynahinch,	Henry Blake,	4,398 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	12 May, 1852.
	Clare,	Denis Kirwan,	3,400 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	27 „ 1850.
		Robert Bodkin,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	28 June, 1851.
		Catherine Coneys,	233 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	8 March, „
		Robert Bodkin and Elizabeth Bodkin,	1,100 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	24 Jan., „
		D. Rutledge,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	21 April, 1856.
	Dunkellin,	Peter Blake,	518 16 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	18 Oct., 1848.
		Randal E. L. Athy,	842 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	27 July, „
		Owen E. Blake and Edward M. Davies,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1854.
		Edward M. Davies,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 „ 1855.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 Nov., 1856.
	Dunmore,	Andrew C. Lynch,	158 1 6	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	31 Dec., 1850.
		Richard A. H. Kirwan,	1,439 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	2 Feb., „
		Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	671 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1855.
		John Dennis,	391 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	6 Dec., „
	County of the Town of Galway,	P. S. Comyn,	162 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	25 July, 1856.
	Galway,	Thomas J. Blake,	704 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	15 Jan., „
	Kilconnell,	Patrick J. Kelly,	279 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	16 March, 1855.
		James M. Bourchier,	425 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	17 Jan., „
		Ditto,	700 0 0	650 0 0	–	130 0 0	1	14 May, „
	Killian,	John Cheevers,	1,007 15 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	27 Sept., 1853.
		Robert R. Smyth,	258 5 7	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	18 Aug., 1852.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	112 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	9 Feb., „
		J. W. Maunsell,	359 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	5 June, 1856.
	Kiltartan,	William H. Gregory,	4,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	4 Jan., 1850.
		Ditto,	650 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	16 March, 1853.
		Edward Blaquire,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	9 Oct., 1855.
		William H. Gregory,	959 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1853.
	Leitrim,	Abraham A. Freer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	23 Feb., 1850.
		Marquess of Clanricarde,	1,741 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	4	26 May, 1849.
		Francis C. Sampson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1855.
		Patrick O'Hare,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
	Longford,	William C. Seymour,	581 2 4	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	29 Feb., 1850.
		Marquess of Clanricarde,	1,593 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	5 Sept., 1852.
	Loughrea,	Thomas Welsh,	950 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	9 Aug., 1853.
		Thomas Seymour,	363 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	16 April, 1856.
		Robert Power,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	1 Nov., 1852.
		Robert Power, jun.,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	23 „ „
	Moycullen,	Patrick Blake,	1,323 0 8	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	20 July, „
		Anthony O'Flaherty,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	15 June, 1849.
		Martin Morris,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	17 Oct., „
		Edmund O'Flaherty,	125 13 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	12 Nov., „
		G. F. O'Flahertie,	899 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1856.
	Tiaquin,	Andrew Browne,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	14 May, 1851.
		Edward Browne,	826 11 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	30 July, 1850.
		Thomas J. Blake,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 May, 1852.
		Alexander Beytagh,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	16 March, 1854.
		T. J. Blake,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	19 Jan., 1856.
Clare,	Bunratty, Lower,	Thomas MacMahon,	180 0 0	180 0 0	–	180 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1855.
		John MacMahon,	908 2 1	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1854.
		Andrew Caswell,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Aug., „
		Philip M'Adam,	1,364 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	3 May, 1856.
		Samuel Caswell,	642 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1855.
		Andrew Caswell,	271 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	4 Aug., „
	Bunratty, Upper,	Cornelius Creagh,	4,547 8 2	1,700 0 0	–	680 0 0	2	30 Aug., 1849.
		Michael Kerin,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 Oct., 1853.
	Burren,	Cornelius Creagh,	10,602 12 6	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	22 Aug., 1850.
		Henry White,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	1 Oct., 1856.
		Ditto,	3,212 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,520 0 0	4	„ „
	Clonderalaw,	Charles FitzGerald,	1,696 11 3	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1849.
		William H. Ball,	700 0 0	650 0 0	130 0 0	520 0 0	4	2 June, 1851.
		Charles FitzGerald,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	6 June, 1853.
		Crofton M. Vandeleur,	1,070 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	14 Sept., 1852.
	Corcomroe,	Nicholas Westby,	10,300 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	6 Jan., „
		Andrew Lysaght,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	2 May, 1854.
	Inchiquin,	Elizabeth Synge,	1,942 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 July, 1851.
	Islands,	Marcus Keane,	507 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1853.
		Charles Fitzgerald,	1,155 11 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	4 Oct., 1850.
		William Armstrong,	1,400 0 0	900 0 0	–	360 0 0	2	7 Dec., 1855.
		The Marquess Conyngham,	1,212 5 2	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 May, 1856.
	Moyarta,	Andrew Caswell,	1,146 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	7 Feb., „
	Tulla, Lower,	Mary Caswell,	268 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	1 Aug., 1855.
	Tulla, Upper,	James Molony,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		James W. Rynd,	254 12 3	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	1 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	324 0 5	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	30 April, 1854.

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Limerick,	Clanwilliam,	John Croker,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1849.
		Sir Matthew Barrington,	1,508 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	15 July, 1851.
		John Croker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1856.
		Ditto,	150 7 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1850.
		George C. Frend,	367 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	21 Nov., „
		William F. Holland,	109 7 1	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1853.
		Thomas Prosser,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 Feb., 1856.
		John Croker,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 March, „
		Richard Moore,	301 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	14 July, „
	Connelloe, Lower,	Robert Hunt,	1,189 3 3	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1849.
		Alexander Elliott,	201 17 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 Nov., 1850.
		Richard Bateson,	1,038 10 11	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 July, 1851.
		Charles Patterson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
	Connelloe, Upper,	Trustees of the late James Lock,	729 0 0	700 0 0	–	140 0 0	1	15 Feb., 1856.
		Lord Cork and Orrery,	362 7 4	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	21 June, 1855.
		William J. Sheehy,	583 4 4	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	21 Aug., 1850.
		John Odell,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	24 „ „
		John Anster,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	29 Sept., 1854.
		Robert Ferguson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 Nov., 1856.
		P. J. Hannigan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	..	–	–
		E. F. Conyers,	594 8 9	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Sept., 1856.
		R. O'Shaughnessy,	310 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Fosberry,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	2 June, 1856.
	Coonagh,	Edmund W. Shuldham,	1,553 4 0	1,200 0 0	250 0 0	720 0 0	3	18 Jan., 1850.
	Coshlea,	Mary J. O. Gascoigne and Elizabeth O. Gascoigne,	24,173 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	11	2 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	4,721 4 0	4,700 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	21 May, 1850.
		Edward J. Cooper,	5,642 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	16 April, 1851.
		Charles J. Coote & others,	765 17 6	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	20 Sept., „
		George Bruce,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	11 Feb., 1850.
		Charles W. Smith,	1,159 12 4	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	14 April, 1853.
		Hugh Massy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Coshma,	Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,000 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	20 April, 1850.
		John Croker,	163 6 8	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Nov., „
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 March, 1852.
		John Croker,	271 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	6 Jan., 1853.
	Glenquin,	Lord Muskerry,	1,650 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		John J. Sullivan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 May, 1851.
		Trustees of the late Earl of Devon,	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	–	4,500 0 0	9	9 May, 1856.
		Thomas Willis,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	19 Aug., „
	Kenry,	William Waller,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	2,795 0 0	7	7 Dec., 1853.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	223 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1850.
		George Fosbery,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	9 Dec., 1854.
	Shanid,	William R. Yeilding,	2,195 0 9	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	19 „ 1850.
		Richard Bateson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1851.
		Eyre Massy,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 Aug., 1849.
		Richard Bateson,	692 0 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	15 June, 1850.
		Thomas Bateson,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	16 Sept., 1853.
		Christopher Delmege,	2,932 2 5	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	16 Nov., 1855.
Tipperary,	Clanwilliam,	James H. S. Barry,	2,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,110 0 0	3	10 Aug., 1855.
		S. M. Dawson,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	15 Sept., 1856.
	Eliogarty,	Henry Cotton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	19 Feb., 1850.
		Joseph O. Radcliff,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	20 April, 1855.
	Iffa & Offa, West,	Viscount Lismore,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
	Iffa & Offa, East,	Henry C. Bowen,	182 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	25 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	299 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 Sept., 1856.
		Ditto,	240 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	12 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	10 Sept., 1856.
	Ikerrin,	William B. Fry and Henry Fry,	300 0 0	260 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	10 March, 1849.
		The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	12 Sept., 1849.
		John Carden,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	12 June, 1851.
		Vizer Bridge and others,	480 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	14 Aug., „
	Middlethird,	Wray Palliser,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		V. R. Drapes,	749 17 4	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1855.
	Ormond, Lower,	Charles Cambie,	1,057 18 6	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	18 April, 1850.
		Henry Dwyer,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	7 Feb., 1850.
		Thomas E. Goold,	300 0 0	140 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 April, 1850.
		James Willington,	600 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	12 March, 1851.
		Thomas E. Goold,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	4 Sept., 1850.
	Ormond, Upper,	James Willington,	858 5 0	700 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 July, „
		Samuel Brindley,	554 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	12 March, 1856.
		Nicholas Roche,	800 0 0	700 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	28 Nov., „
	Owney and Arra,	Sir Matthew Barrington and Thomas Williams,	380 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Jan., 1852.
		Thomas Parker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	3 April, „
		William Ryan,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	4 March, „

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tipperary—*con.*	Owney and Arra —*con.*	Thomas Parker,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	2 June, 1855.
		Sir Wm. P. Gallwey,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	10 Aug., „
		H. Albert Lee,	207 14 8	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	12 March, 1856.
		Ditto,	412 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	31 July, 1855.
		William Parker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Slieveardagh,	Laurence Waldron,	1,610 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	7 May, 1856.
		William Barker,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	22 July, „
Waterford,	Coshmore and Coshbride,	John Keily,	2,970 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	6 Feb., 1850.
		Richard Smyth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	20 Sept., 1850.
	Decies without Drum,	Catherine I. Osborne,	3,400 0 0	2,200 0 0	440 0 0	1,760 0 0	4	9 May, 1850.
		Ditto,	1,525 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	2 Aug., 1849.
		Ditto,	2,068 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,160 0 0	290 0 0	1	4 May, 1848.
		Ditto,	1,390 0 0	1,350 0 0	540 0 0	810 0 0	3	8 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	1,880 0 0	1,700 0 0	680 0 0	1,020 0 0	3	16 Aug., 1849.
		Lord Cremorne,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	20 April, 1850.
		Richard Ussher,	444 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ „
		Richard T. Barron,	1,982 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	15 Aug., 1851.
		Sir John N. Humble,	1,800 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	28 May, „
		College of Physicians,	3,862 0 0	3,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	29 Nov., 1855.
		G. T. Baker,	533 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 Oct., 1856.
	Glenahiry,	Catherine I. Osborne,	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	4	4 Sept., 1850.
	Middlethird,	John Power,	1,091 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	20 Feb., 1851.
	Upperthird,	Catherine I. Osborne,	773 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	958 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	1 June, 1850.
Cork,	Bantry,	William O'Sullivan,	631 12 6	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	22 May, 1849.
		Earl of Bantry,	823 8 7	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
				150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
	Barretts,	Philip Cross,	845 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1851.
		James Jones,	1,061 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 Oct., 1853.
	Barrymore,	Henry B. Mitchell,	737 3 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 June, 1849.
		Richard Barter,	600 5 7	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	24 March, 1854.
		Henry Hudson,	850 0 0	850 0 0	–	170 0 0	1	23 Feb., 1856.
		M. E. T. Oliver,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	17 Dec., „
	Bear,	Viscount Berehaven,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	16 Feb., 1849.
		Lord C. P. P. Clinton,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	6 Nov., 1856.
		Ditto,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	6 „ „
	East Carbery, East Division,	William J. O'N. Daunt,	578 2 9	400 0 0	80 0 0	240 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1848.
		Sampson T. W. French,	610 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	7 April, 1849.
		Thomas Hungerford,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 April, 1851.
		Alcock Ottley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	29 Nov., 1855.
	East Carbery, West Division,	James R. Barry,	1,174 1 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.
		James Gillman,	419 5 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 April, 1850.
		Thomas Hungerford,	835 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 „ 1851.
		Helena H. Stealy,	158 2 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	6 July, 1852.
	West Carbery, East Division,	George Robinson,	494 14 0	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	16 April, 1849.
		William B. Baldwin,	445 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 July, „
		Ditto,	809 17 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	10 April, 1851.
		John Beamish,	291 14 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852.
		William Whitney,	590 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1849.
		Jeremiah O'Connell,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	29 Aug., „
		Gibbs Ross,	102 0 8	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 May, „
	Condons and Clangibbon,	Anthony Cliffe,	380 0 0	350 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	3	23 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas Campion,	313 3 4	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	26 Oct., 1850.
		Henry O'Brien,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
	Duhallow,	Nicholas P. Leader,	5,000 0 0	4,350 0 0	850 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	14 Jan., 1852.
		John Leader,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	4 April, „
		C. S. Soulsby,	265 18 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	22 July, 1856.
		Henry Leader,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	9 Feb., 1850.
		Edward Foott,	701 11 4	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	13 Nov., 1851.
		William Leader,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	9 June, 1852.
		Michael Boyan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	25 Nov., 1851.
		Cornelius O'Connor,	220 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 July, 1854.
		Nicholas P. Leader,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	3 Nov., 1855.
	Fermoy,	George E. Cotter,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	10 June, 1850.
		N. P. Leader,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 June, 1855.
		Robert E. Gibbings,	4,499 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	30 Jan., „
		James Lysaght,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	14 Sept., „
		R. E. Gibbings,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	12 Feb., „
		James Lysaght,	146 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	19 Sept., 1856.
		Joseph Harman,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Lord Fermoy,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Ibane and Barryroe,	Susan Cummins,	100 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	24 May, 1849.
		James H. S. Barry,	12,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	16 July, „
	Imokilly,	Earl of Shannon,	4,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	20 Nov., 1851.
		John Litchfield,	650 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	15 Dec., 1853.
		Ditto,	201 10 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	8 Oct., „
		Mountifort Longfield,	780 0 0	700 0 0	–	140 0 0	1	5 June, „
	Kerrycurrihy,	Henry O'Brien,	110 8 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1849.
		Daniel M'Carthy,	502 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 May, 1850.
		Richard Woodley,	657 0 0	600 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	4 June, 1850.
		Daniel M'Carthy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	22 Oct., 1850.
		R. H. White,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Kinalea,	William R. Meade,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the amount applied for, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Cork—*con.*	Kinalea—*con.*	Michael H. Roberts,	260 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	20 Aug., 1850.
		Thomas W. Hungerford,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 June, 1853.
		Lord C. P. P. Clinton,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	20 Aug., 1855.
		George G. Hodder,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 July, 1856.
	Kinalmeaky,	Simon D. Crooke,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	2 May, 1851.
		Henry Baldwin,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1852.
	Muskerry, East,	Henry T. Coppinger,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	25 July, 1849.
		St. John Jeffreys,	489 10 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	14 Dec., 1854.
		Richard Barter,	328 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 June, 1853.
	Muskerry, West	Henry Leader,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	9 May, 1854.
		St. John Jeffreys,	671 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	–	14 April, 1856.
		Henry Leader,	680 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	11 Aug., 1855.
		John M'Carthy,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	13 May, 1856.
	Orrery and Kilmore,	George Bruce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	15 Sept., 1849.
		Robert Saunders,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	13 May, 1856.
Kerry,	Clanmaurice,	Pierce Crosbie,	2,606 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	10 May, 1849.
		Stephen E. Collis,	1,263 6 0	950 0 0	–	570 0 0	3	25 June, „
		Samuel Julian,	8,160 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1851.
		Richard S. Oliver,	2,646 6 4	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	19 Jan., 1852.
		Patrick Ryan,	798 11 7	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1852.
		William J. Neligan,	326 14 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	25 Oct., 1854.
		Gerald F. O'Connor,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	30 June, 1855.
	Corkaguiny,	Robert C. Hickson,	14,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	5 Aug., 1851.
		Edward Hussey,	2,120 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1850.
		Matthew T. Moriarty,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 Aug., 1852.
	Dunkerron, North,	Kean Mahony,	309 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	22 Sept., 1851.
	Glenarought,	Marquess of Lansdowne,	4,668 12 0	4,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	7 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	4,834 11 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 July, „
	Iraghticonnor,	Richard Hinde,	400 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	60 0 0	1	6 Jan., 1848.
		Thomas S. Dennis,	1,150 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	13 June, 1849.
		William Sandes,	4,196 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 Feb., 1851.
		William V. L. Foster,	1,479 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	4	10 May, 1850.
		James Raymond,	1,120 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 March, 1852.
		James Crosbie,	555 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	3 April, 1849.
		Earl of Listowel,	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Samuel S. Raymond,	536 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	5 April, 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	1,192 8 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1854.
		George Cashel,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1851.
		Lord Burghersh and others,	12,350 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,200 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1852.
		Alexander Elliott,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	26 May, „
		Earl of Listowell,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	5 March, 1853.
		Pelham J. Mayne,	1,544 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 „ „
	Iveragh,	Marquess of Lansdowne,	5,310 2 3	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	7 Aug., 1850.
		Andrew M'Carthy,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 July, „
		Knight of Kerry,	3,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Magunihy,	John F. Day,	913 0 0	350 0 0	210 0 0	140 0 0	2	12 Dec., 1851.
		Marian Harte,	4,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	19 March, 1849.
		Richard Morphy,	1,120 6 6	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1849.
		Oliver D. Stokes,	1,430 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	13 Nov., 1854.
	Trughenackmy,	George D. Stokes,	1,536 8 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	22 „ 1852.
		William M. Hickson,	558 6 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	12 May, „
		Sir William D. Godfrey,	4,100 0 0	1,150 0 0	–	690 0 0	3	5 July, 1849.
		James Hussey,	2,890 16 2	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	16 June, „
		Robert Twiss,	322 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 „ 1852.
		William Blennerhasset,	1,050 0 0	850 0 0	–	340 0 0	2	8 Feb., 1849.
		Robert F. Meredith,	1,271 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	6 „ 1855.
		Charles F. Nash,	509 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	2 „ „
		Richard Leahy,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	11 Dec., 1854.
		Samuel M. Hussey,	493 18 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	30 Nov., 1855.
		Edward Morphy,	738 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 „ „
		Rev. R. F. Meredyth,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 Sept., 1856.
		R. R. Fitzgerald,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	7 Feb., „

By Order,

E. Hornsby, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 31st March, 1857.

APPENDIX C.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

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No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.
		Twelve Awards made Final in the Year 1849.	Stat. Acres.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	50,000	1	16 March,	12,115 16 6	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9
4	Oranhill,	Galway,	Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	2	4 April,	3,871 16 2	190 16 2	3,681 0 0
64	Ballycowan,	Kildare,	1,000	3	16 June,	729 3 2	87 9 10	641 13 4
63	Gorteen,	Do.,	7,170	4	16 „	3,526 4 11	139 10 4	3,386 14 7
87	Hermitage,	Do.,	600	5	16 „	286 16 1	13 5 10	273 10 3
57	Kilmurry,	Meath,	2,000	6	30 July,	938 13 3	55 14 9	882 18 6
26	Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	2,500	7	6 September,	683 14 6	9 6 0	674 8 6
13	Red Bog,	Meath,	3,000	8	6 „	964 19 11	66 19 11	898 0 0
107	Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	1,600	9	19 October,	637 10 10	34 18 3	602 12 7
139	Wilkinstown,	Meath,	10,600	10	19 „	1,764 0 0	190 17 7	1,573 2 5
67	Carrigans,	Donegal,	3,330	11	26 „	2,475 7 10	141 5 3	2,334 2 7
*6	Kilmannock, (*Supplemental, 18th August*, 1854),	Wexford,	8,532	12	26 „	9,836 13 7	–	7,836 13 7
		Totals for 1849,	90,332			37,830 16 9	2,769 19 8	33,060 17 1
		Twenty-seven Awards made Final in the Year 1850.						
39	Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	1,658	13	30 April,	1,262 9 10	136 1 3	1,126 8 7
45	Mullafarry,	Mayo,	2,210	14	30 „	986 13 0	134 3 7	852 9 5
46	Lough Alick,	Do.,	6,064	15	30 „	2,881 12 6	122 7 11	2,759 4 7
48	Owenkeagh,	Cork,	15,700	16	30 „	1,277 7 3	70 11 7	1,206 15 8
55	Carriggower,	Wicklow,	12,000	17	30 „	3,237 8 4	102 10 7	3,134 17 9
74	Shandrum,	Mayo,	700	18	30 „	712 10 3	– .	712 10 3
*110	Carrowmore Lake (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Do.,	800	19	30 „	796 12 1	6 7 1	493 0 0
113	Drumbominy,	Fermanagh,	1,000	20	30 „	333 8 9	–	333 8 9
141	Moyne and Crosspatrick,	Mayo,	600	21	30 „	702 13 9	23 1 6	679 12 3
154	Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	2,500	22	30 „	1,264 5 9	– .	1,264 5 9
112	Kinneen,	Fermanagh,	1,000	23	2 September,	244 10 4	–	244 10 4
58	Headford,	Leitrim,	3,520	24	16 „	1,010 12 9	87 10 9	923 2 0
105	Kilcock,	Meath,	3,230	25	16 „	1,819 3 5	17 14 0	1,801 9 5
24	Ballybay,	Roscommon,	3,300	26	1 October,	848 17 4	41 6 2	807 11 2
106	Garr,	Kildare,	3,600	27	1 „	3,816 12 8	385 12 6	3,431 0 2
12	Lorrha,	Tipperary,	8,900	28	8 „	3,504 19 3	55 0 0	3,449 19 3
*21	Owenabrockagh (*Supplemental, 13th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	6,000	29	26 „	3,154 5 7	90 15 11	1,500 0 0
*23	Moyour (*Supl. 12th Apl.* 1855),	Do.,	6,000	30	26 „	8,764 1 2	1,039 19 9	4,000 0 0
*69	Curraunboy (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	200	31	26 „	295 5 7	26 9 4	200 0 0
*70	Cuilmore (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	500	32	26 „	326 13 6	18 8 10	49 5 11
*71	Broadlough (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	1,000	33	26 „	1,241 16 9	135 15 6	900 0 0
*72	Mullawn (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	400	34	26 „	347 7 4	13 12 2	300 0 0
73	Camcloon,	Do.,	400	35	26 „	602 13 5	388 13 1	214 0 4
*116	Tawnawoggaun (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Do.,	2,200	36	26 „	1,334 0 10	155 12 4	1,000 0 0
152	Ballinakill,	Meath,	1,350	37	26 „	1,167 4 7	93 14 3	1,073 10 4
155	Boardsmill,	Do.,	6,850	38	26 „	4,191 5 3	677 19 10	3,513 5 5
156	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard,	Do.,	3,900	39	26 „	2,223 11 7	187 4 1	2,036 7 6
		Totals for 1850,	95,582			48,348 2 10	4,010 12 0	38,006 14 10
		Nineteen Awards made Final in the Year 1851.						
*83	Castlebar Lakes (*Supplemental, 7th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	1,500	40	29 April,	1,708 6 4	11 15 7	277 7 7
*31	Kilmaine (*Supplemental, 13th March*, 1855),	Do.,	10,000	41	29 „	10,990 10 1	243 4 11	7,000 0 0
169	Saleen Lough,	Do.,	2,850	42	29 „	3,079 13 11	135 18 6	2,943 15 5
*7	Fane (*Supl., 1st July*, 1854),	Louth,	87,100	43	20 September,	8,155 15 6	926 3 1	6,229 12 5
25	Nobber,	Meath,	40,000	44	20 „	7,634 3 4	580 17 11	7,053 5 5
180	Wottonstown,	Louth,	6,300	45	20 „	1,102 13 0	80 17 7	1,021 15 5
34	Ballinhassig,	Cork,	23,500	46	13 October,	7,844 17 1	568 8 9	7,276 8 4
5	Cahore,	Wexford,	7,000	47	13 „	4,315 14 11	45 11 6	4,270 3 5
125	Clonlost,	Westmeath,	3,500	48	13 „	2,406 14 3	269 9 5	2,137 4 10
49	Ratooragh,	Cork,	2,780	49	13 „	928 7 11	-	928 7 11
50	Shandon,	Waterford,	160	50	13 „	1,030 12 0	370 0 0	660 12 0
151	Lough Crew,	Meath,	2,396	51	15 „	2,753 19 8	157 18 6	2,596 1 2
*28	Ballycasey (*Supplemental, 23rd February*, 1855),	Tipperary,	7,680	52	17 „	3,805 3 2	185 13 1	3,619 0 0
108	Boley,	Galway,	3,500	53	17 „	2,229 11 2	130 19 5	2,098 14 7
188	Lisduff,	Do.,	2,400	54	18 „	1,545 15 11	–	1,545 15 11
121	Foranwell,	Kildare,	3,800	55	29 „	3,475 1 8	67 2 7	3,407 19 1
166	Lough Dalla,	Mayo,	4,500	56	29 „	2,886 11 9	131 1 10	2,745 9 11
187	Glenarriff,	Antrim,	9,200	57	30 „	3,345 4 4	–	3,345 4 4
140	Maghera,	Down,	19,000	58	30 „	1,397 12 1	–	1,397 12 1
		Totals for 1851,	237,466			70,577 11 1	3,914 3 1	59,877 9 10

* Repayments reduced by refunds

December 31, 1856, and Repayments thereon, up to December 31, 1856.

Amount of Lands, which have been Drained or Improved, Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To end of 1855.	Repayments. During 1856.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.	No. of District. Final Number.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
3,827 2 18	2 13 8	1,034 7 9	382 4 1	40	9,251 12 10	649 18 0	9,901 10 10	Blackwater,	1
974 0 16	3 15 7	315 10 1	139 17 7	44	2,137 17 9	273 11 0	2,411 8 9	Oranhill,	4
215 2 29	2 19 6	58 17 3	23 12 2	40	499 11 0	39 7 0	538 18 0	Ballycowan,	64
1,440 0 12	2 7 0	438 6 2	124 12 1	40	2,128 16 7	189 7 4	2,318 3 11	Gorteen,	63
150 1 38	1 16 5	26 13 11	10 1 3	40	126 5 1	30 19 5	157 4 6	Hermitage,	87
369 1 22	2 7 9	143 10 1	32 9 8	40	569 14 0	50 12 4	620 6 4	Kilmurry,	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lough Inchiaggart,	26
241 2 8	3 14 4	75 8 5	33 0 9	40	538 18 6	66 4 8	605 3 2	Red Bog,	13
196 0 20	3 1 6	44 10 9	22 3 5	40	321 16 11	43 7 2	365 4 1	Carbury Mill-stream,	107
700 2 37	2 4 10	217 16 8	57 17 6	40	983 15 9	107 2 0	1,090 17 9	Wilkinstown,	139
651 [illegible]	3 13 6	217 3 8	85 17 6	40	1,286 10 5	167 8 9	1,453 19 2	Carrigans,	67
509 1 12	19 6 3	702 0 1	241 17 6	24	5,302 11 5	473 0 2	5,775 11 7	Kilmannock,	6
9,453 0 28	Average. 3 14 2	3,333 16 2	1,180 13 0	–	23,701 6 0	2,116 11 6	25,817 17 6		
311 0 38	3 12 5	112 8 6	49 4 8	32	810 0 5	104 1 6	914 1 11	Ballinderry,	39
326 0 15	2 12 4	117 5 1	39 0 2	30	599 4 1	76 6 2	675 10 3	Mullafarry,	45
921 2 30	2 19 10	240 19 7	103 15 6	40	1,058 9 5	472 10 7	1,531 0 0	Lough Alick,	46
303 2 15	3 1 4	99 9 10	41 15 1	44	607 3 2	76 15 2	683 18 4	Owenkeagh,	48
592 0 31	5 5 10	274 16 9	126 7 0	36	1,608 13 0	247 2 6	1,855 15 6	Carriggower,	55
132 1 35	5 7 7	53 10 0	24 13 1	44	256 15 4	380 4 2	636 19 6	Shandrum,	74
199 2 30	3 19 2	54 18 5	15 16 3	20	332 5 6	30 18 6	363 4 0	Carrowmore Lake,	110
134 2 5	2 9 7	36 11 6	14 6 2	32	170 11 5	27 9 5	198 0 10	Drumbominy,	113
46 1 32	7 0 11	50 16 10	23 10 3	44	303 7 7	36 19 7	340 7 2	Moyne and Crosspatrick,	141
407 3 32	3 2 0	122 6 7	54 1 6	36	659 11 4	103 0 4	762 11 8	Curragha,	154
87 3 31	2 15 7	28 2 9	10 9 10	32	114 11 7	14 4 1	128 15 8	Kinmeen,	112
384 1 20	3 0 8	144 10 9	43 13 11	28	564 14 11	85 9 8	650 4 7	Headford,	58
491 3 11	3 13 4	196 4 1	67 15 1	40	802 14 5	128 5 0	930 19 5	Kilcock,	105
41 3 27	1 18 11	124 0 8	44 5 8	24	523 12 5	86 12 4	610 4 9	Ballybay,	24
944 0 23	3 12 8	282 10 8	126 4 8	40	1,747 15 10	239 18 10	1,987 14 8	Garr,	106
1,095 1 13	3 5 3	335 7 9	122 4 8	44	1,542 17 11	213 9 2	1,756 7 1	Lorrha,	12
359 0 35	8 1 6½	224 1 6	23 9 1	26	1,705 10 10	13 19 3	1,719 10 1	Owenabrockagh,	21
1,[illegible] 3 11	7 8 5	553 8 4	98 17 3	26	3,679 19 1	336 0 6	4,015 19 7	Moyour,	23
46 0 31	5 16 4½	19 6 0	–	–	241 16 5	–	241 16 5	Curraunboy,	69
57 3 8	5 6 8	21 13 0	–	–	119 8 4	–	119 8 4	Cuilmore,	70
108 3 19	5 11 3	78 19 3	–	–	1,180 19 11	–	1,180 19 11	Broadlough,	71
71 3 15	4 9 2	29 11 1	–	–	362 19 8	–	362 19 8	Mullawn,	72
72 3 37	2 18 7½	27 9 3	7 8 1	44	528 11 2	24 10 7	553 1 9	Camcloon,	73
291 1 0	4 0 1	82 10 10	33 7 3	30	600 17 8	554 19 7	1,155 17 3	Tawnawoggaun,	116
100 3 5	2 9 10	129 15 8	49 12 4	32	635 10 5	97 0 8	732 11 1	Ballinakill,	152
1,[illegible] 1 0	2 9 2	428 2 1	159 4 4	32	2,606 3 6	280 3 5	2,886 6 11	Boardsmill,	155
768 0 24	2 15 2	205 7 11	93 18 11	32	1,208 3 11	183 15 2	1,391 19 1	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard,	156
11,[illegible] 0 17	Average. 3 16 7	4,074 4 8	1,373 0 9	–	24,572 9 3	3,813 16 2	28,386 5 5		
185 2 27	9 2 9	85 10 1	–	–	310 19 7	–	310 19 7	Castlebar Lakes,	83
1,[illegible] [illegible]	9 10 3	622 12 5	185 11 10	40	3,448 8 4	474 8 10	3,922 17 2	Kilmaine,	31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,[illegible] [illegible]	4 15 9	533 2 7	205 6 10	38	3,048 16 11	416 18 11	3,465 15 10	[illegible]	7
[illegible]	5 3 11	586 18 2	206 8 9	40	3,107 7 1	494 17 8	3,602 4 9	Nobber,	25
516 1 17	3 4 7	96 15 8	40 9 6	40	415 9 4	62 8 3	477 17 7	[illegible]	180
1,[illegible] [illegible]	5 0 2	147 8 10	212 19 2	60	2,444 7 8	454 4 4	2,898 12 0	[illegible]	34
617 1 24	6 18 4	240 6 2	119 2 1	76	3,236 16 10	78 7 2	3,315 4 0	Cahore,	5
84 2 5	3 7 9	177 14 5	80 16 10	40	1,009 19 5	149 13 8	1,159 13 1	Clonlost,	125
244 1 0	3 16 0	51 7 11	23 9 1	80	554 19 11	25 17 6	580 17 5	Ratooragh,	49
35 1 15	15 4 10	57 8 7	22 17 2	44	573 17 11	44 14 2	618 12 1	Shandon,	50
489 0 34	5 6 1	140 4 8	60 2 6	72	787 14 6	129 13 5	917 7 11	Lough Crew,	151
73 3 6	4 16 0	225 12 8	68 13 1	48	1,790 10 9	121 10 6	1,921 1 3	Ballycasey,	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,[illegible] 1 35	3 11 3	243 1 11	125 7 8	40	1,231 13 10	239 19 8	1,471 13 6	Fornawell,	121
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,[illegible] 0 30	6 7 2	214 12 4	105 13 0	56	1,441 2 1	163 4 4	1,604 6 5	Glenarrill,	187
[illegible] 1 32	3 11 0	147 3 5	59 19 5	32	551 6 5	253 9 7	804 16 0	Maghera,	140
15,[illegible] 3 5	Average. 4 15 5	4,512 19 5	1,882 9 9	–	28,073 7 10	[illegible] 13 1	31,[illegible] 1 2		

[illegible] Appropriation Award.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—ABSTRACT of NINETY-NINE DRAINAGE AWARDS made Final up to

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.
		Sixteen Awards made Final in the Year 1852.	Stat. Acres.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33	Camoge,	Limerick,	61,184	59	22 March,	4,437 11 9	90 17 11	4,346 13 10
81	Eslin,	Leitrim,	19,840	60	12 April,	11,356 6 3	577 16 2	10,778 10 1
175	Ballynahown,	King's and Westmeath,	15,000	61	14 „	6,892 7 3	503 17 7	6,388 9 8
192	Derryholmes,	King's,	22,400	62	24 „	7,196 4 6	487 16 7	6,708 7 11
*3	Borrisokane (*Supplemental, 5th March*, 1855),	Tipperary,	20,550	63	29 „	10,038 17 11	529 0 0	6,500 0 0
*40	Annagh (*Supplemental, 25th October*, 1854),	Galway,	13,120	64	29 „	4,034 5 10	220 12 9	3,020 0 0
51	Cork Slob,	County of City of Cork,	330	65	29 „	5,920 7 11	–	5,920 7 11
60	Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	10,285	66	29 „	1,392 5 3	69 15 6	1,322 9 9
153	Cavetown,	Roscommon,	8,000	67	29 „	1,933 18 5	–	1,933 18 5
159	Croghan,	Do.,	8,000	68	29 „	3,540 0 6	108 9 5	3,431 11 1
162	Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	14,294	69	29 „	4,070 7 9	224 7 8	3,846 0 1
173	Coolaney,	Sligo,	90,744	70	29 „	4,625 0 0	–	4,625 0 0
182	Dunmoran,	Do.,	7,680	71	29 „	4,733 15 6	110 0 10	4,023 14 8
*15	Dungolman (*Supplemental, 10th April*, 1856),	Longford and Westmeath,	28,000	72	29 September,	10,587 1 10	335 12 6	8,000 0 0
*37	Rath, or Clooneen (*Supplemental. 31st March*, 1856),	Do., do.	15,000	73	30 „	6,671 6 4	599 8 1	4,600 0 0
189	Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	40,000	74	29 October.	26,079 8 11	1,683 18 9	24,395 10 2
		Totals for 1852,	374,427			113,509 5 11	5,541 13 9	100,420 13 7
		Two Awards made Final in the Year 1853.						
*35	Shinrone { (Lands) / (Mill) } (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856).	King's and Tipperary, / „	35,840 / –	75 / –	26 April, / „	8,381 2 9 / –	414 9 11 / –	5,000 0 0 / 172 0 0
80	Sow,	Wexford,	14,000	76	26 April,	8,825 9 3	415 12 11	8,409 16 4
		Totals for 1853,	49,840			17,206 12 0	830 2 10	13,581 16 4
		Eight Awards made Final in the Year 1854.						
42	Templemore { (Lands), / (New award) { (Mills),	Tipperary, / „	33,000 / –	77 / –	1 July, 1854,	15,908 15 5 / –	1,098 3 2 / –	7,500 0 0 / 280 0 0
47	Clonakilty,	Cork,	2,000	78	5 September,	10,825 6 2	32 1 3	10,793 4 11
2	Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	78,000	79	18 „	22,280 5 8	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5
53	Loughans,	Kilkenny,	3,500	80	20 „	4,167 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's Co.,	35,840	81	27 „	20,020 5 1	970 16 5	10,000 0 0
39	Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	64,000	82	18 October,	20,783 12 7	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0
161	Castlemartyr,	Cork,	12,960	83	20 „	7,389 19 6	613 6 5	4,940 0 0
59	Quin,	Clare,	37,120	84	25 „	20,055 11 0	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0
		Totals for 1854,	266,420			121,431 2 9†	7,339 8 0†	72,933 17 4†
		Ten Awards made Final in the Year 1855.						
179	Crosslough,	Mayo,	399	85	3 April, 1855.	405 1 2	–	352 0 0
17	Boyne,	Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and King's Co.	304,139	86	21 „	56,980 11 0	5,124 18 10	22,855 12 2
62	Ballyteige,	Wexford,	26,752	87	20 June,	43,526 15 3	58 0 0	16,808 15 0
14	Turloughmore,	Galway,	212,489	88	28 „	60,718 1 9	1,126 10 2	23,000 0 0
78	Kill,	Cavan,	17,000	89	17 August,	2,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0
124	Kilmagunny,	Kilkenny,	18,000	90	13 September,	10,984 13 10	337 7 10	7,000 0 0
54	Kilbride,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	8,000	91	6 October,	8,068 3 5	332 8 9	4,000 0 0
8	Glyde { (Lands), / (Mills),	Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Monaghan,	176,813	92	27 „	47,513 19 8 / ..	2,803 0 0	22,000 0 0 / 200 0 0
111	Derrylin,	Fermanagh,	3,000	93	19 December,	787 11 6	–	300 0 0
109	Leesborough,	Monaghan,	11,922	94	20 „	6,081 8 2	247 11 5	3,000 0 0
		Totals for 1855,	778,505			237,885 13 4	10,119 17 0	100,516 7 2†
		Five Awards made Final in the Year 1856.						
18	Killimor { Lands, / Mills,	Galway, / „	46,311 / –	95 / –	29 March. / „	55,040 17 10 / –	2,357 1 7 / –	21,000 0 0 / 90 0 0
10	Strokestown,	Roscommon,	70,000	96	11 July,	42,296 16 8	1,858 5 3	21,556 0 0
79	The Hind River,	Roscommon,	16,000	97	11 „	20,880 0 1	1,410 16 1	10,000 0 0
150	Lavally,	Galway,	28,100	98	25 October,	15,826 8 8	359 11 8	4,250 0 0
138	Castlebernard,	King's County,	38,000	99	30 „	22,502 9 6	93 17 7	10,000 0 0
		Totals for 1856,	198,501			156,546 12 9	6,099 12 2	67,546 0 0
		General Total for eight years, ending Dec. 31, 1855, for Ninety-nine Awards,	2,091,073			803,335 17 5	40,625 8 6	541,912 1 9

* Supplemental Awards, made up to end of 1856, marked thus, *

† The difference between the total expenditure and the amount charged on the lands and on the counties is the amount remitted by order of the Treasury, under the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 139.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 31st March, 1857.

December 31, 1856, and Repayments thereon, up to December 31, 1856—*continued*.

Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved.	Cost per Acre of such Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To end of 1855.	Repayments. During 1856.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.	No. of Plan.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,4[illegible] 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	233 11 11	24	2,569 7 5	334 10 11	2,903 18 4	Camoge,	35
[illegible] 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	396 11 2	40	5,556 4 11	3,727 9 9	9,283 14 8	Eslin,	81
[illegible] 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	274 2 9	32	2,885 16 1	528 17 3	3,414 13 4	Ballynahown,	175
5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	357 8 0	21	3,323 14 6	747 15 2	4,071 9 8	Derryholmes,	192
1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	153 2 1	48	3,281 0 10	341 0 3	3,622 1 1	Borrisokane,	30
[illegible] 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	99 9 6	35	1,249 12 4	252 6 9	1,501 19 1	Annagh,	40
214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	254 1 0	32	194 3 4	2,314 12 0	2,508 15 4	Cork Slob,	51
[illegible] 1 29	5 2 0	91 14 2	45 15 2	44	432 3 11	89 9 10	521 13 9	Miles and Templebryan,	60
[illegible] 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55•18 5	60	446 5 11	112 3 2	558 9 1	Cavetown,	158
847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	118 14 7	44	1,112 1 5	226 5 0	1,338 6 5	Croghan,	159
[illegible] 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	99 5 9	76	1,010 15 1	194 3 8	1,204 18 9	Drumcliff,	162
[illegible] 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	119 8 0	76	945 13 0	233 10 4	1,179 3 4	Coolaney,	173
881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	133 13 11	60	1,169 6 10	257 14 6	1,427 1 4	Dunmoran,	182
2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	361 14 0	22	2,900 4 4	843 7 7	3,743 11 11	Dungolman,	15•
1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	167 8 11	32	1,833 14 5	434 14 10	2,268 9 3	Rath, or Cloneen,	37•
[illegible] 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	929 12 2	40	12,665 3 5	1,374 5 7	14,039 7 0	Burren,	189
29,452 2 36	Average. 3 13 4	9,653 10 0	3,799 17 4	–	41,575 7 9	11,012 4 7	52,587 12 4		
1,288 3 7	6 0 11½	434 19 7	160 4 8	40	1,597 0 4	347 10 10	1,944 11 2	Shinrone,	35•
3 1 0	–	–	4 8 10	–					
1,983 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	290 19 6	44	2,075 19 8	597 12 10	2,673 12 6	Sow,	80
3,275 0 17	Average. 5 0 0	1,044 9 0	455 13 0	–	3,673 0 0	945 3 8	4,618 3 8		
3,394 0 21	4 7 3	1,263 5 10	324 17 6	30	1,972 15 4	659 2 0	2,631 17 4	Templemore,	42
2 2 0	–	–	12 10 0	„					
292 0 30	36 10 2	–	394 11 1	40	32 1 3	–	32 1 3	Clonakilty,	47
3,252 0 11	6 12 0	1,751 19 4	442 19 1	30	2,684 18 5	889 16 4	3,574 14 9	Ardee,	2
548 1 2	7 8 8	214 4 4	65 16 0	40	237 7 11	142 15 4	380 3 3	Loughans,	33
3,624 3 27	5 5 1	1,085 18 2	365 11 2	40	1,982 3 5	668 7 6	2,650 10 11	Borris-in-Ossory,	9
4,199 3 36	4 3 0	1,584 8 9	643 15 2	28	4,304 12 3	1,643 16 5	5,948 8 8	Doel,	39
1,114 1 5	6 1 8	383 7 4	161 1 1	48	1,021 3 2	369 16 3	1,390 19 5	Castlemartyr,	161
4,305 0 29	4 8 1	1,032 15 3	456 8 6	48	3,630 5 2	932 7 4	4,562 12 6	Quin,	59
21,033 2 1	Average. 5 8 5	7,315 10 0	2,877 9 7		15,865 6 11	5,306 1 2	21,171 8 1		
91 0 35	4 9 0	35 17 1	12 2 1	44	22 13 8	39 1 9	61 15 5	Crosslough,	179
6,779 1 18	7 13 0	1,658 15 1	745 2 8	48	7,674 12 11	1,423 7 8	9,098 0 7	Boyne,	17
[illegible] 0 2	14 10 5	1,186 14 8	547 19 11	48	191 1 4	1,060 14 8	1,251 16 0	Ballyteige,	62
8,186 3 20	7 5 7	1,695 2 9	749 16 10	48	1,617 17 11	1,635 1 0	3,252 18 11	Turloughmore,	14
636 3 0	4 8 0	101 6 2	36 11 1	40	216 3 6	184 3 10	400 7 4	Kill,	38
2,821 2 0	3 15 5	499 6 5	228 4 3	48	464 14 0	3,433 7 2	3,898 1 2	Kilmaganny,	124
2,153 0 15	3 11 9	505 14 8	187 19 2	28	458 5 6	403 5 7	861 11 1	Kilbride,	54
6,769 0 38	6 11 11	1,004 17 0	863 2 5	36	3,252 16 0	2,191 9 7	5,444 5 7	Glyde,	8
0 2 0	–	–	7 16 11	–					
187 0 4	4 4 3	49 9 11	13 7 11	30	–	23 4 2	23 4 2	Derrylin,	111
728 2 27	8 0 3	221 11 9	103 3 3	44	215 11 5	267 7 9	454 19 2	Leesborough,	169
31,347 1 5	Average. 7 5 3	7,858 15 6	3,495 6 6		14,115 16 3	10,601 3 2	24,746 19 5		
6,344 [illegible] 19	8 6 1	1,509 13 1	722 2 11	44	–	2,776 6 10	2,776 6 10	Killimor,	18
1 2 9	–	–	3 1 9	„					
1,178 2 21	5 8 8	1,794 17 10	541 5 4	44	–	2,592 9 7	2,592 9 7	Strokestown,	10
[illegible] 2 32	6 11 3	763 8 5	336 4 8	44	–	1,523 3 3	1,523 3 3	The Hind River,	79
1,440 2 0	7 19 2	304 9 8	146 3 0	44	–	299 1 8	299 1 8	Lavally,	150
2,[illegible] 3 27	8 17 8	709 1 3	337 0 0	44	–	173 15 8	173 15 8	Castlebernard,	158
[illegible] 0 24	Average. 7 1 8	5,081 10 3	2,345 17 8		–	7,404 17 0	7,404 17 0		
141,080 3 13	Average. 5 8 1	43,075 4 0	17,380 6 10		151,606 14 0	44,831 10 7	196,438 4 7		
Add Repayments by Counties for other Districts for which Awards have not been made, to December 31, 1856,							11,171 1 5		
Total Repayments up to December 31, 1856							207,609 6 0		

By Order,

EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE

No. 2.—Return of Twenty-two Districts in hands, with the Expenditure and

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Date of Final Notice.	Counties in which Situate.	Date when Work commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers and Principal Drains to be Made or Improved as stated in Report.	Area of Flooded and Increased Lands respectively estimated to be Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.
					Statute Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A. R. P.
27	Brusna (Ferbane), . .	4 July, 1846,	King's, ... *resumed*	2 Sept., 1846, early in 1854,	389,120	66¼	15,687 0 25
172	Balla, ...	21 Sept., 1847,	Mayo, ... *resumed*	16 July, 1849, 10 Dec., 1853,	30,720	15	4,155 0 0
22 and 184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell (Shannon and Erne Junction),	26 June, 1846, and 19 Nov., 1847,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	30 June, 1846,	101,455	40	6,538 1 18
19	Cappagh, ...	19 June, 1846,	Galway, ... *resumed*	7 July, 1846, October, 1853,	34,856	11	2,927 0 0
38	Dunkellin, ...	19 August, 1846,	Galway, ... *resumed*	4 Sept., 1846, 1 April, 1854,	88,320	52	7,110 0 0
164	Dunmore, ...	3 Sept., 1847,	Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, *resumed*	15 August, 1849, 1 Nov., 1853,	96,161	40	9,803 0 0
65	Fergus, ...	17 Dec., 1846,	Clare and Galway, . . . *resumed*	15 Feb., 1847, October, 1853,	134,400	52	8,388 0 0
36	Inny, ...	31 July, 1846,	Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Cavan, *resumed*	15 Sept., 1846, 26 Sept., 1853,	231,116	41	7,763 1 14
41	Kilbeggan, ...	5 Sept., „	Westmeath and King's, . . *resumed*	1 Feb., 1847, 27 Sept., 1853,	88,030	20	4,982 3 25
160	Keenagh, ...	3 Sept., 1847,	Longford, ... *resumed*	25 June, 1849, 20 April, 1854,	18,000	9	1,882 0 0
11	Longford, ...	2 June, 1846,	Longford, ...	17 June, 1846,	72,320	25	4,424 0 0
32	Lough Gara and Mantua, .	24 July, „	Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, *resumed*	9 Sept., „ 5 „ 1853,	128,000	25	3,003 0 0
43	Loughs Oughter and Gowna, and River Erne, . .	16 Sept., „	Cavan, Leitrim, and Longford,	13 October, 1846,	260,480	57	8,300 0 0
68	Lough Neagh, ...	24 Dec., „	Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone,	3 May, 1847,	1,111,320	91¼	26,000 1 32
174	Lough Mask and River Robe,	24 „ „	Mayo and Galway, . . .	11 June, 1849,	225,000	50	14,886 3 0
183	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra.	4 Nov., „	Galway and Mayo, and County of Town of Galway,	1 January, 1848,	780,000	40½	20,972 0 28
193	Lough Lannagh, . . .	19 Jan., 1848,	Mayo, ...	11 June, 1849,	21,440	11	2,454 0 0
176	Monivea, ...	22 Sept., 1847,	Galway, ... *resumed*	15 August, „ 1 Nov., 1853,	54,000	23	3,778 0 0
61	Rinn and Black River,	1 Dec., 1846,	Leitrim and Longford, . . *resumed*	13 April, 1847, 5 Sept., 1853,	74,000	17	4,097 0 0
20	Shrule, ...	19 June, „	Mayo and Galway, . . .	10 July, 1846,	27,000	13	3,068 0 0
82	Shanagolden, ...	1 Feb., 1847,	Limerick, ...	8 March, 1847,	14,270	24	1,912 0 0
44	Youghel, ...	2 Oct., 1846,	Cork, ...	1 Nov., 1846,	1,547	–	220 0 0
Total 22				Totals, . .	4,281,555	723½	161,452 0 22
				Add quantity of land, as originally ascertained, in districts for which no revised survey has yet been made,			
				Add for Districts of Castlebernard, Hind, Killimor, Lavally, and Strokestown, for which Awards have been made, ...			

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 31st March, 1857.

AND NAVIGATION.

Employment thereon, for Year ending December 31, 1856.

Quantity of Land [illegible] Drainage Works to be executed under Special Inquiry.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st December, 1856, including Interest on Borrowed Money.	Expenditure for one year ending 31st December, 1856, including Interest on Borrowed Money.	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1856.	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1856.	Equivalent of Men's Labour in Days' Work of one man, 1856.	
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
16,874 0 18	87,256 11 5	8,801 10 1	248,749	17¼	32,432	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
1,759 2 20	18,061 19 4	875 5 1	–	–	805	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	251,947 18 0	12,032 11 10	65,869	2	53,545	Ordinary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined; drainage commenced under summary proceedings.
2,577 3 27	15,966 18 8	1,067 17 1	1,419	–	2,349	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
6,250 0 38	41,596 19 9	5,542 2 11	34,904	10	33,709	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	44,204 19 0	4,398 14 5	68,720	5½	44,930	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
9,812 0 14	47,470 5 1	6,398 19 11	89,562	9½	52,600	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
16,181 3 30	47,960 13 7	6,219 19 1	30,083	5	36,293	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
6,956 2 10	29,181 17 7	2,305 11 3	36,595	5½	9,436	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
2,794 1 27	9,101 4 10	878 2 10	9,336	¼	5,434	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
5,389 3 30	39,973 14 5	2,819 12 6	23,102	–	11,077	Ditto; 2nd assents received.
5,475 0 35	22,560 18 2	3,241 1 7	123,405	16⅜	28,827	Ditto; ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
13,046 3 27	99,023 1 6	5,753 5 5	7,306	1½	10,501	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received; drainage and navigation.
–	282,655 0 2	19,111 19 6	101,473	–	94,468	Ordinary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined.
–	64,167 4 5	3,070 3 2	2,770	½	3,177	Summary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined.
–	233,235 5 1	13,557 6 7	84,596	24½	57,794	Ordinary proceedings; drainage, navigation, and mill-power combined.
1,750 2 5	18,310 7 7	858 18 4	–	–	606	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
1,501 0 0	16,871 17 11	662 9 3	–	–	–	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
5,691 1 11	26,410 2 9	2,522 12 5	51,110	3½	18,573	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
3,207 0 5	30,424 12 3	1,469 6 6	300	–	4,072	Ditto; 2nd assents received.
1,638 0 28	4,601 13 8	191 8 1	–	–	–	Ditto; works suspended; reported upon by Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
280 3 25	22,736 15 9	817 0 0	–	–	–	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
101,187 3 30	1,403,720 0 11	103,498 17 10	985,389	101½	500,628	
78,200 2 38						
–	–	–	14,228	5½	12,701	
179,388 2 28	1,403,720 0 11	103,498 17 10	999,617	106⅞	513,329	

interest on borrowed money.

By Order, EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

No. 3.—Return of Seventeen Districts in which Works have not been undertaken.

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Date of Final Notice.	Counties in which situate.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of River or principal Drain to be made or improved. Statute Measure.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure up to 31st December, 1856.	
				Statute Acres.	Statute Miles.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
171	Ardanairy, . . .	10 Sept., 1847,	Wicklow, . .	1,490	2¼	241 0 0	47 1 8	Summary proceedings.
178	Askillaun, . . .	22 „ „	Mayo, . .	1,500	1⅞	210 0 0	–	Summary proceedings, transferred to Land Improvement Act, and works executed by Marquis of Sligo.
92	Brickey, . . .	19 Feb., „	Waterford, . .	8,800	7	827 0 0	81 9 3	Summary proceedings.
165	Breeogue, . . .	3 Sept., „	Sligo, . . .	180,480	–	304 0 0	49 12 3	
185	Burton Hall, . .	23 Nov., „	Carlow and Kildare	5,760	3½	600 0 0	38 12 9	
177	Carrowbeg, . .	22 Sept., „	Mayo, . .	330	1¼	64 0 0	28 8 2	Revised quantity, 73A. 1R. 5P., summary proceedings; works proceeded with under Land Improvement Act.
190	Griffinrath, . . .	19 Jan., 1848,	Kildare, . .	900	1½	327 0 0	49 16 6	Summary proceedings.
168	Irishtown, Ongenstown, and Grange Streams,	3 Sept., 1847,	Meath, . .	3,840	4¾	469 0 0	32 14 3	Summary proceedings.
158	Kilchreest, . . .	3 „ „	Galway, . .	20,800	10½	2,424 0 0	180 18 2	Summary proceedings.
163	Kisdoon, . . .	3 „ „	Tipperary, . .	13,720	7	1,416 0 0	117 11 10	Summary proceedings. Revised quantity, 1570A. 3R. 39P.
52	Main, ...	22 Oct., 1846,	Antrim, . .	57,600	11	2,102 0 12	677 3 2	Ordinary proceedings; legal difficulties.
146	Martinstown (Carbury),	12 May, 1847,	Kildare, . .	–	–	116 0 0	18 17 3	Summary proceedings.
194	Quoile, ...	13 „ 1851,	Down, . .	57,000	8	1,380 0 0	273 19 2	Ordinary proceedings.
167	Red Cross, . . .	3 Sept., 1847,	Wicklow, . .	6,700	4	332 0 0	47 8 10	Summary proceedings.
186	Raheen, . . .	23 Nov., „	Carlow, . .	3,567	4½	424 0 0	37 11 0	
157	Shanbogh, . . .	3 Sept., „	Kilkenny, . .	2,500	–	361 0 0	57 16 0	Summary proceedings.
181	Skane, . . .	26 Oct., „	Meath, . .	24,000	11	3,900 0 0	72 13 9	
17			Total, . .	388,987	78⅜	15,587 0 12	1,811 14 0	

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 31, 1857.

By Order,

Edward Hornsby, Secretary.

Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. J. Battersby, C.E., District Engineer.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. J. Battersby, C.E., District Engineer. For the year 1856. Dated 8th January, 1857.

Inny District, *Counties of Meath, Westmeath, Cavan, and Longford.*

The works have been in operation during the past year in the following Divisions:—

No. 5, or Ballinacarrow Division.
No. 6, or Newport Division.
No. 7, or Ballycorkey Division.

No. 5, or Ballinacarrow Division.

At the close of the year 1855, the works had been carried up as far as the Kinard shoal, the excavation of which was then in progress, the water having been diverted from the main channel into a branch of the old river; during the months of January and February the removal of the shoal, composed of limestone gravel and boulders, was carried on without any material interruption, and was finished up to the head of the island on 10th March, when the head dam was lowered, and the remaining part of the shoal above this dam was afterwards removed. In order to keep the works dry during the wet winter months, when the tail water was five feet and the head water nine feet above the proposed bed of river, the water wheel and pumps were erected on the Longford side of the river, and the head water was conveyed to the wheel partly through existing drains which had been cleared up for the purpose, and partly through a new cut.

During the summer months the dams both here, at Emper, and Ballinacarrow, were also removed, and all taps re-filled; and this division may now be considered to be finished, with the exception of the removal of the dams at Ballinacarrow bridge, which I mentioned in my last Annual Report as not having been taken away by the contractor who built the bridge; in last July I applied to the County Surveyor for Longford to have these dams excavated, but I understand that the contractor who put them in declines doing any thing further to them, although £10 has been deducted from his tender until they are removed; these dams impede the discharge of the floods, and ought to be removed.

No. 6, or Newport Division.

During the year 1847 this (the Newport) shoal was excavated for about thirty-eight statute perches in length, and there remained about twenty-three statute perches in length, and from thirty to sixty feet in width, to be done in 1856.

After the lowering of the water by the removal of the Kinard shoal, the dams were commenced on 13th March, and the excavation was entirely completed up to the head dam on 29th April, when the dams were lowered; this shoal was composed of loose limestone gravel and boulders, and was unwatered by means of longitudinal and cross dams.

No. 7, or Ballycorkey Division.

In the years 1847 and 1848 about 264 statute perches of new channel was excavated on this division, which was then opened with a view to afford employment to the labourers of the surrounding neighbourhood, who were in a very destitute state owing to the failure of the potato crop. During the past year the principal work has been executed at Killanes and at Ballycorkey bridge shoal.

Killanes' Shoal.

On 16th April preparations were made for unwatering the river bed by cutting a short tap through the land on the Bardanstown side of river, and by making a longitudinal dam down stream from the land and alongside of the proposed new cut, while on the opposite side of the river a head-race was made to convey water to the wheel to work the pumps, which were much required at this place, as the lower end of the shoal was very porous with numerous leakages which required six pumps of seven inches bore constantly at work to keep it dry; on 7th May the excavation was commenced, and was completed on 23rd June in a very satisfactory manner; the head-race to wheel was afterwards filled in, but a part of the unwatering tap still remains open. This shoal was composed of limestone gravel, and boulders, with rock cutting from one foot to two feet in depth at the upper and lower ends, 100 feet long, and lying in beds from one foot to two feet thick, some of which have been used in the rebuilding of Ballycorkey bridge.

Ballycorkey Bridge Shoal.

While the excavation was in progress at Killanes, men were also employed in making the longitudinal dam above and below the bridge and in cutting a short tap through the land at the lower end of the shoal; these dams were commenced on 30th May, and were completed on 25th June, after which the excavation was proceeded with, and was carried on without any delays from floods up to 9th December, when the great rise of water in the river, consequent on the unusually heavy fall of rain, caused a temporary suspension of the works; this delay is to be regretted, as the excavation of the shoal would have been completed in about ten working days, the new cut having been at this time completed almost to the required depth and width, and only a small portion of the slope still remained to be excavated; and were it not for the exceedingly hard and stiff gravel through which the new channel had to be made, the work would have been sooner finished. After the water had partially fallen in the river, the unwatering of the cut, which was 128 statute perches long, thirty feet wide at bottom, with side slopes of one to one, and having six feet of water in it, was commenced on 24th December, and the excavation of the slopes was carried on while the water was lowering, up to the end of the year.

The water-wheel and pumps have been also erected at the lower end of this shoal, and have very materially contributed to the expeditious and economical execution of the works, particularly at this place where the tail-water was at one time 7·64 feet, and the head-water twelve feet above the excavated bed of river; and although the heavy rains at the close of September filled the pits (there being at the time five feet three inches of water in them), still this wheel, working six pumps of seven inches bore, in four days and nights removed about 8,000 cubic yards of water, in addition to heavy leakages from the lands; and while the water was lowering, the men were employed on the higher parts of the shoal, by which means no delay was caused to the works, and no increase to the expense of unwatering, except some additional oiling of the machinery, and somewhat more frequent leathering of the pumps; and without some such mode of unwatering, I do not see how the excavation could be carried on with any advantage where the back-water is so great at all times, owing to the fall (about ten inches per mile) in this part of the river being so small.

In order to preserve the communication across the river, a temporary bridge has been erected on the upper side of the old one, and on 27th August it was opened to the public, and the removal of the old one was immediately afterwards proceeded with. On 26th July a contractor was appointed by the County Bridge Committee for rebuilding the new bridge of forty feet span, and the abutments are now built to within one foot of the proposed springing level.

The progress of the works during the past year has been very satisfactory, and much greater than in any year since their resumption; and, taking into consideration the comparatively small number of men employed, and the difficulties which are always inseparable from works of this class, the amount executed has been considerable; and although there has been an increase, by about one-sixth, in the number of men during the past over the previous year, still there is not any probability that this increase will be progressive; nor is it likely that the proposed works on the district will be finished as far as Lough Sheelin before 1862, as mentioned in my last Annual Report.

Judging from the experience of past years, and from the cost of the works since 1853, and comparing the quantity executed with what still remains to be done, I think that the total amount required to complete the proposed works on the district, as far as Lough Sheelin, exclusive of interest and compensation, will be £12,999 0*s.* 7*d.*, which, added to £8,135 15*s.* 5*d.*, the account already expended up to 23rd December, 1856, according to the accounts kept in this office, will make the total estimate £21,134 16*s.*, for works alone,

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. J. Battersby, C.E., District Engineer.

exclusive of interest and compensation. This is 2,660 *5s.* 2*d.* in excess of the estimate attached to my Annual Report for 1854, and is caused, first, by the increased rate of wages which must now be paid to the men; and, secondly, by the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiently large number of labourers to execute the works with sufficient expedition during the favourable parts of the year. This last cause adds to expense in various ways,—first, it adds to the cost of superintendence; secondly, to the cost of unwatering, as the longer a shoal is being excavated, the greater the amount of unwatering required, particularly on this district; thirdly, to the cost of repairing injuries done by floods, to which the works are much more liable when not promptly executed, as has been lately proved at Ballycorkey, when a few more working days would have been sufficient for the completion of the excavation, which was necessarily discontinued from 9th to 26th December, owing to the excessive floods.

The past year has been generally very favourable for drainage works, there being but two heavy floods—one in the latter end of September, when there fell from the morning of 26th to the morning of 28th, 2·58 inches of rain, and on 27th, in nine hours, the fall was 1·54 inches; the water in the newly-finished part of the river afterwards rose from one foot to one foot nine inches of the proposed flood level; the second unusually heavy fall was in the month of December, when there fell from the morning of 5th, to the morning of 13th, 3·05 inches of rain; the total fall for the month being 4·37 inches. This being the greatest flood since the district was re-opened in 1853, an opportunity has been afforded of testing the sufficiency of the works executed. On 13th December I examined the height of the flood from Ballycorkey to Abbeyshrule, and in no part of the river did it rise above the proposed flood level, but was generally about three inches below it; and I have no doubt that the new channels, when the entire district is finished, will be sufficient to carry off the greatest floods without injury to any of the lands adjoining the river, as this flood was from one foot to three feet six inches below the level of the lowest lands as far as Abbeyshrule, while from Clynan to Newcastle the water in the river was generally about one foot four inches below the surface of the low lands.

The following is a copy of the registered fall of rain at this place during the year 1856:—

RAIN FALL AT BALNALACK.

	Inches.		Inches.
January,	1·61	August,	3·04
February,	2·19	September,	3·75
March,	0·68	October,	1·80
April,	1·59	November,	1·13
May,	2·95	December,	4·37
June,	3·03		
July,	2·52	Total,	28·66

I annex a statement of the observed flood discharges at the following places on 13th December, 1856:—

Name of Place.	Catchment in statute miles.	Discharge in cubic feet per minute.	Observations.
Abbeyshrule bridge,	347	79,164	Flood level from 2 ft. 0 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. below low lands.
Aqueduct,	344	76,950	Do. 2 ft. 0 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. do.
Ballinacarrow,	320	59,400	Do. 1 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. do.
Killanes shoal at Ballycorkey,	290	43,009	Do. 1 ft. 0 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. do.

The very great improvements effected by the works already executed are now placed beyond doubt; and although a very few interested farmers occasionally complain, for the purpose of trying to get compensation for some trifling injury incidental to the works, still there are some who are honest enough to admit that there never was any large work carried out of equal advantage in their locality, or so beneficial to those concerned; and where so many interests are mixed up in a large district, it is not to be expected that all will be unanimous. As an instance of the improvements, a farmer of his own accord mentioned to me lately, that some land which had been valued for the poor-rates at fourteen shillings per Irish acre, before the drainage works were commenced, having been top-dressed with stable manure after the arterial drainage was effected, and without any thorough drainage, was last year let for meadow at £5 per Irish acre. And close to Abbeyshrule bridge last year there were grown in part of the old river, and on land formerly covered with rushes and flaggers, and almost always wet, some of the largest potatoes I ever saw, and fine cabbage, and even celery; and in general the herbage on the grass land adjoining the river, which has been drained, appears richer and fresher than the adjacent upland, and shows very favourably when contrasted with the lands still flooded—as the drained lands, which are now altogether free from floods, and are, therefore, profitable to the tenant during the entire year, have, previous to the drainage, afforded a return both very uncertain and seldom remunerative. Very little of the improved lands are tilled, but they are principally used for meadow and grazing; this appears to me to arise from the fact of the low lands for the most part being attached to the tenant's upland farm, and having been, heretofore, used by him as meadow, and being generally the most distant (from his farm-yard) part of his holding, he still finds it more convenient to preserve it as heretofore in either meadow or pasture.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. R. H. Coe, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. RICHARD H. COE, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1856. Dated 31st December, 1856.

District of CASTLEBERNARD, *King's County.*

The works executed on the above district during the past year have been principally the repairs of injuries caused by heavy mountain floods, and the clearing up of all the tributary streams and drains previous to the final award being made, and the trustees appointed.

On the Main Channel, the Springfield weir has been repaired, the fish pass rebuilt, and a heavy accumulation of sand in the weir-basin removed; as also a considerable shoal below the confluence of the old Kilmain river, which had collected while the old course was being temporarily used for unwatering, and some deposits on the slopes in Clonbrone and Streamstown taken off; together with the decayed timber in the occupation bridges removed, and replaced with sound material.

On the Kilmaine river, the abrasion of the slopes has been remedied, a considerable portion of one bank faced with stone, and the embankments strengthened, levelled off, and soiled.

On the Clonfoss river, an occupation bridge has been repaired, the Clonfoss weir re-puddled and cemented, and some injuries to the slopes made good with stake-and-wattle work.

The Pass river has been scoured up for about half a mile from its junction with the main channel, Droughtville occupation bridge repaired, the breaches in the deer-park wall built up, and the coping of the Pass bridge, where maliciously injured, re-set.

The Drumcullen river has been, at all its weak points, strengthened with stake-and-wattle work; an embankment, for about sixty perches below Drumcullen bridge, constructed on the south bank of the river, and a revetment wall, about 450 feet long, built at the base of Tulloren hill, which, being entirely composed of running sand, was always hitherto liable to be carried away in large quantities by every flood.

* * * * * *

With the exception of the cut-away bogs of Cloghanmore and Ballinree, which it would not be practicable to relieve entirely, no land has been flooded in the district since the completion of the works, notwithstanding the heavy rains and mountain floods which have so frequently tested the sufficiency of the channels.

I beg also to add, that the works of the district are now in good repair; and that, in my opinion, with care and attention on the part of the trustees, they will remain so.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Martin Farrell, C.E., Resident Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. MARTIN FARRELL, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1856. Dated 16th January, 1857.

Districts of LOUGHS OUGHTER *and* GOWNA *and* RIVER ERNE, *and* BALLINAMORE *and* BALLYCONNELL, *in the Counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Longford.*

General Remarks.

The works on the Lough Oughter and Gowna, and Ballinamore and Ballyconnell districts, executed during the past year, were generally those of finishing portions of work that had been left incomplete in former years; but being spread over wide areas, the frequent removal from station to station, with a comparatively small amount of work to be done at each place, rendered their execution tedious and expensive. The season was not so favourable for the work as that of last year, a greater quantity of rain having fallen, and the winter floods having set in this year ten days before the close of September, which is generally one of the driest months of the year. Though the works this year did not require many men, the numbers were, nevertheless, diminished during the seasons for planting potatoes and getting in the harvest, a greater area of conacre potato land having been "set" in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim this year than has been planted for some time, in consequence of the price of potato seed having been as low as 3*d.* per stone, contrasted with that of 6*d.* and 8*d.* per stone since the years of the potato failure.

The detail of the work executed during the past year, and the circumstances connected with the districts are as follow:—

1. LOUGHS OUGHTER AND GOWNA DISTRICT.

Curraghanoe Shoal.—The completion of the Curraghanoe shoal was the only important work of excavation that remained to be done at the close of 1855 on this district; and as the quantity remaining to be done was comparatively small, several attempts were made to get through it during the months of January and February, for the purpose of having it completed before the potato setting commenced. However, the floods of the Annalee river come down very quickly; and as the head water, if kept up, would cause the stoppage of the Ballyhaise mill, the dams could not be maintained; and the excavation was not in operation until the 20th of February, and with only forty-six men. Sixty feet in width of the lower division was completed on the 14th of March; and on the 12th of April, the excavation of half of the width of the upper portion of the shoal having been completed, half of the head and tail dams were removed for the more economical working of the remainder, and to prevent the chance of the flooding of lands above the shoal, that had been tilled. On the 10th of May, when the head and tail dams had been thinned for the removal of the portions of the shoal under them, as, in consequence of very deep water occurring

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both above and below the upper part of the shoal, it was necessary to make the dams on portions of it—a rapidly-coming flood burst them. The taps were then filled, and the spoil was levelled. In June and parts of July the dams were removed so far as to permit no perceptible run of water over them. Slips in the river banks above the shoal, caused by the reduction of from four to five feet in the level of the water, were levelled and covered with the grassy turf which had been preserved. The timber platform and strong fence-railing were put upon the piers of the footbridge, which is a substantial work, and of great utility to the people of Curraghanoe.

At Kilnacreeve the head dam was, as far as possible under the circumstances, removed; and some very heavy slips in the river banks were levelled and dressed in the same way as those mentioned above the Curraghanoe shoal.

At Butlersbridge the channel was made wider on the western side, to make the flood discharge more direct at the head of the former shoal. The timber work for the weir sluices has been prepared, and will be put in when the water below the weir falls so low as to permit the sill to be reached without much difficulty.

The dams at *Tinker's Island* have been "lowered," and spoil at Deredis and Stroan was levelled.

On the Cavan River the dams above and below the wooden bridge were lowered, and the approach-fencing to the bridge, where left incomplete, was finished. Taps were filled in Farnham Demesne, and at the opposite side of the river. Ground in the Farnham Demesne, from which the vegetable mould had been removed for the purpose of depositing spoil upon it from the deep excavation originally designed, has been restored to its original shape; and spoil put out near the above-mentioned ground has been levelled and covered with good mould. A portion of the river above Drumkeen, left incomplete in 1854, was finished in April; and though the flood, at the close of September, was an extraordinary one in the basin of the Cavan river, the land near the portion just mentioned was not at all flooded. Previously, in consequence of the crooked state of the river course, it rarely escaped flooding.

In July last instructions were given by the Commissioners to have the short course of communication between the *Doo* and *Drumlane Loughs* opened; it was done in that month, and the abutments of the small bridge on the stream having been laid in sand, were protected with stone breasting.

The Corracanvy stream, between Lough Oughter and Drumard bog, was deepened in November last. The following streams, the work of deepening upon which had been done in the years mentioned, were cleared and made efficient water-courses. The distance cleared, and the extent of land relieved by the particular work, is stated in the table:—

BUTLERSBRIDGE AND KILLESHANDRA DIVISIONS.

Name of Stream.	When originally deepened.	Statute Perches cleared in 1856.	Statute Acres relieved.	Observations.
Ballynamannan Stream,	1847	211	41½	Much obstructed by slips and weeds.
Drumlane, . . .	1846	28	20	Weeds and gravel under Derryvackney bridge.
Moher, . . .	1846	55	15⅓	Slips and accumulation of weeds and deposit.
Derryleague, . .	1846	220	35½	Weeds and deposit.
Uragh Lough, . .	1847	126	41½	Heavy clay slips in deep cutting; part above lough, new excavation.
Derrygeeraghan, .	1847	326	100	Slips and accumulation of weeds and deposit.
Milltown, . . .	1846	355	58½	Bed of river was only three feet under highly cultivated land.
Drumgesh, . . .	1847	122	54½	Heavy gravel slips.
Deralk River, . .	1847–48	134	22	Slips and accumulation of weeds and deposit.
Snakeel River, . .	1847–48	292	81½	Accumulation of deposit, two feet in depth, with bulrushes growing on it.
Shanacroghan Stream,	1847–48	64½	25	Slips and deposit.
Dumblough Stream, .	1852	82	59½	Slips in deep cutting, weeds, and deposit.
Clodrum River, . .	1852	88	52	Slips in crooked deep cutting.
Kilbrackan Stream, .	1856	96½	26½	Two to three feet of cutting.
Arva River, . .	1852	28	20	Weeds and deposit.
Clonlara, . . .	1852	52	18½	Slips in deep cutting, and obstructions by railway.

On the Killeshandra division the dams at Foxhole point, at Croaghan, Derrindrehid, and Deredis, have been "lowered" as far as the lowest state of the water during the year would permit. The accumulations of gravel and deposit brought down by the Laheen river into the upper part of the Dunaweel shoal, and that above the Cornaferst bridge in Gulladoo lough, have been removed. The tap which was left open for the building of the bridge across the Beaghmore river has been filled in; and the Beaghmore, Tullylough, and Doogary rivers, have been cleared out.

On the Crossdoney division the accumulation of gravel brought down by the Knockaghy stream into the Drumgore shoal, which kept up the level of the water on fifty acres of land between Drumgore and Sallaghan, was removed. A small portion of rock left in the Dingans shoal, and some dams, were taken out of it. *The weir for the Wotraghy mill*

had been raised above its proper level by the holders of it, in making some alterations. The over-height has been taken down, and a gauge-mark to regulate the height at which the weir should be kept, has been cut on the rock at the end of the weir, which the holders of the mill, and the occupiers of the adjoining lands, have been shown as a fixed level for the top of the weir.

The following table shows the tributary streams that have been cleared in this division of the district during the past year:—

Name of Tributary.	Date of Deepening.	Number of Statute Perches cleared in 1856.	Number of Statute Acres of Land relieved.	Observations.
Drummury, . . .	1853	233	60	Weeds and deposit.
Drumcor, . . .	1852	136	35	Do.
Crossdoney River, .	1846–53	340	74	Stone passes and slips.
Pottle, ...	1846	35	16	Slips and deep deposit.
Lough Dawan, . .	1847–52	217	68	Slips in deep cutting, and deposit in course below lough.
Bawndoora, . . .	1851	80	33½	Slips in deep cutting and deposit.
Black Lough, . .	1852	175	39	Slips and deposit.

The works remaining to be done are the putting up of the sluice gates at *Butlersbridge weir*, and the clearing out of the upper part of the Shanacroaghan stream.

On the 27th of September a flood followed the greatest fall of rain, within the same period of time, that has occurred since a rain-gauge registry has been kept in the neighbourhood of Cavan. The rain appeared to be confined to a tract running from north-east to south-west, in which Cavan was on the western side; as the Belturbet gauge, to the north-west of Cavan (which generally indicates a fourth more of rain-fall than the Cavan gauge), in this instance indicated a much less fall, and the floods to the west of Cavan were not by any means extraordinary. On the Annalee river, the Cavan river, and on Lough Gowna, one of those extraordinary floods occurred which could only be provided against by making river courses of such sectional areas as in ordinary times would be worse than useless. Some lands along the Annalee river, which, in moderate floods, would be three feet over the level of the water, were flooded. On the Cavan river the quantity of water poured down by the Roscolgan river, where some improvements had been made a short time before by the principal proprietors, kept the river course brimful for three days, flooding the lowlands to a considerable extent, and backing up the water on Toneymore lough, across which the railway to Cavan had been made, so as to cause the stoppage of the running of the trains for a short time. The level of the top of the rails had, however, sunk to that of the lowest part of the original bed of the lough. Along part of the river-course running from Lough Gowna, land that had not been flooded since 1848 was covered with water to a small extent; and yet, on the Killeshandra division, there was no flood of much consequence, except in that portion of the division under the influence of Lough Oughter, which, being the recipient of the Annalee and Lough Gowna, was raised to a higher level than its waters reached since the shoals of Carratraw and Gartnanoul were cut through. The level of the water on the Belturbet weir rose 15¼ inches between the 27th of September and the 1st of October. In no instance, since 1853, has the level of the water been raised so rapidly at the Belturbet weir. The following table will show the effect of the flood of last September on Lough Oughter, and it will also show the local character of the rain-fall, as the water level of Lough Erne (the recipient of the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell district catchment basin), as well as that of Lough Oughter and Gowna, and all the other basins to Enniskillen, was not raised in the same proportion as Lough Oughter:—

Place.	Water rose in			
	1856.		1854.	
		Ft. In.		Ft. In.
Belturbet Weir, . . .	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, . .	0 15¼	Oct. 26 to Oct. 30, . .	0 12½
Lough Erne, . . .	Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, . .	2 1	Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, . .	2 2

The value of opening the river course of a large catchment basin is shown in this district very remarkably. The weir at Belturbet, which the whole combined waters of the district reach, has not been altered, while nearly all the river courses and streams that contribute the water that reaches it have been deepened and regulated (the total length of the tributary courses opened being sixty-three miles), yet the level of the water at the weir has not been raised. This very satisfactory result is caused by the river courses carrying off the floods at an earlier period from their commencement, and more regularly than they did before the channels were opened, and *the discharge being spread over a greater period of time*, the maximum discharge, at any moment, is not so great as it had been when the supply was more unequal. The accompanying tracings of diagrams of the water-levels at Belturbet weir, will illustrate what I have just referred to.

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The lands relieved from flooding are still being more generally cropped in each succeeding year. I attach a table of the produce and value of the crops on the lands mentioned during the past year, which has been generally a favourable year for agricultural speculations; and it cannot be questioned that the works executed on this district have been of great service to both occupier and proprietor, independently of the actual value of the crops obtained from them, by giving them an opportunity of cultivating virgin land during such favourable years for their purposes as those of 1855 and 1856 have been.

The table of produce and value is as follows:—

Name of Reach.	Potatoes, at £12 per acre.			Oats, at £8 per acre.			Hay, at £5 per acre.			Turnips, at £10 per acre.			Rye, at £5 per acre.			Cabbage, at £12 per acre.			Mangel, at £12 per acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Ballynamannan Stream,	5	2	0	8	2	0	34	0	0	2	2	0	—			—			—		
Streams about Milltown to Killeshandra,	91	0	0	79	2	0	268	0	0	27	0	0	7	0	0	—			—		
Killeshandra to Kilbracken Bridge,	138	2	0	111	2	0	271	0	0	12	0	0	—			—			—		
Kilbrackan to Loughnabelwey,	149	0	0	88	0	0	266	0	0	4	0	0	25	0	0	—			—		
Arva River to Enaghan Lough,	33	2	0	17	0	0	68	0	0	—			1	0	0	—			—		
Bellahillan to Sallaghan,	74	0	0	61	0	0	122	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0
Drummury to Killagowan,	57	0	0	61	0	0	84	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
Cavan River to Lisdaran,	3	0	0	2	0	0	153	0	0	1	0	0	—			—			2	0	0
Annalee River,	20	2	0	14	0	0	117	0	0	—			—			0	2	0	1	2	0

Total area from which approximate estimate is made, 2,538½ Irish acres. Total value of produce, £18,547.

If half the value of the crops be deducted for labour, manure, and charges, and 25*s.* per acre be also deducted as the probable value of the produce of the same land previously to the execution of the drainage works, £6,100 7*s.* 6*d.* would remain as profit gained from 2,538½ acres relieved by the works executed in connexion with this quantity of land. The estimate made by Mr. Mulvany for completing the works in November, 1854, has been exceeded, in consequence of the greater quantity of rock and material in the shoals of Kilnacreevy and Curraghanoe, and by incurring expenses in clearing up the tributary streams, which should properly be charged to maintenance of works.

A valuation of the lands of the district was made by Mr. White, at intervals from the beginning of September to the close of November; but as a great part of the district was suffering from the extraordinary floods of the close of September, and under the difficulty of the obstruction placed nearly wholly across the river at Baker's bridge, it was scarcely possible for him to form an estimate of the real value of the works to the lands.

2. *Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District.*

On the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell district the works done during the past year have been principally confined to the dredging, with two steam-dredges and four of the other descriptions of dredge-boats, the reaches of Aghoo, Drumraine, Creevy, Drumany, Drumaleague, Sheffield, and Black Lough. I had expected, at the close of last year, that the work of dredging would be completed early in the year; however, it was found impossible, without flooding large tracts of land, to raise the water for dredging by means of placing timber on the weirs, and it was necessary to make dams across the channel, and to provide escape courses which it was difficult to maintain. Considerable delay was caused by making, maintaining, and removing the dams. It was also found that, while the water had been kept low during the latter part of last year, the bottom of the channel had risen wherever soft ground occurred; and not only was the quantity of excavation increased, but it was necessary to raise the water higher than it had been calculated would answer, for the purpose of floating the dredges over the ground to be dredged, and to enable them to come at the excavation of the sides of the canal. The general level at which it was necessary to maintain the water level was from nine to ten feet over *the originally proposed bottom;* and as the weirs were only built to be six feet over the original bottom level, the difficulty of raising the water behind them with timber will be perceived, when they were in one instance six, and in another two, miles distant from where the dredging was to be done. The nature of the material to be dredged, also, was a great cause of delay, as it remained in the buckets and barges in a semi-fluid state—the buckets coming up with little more than a fourth of what they would hold; and as it was necessary to remove the material from the barges with wheelbarrows, the filling and wheeling of it was dilatory and expensive. As I have been much annoyed at this unexpected cause of delay, I dwell upon explaining the several causes of it.

The work executed during the past year is as follows:—

In the reach between Caroul Lock and Lough Erne, as the summer water has, for the last four years, fallen seven inches below the level at which the summer water of Lough Erne had been calculated to stand, it was decided that the additional excavation required for maintaining a navigation four feet six inches below the low summer water, should be made; and after the steam-dredger had completed the work at Drumraine, it was brought to Caroul, and was put to work at dredging in the reach below the lock in the early part

of November. 2,784 cubic yards were dredged at the close of the year. The hard material that has hitherto been met with does not cause the delay that might have been expected, and from fifty to eighty cubic yards per day can be dredged. The material dredged has been put out on the sides of the channel, within banks made on the parts of the former river course, which the "lowering" of the water, by means of the works, had exposed. The gearing for the raising of the lock sluices has been set and adjusted; and the sluices, with gearing for lifting them, have been set in the masonry that had been erected for the regulating weir. The pressure, including the friction on each gate, is 3,241 lbs., and the lifting of the sluice with single gearing, even with a lever three feet in length, is attended with so much difficulty as will, I fear, hereafter, in a great measure prevent the sluices being made really useful for carrying off the floods, so as not to interfere materially with the traffic on the canal. It was necessary this year again to repair the puddle backing at the back of the Caroul weir.

At Ballyconnell, the bank between the upper level and the overflow was stanched where leakage had taken place, and the stone breasting of the bank was repaired. A bridge was built across the mill-race in May, for the purpose of an approach from the high road to the lock. Sluices have been put up in the masonry of the Ballyconnell weir that had been prepared for them. All the rubble stone that was piled in the Ballyconnell quarry has been drawn to the wharf and lock for the masonry of the lockhouses to be erected there and at Caroul.

The sluices and lifting gearing have been put up at the *Skelan regulating weir;* and a large quantity of larch poles, for marking out the channel through the several lakes, has been delivered at Skelan.

On the Comogue reach, the dams that were made for raising the water for the dredging at Aghoo have been removed, and 60½ perches of stone towing-path fence, as well as 100 perches of clay fence, have been made. The stream from Loughawaddy, that falls into the canal a little below Derrygoan bridge, was deepened; and when completed into the the lough in April, two feet in depth of water below its usual level was run off.

The steam and hand dredgers were brought to the Aghoo reach in the early part of January, but they were not fully at work until the 19th of that month, in consequence of the necessity of making dams to raise the water, as I mentioned before. A portion of the excavation, where hard gravel with boulders had been found, and which it had been directed should be deepened to the original bottom level, was enclosed with dams, and made ready for excavation with wheelbarrows—but the workmen would not engage in it unless a very high price was given; but as the material was found to be such as might be removed by dredging, and as pumping in a very uncertain season would have been very expensive, it was left to be done by the steam-dredger, and was got through as the steamer reached the place. The dredging of the reach was nearly completed on the 19th of June, when the dam that kept up the water at Lisnatullagh was burst by a flood, and the remainder was left to be done by the hand-dredger, at which, as well as removing slips on this reach and dams at Comogue, it continued till the close of October, when it was removed to complete the *dredging at Drumany*. 19,916 cubic yards of excavation have been removed from the Aghoo reach, and the taps along the reach have been closed. Fifty statute perches of stone towing-path and 300 perches of clay-fences have been made. The weir-sluices and their lifting gear have been put up. A quantity of poles for marking out the channel through the lakes has been delivered at Aghoo lock.

The steam-dredger was removed to the *Drumraine* reach in June, and was continued at work there for a month, when it was thought necessary, in order to divide the work to be done between both steam-dredgers, to remove the drainage-dredger to Drumaleague, where it was kept at work until the middle of August; and after completing the dredging of the lower part of the Drumany reach in September, the dredging at Drumraine was resumed, and completed in October. Some rock left in when the work was in progress in 1852, was enclosed with dams in the month of May; but the leakage was so very great that the excavation was abandoned, and a sufficient breadth of channel was afterwards cleared by the dredger alongside the rock. The small portion of rock left in will be marked off with iron beacons. A clay mound, as a base for a wire fence, has been made along the whole of this division. The sluices have been put up at the weir for Lock No. 5. The mill at Ballinamore was fitted as a blacksmith's shop and store, when the offices at Belturbet were given up in April. The stone towing-path fence has been continued up to the town of Ballinamore, and the sluices, with their gearing, have been set at the Ballinamore weir. 5,284 cubic yards of material have been removed from Creevy with spoon-and-bag dredgers, which were kept at work until November, with the exception of a period of two months in July and August, when they were, for the purpose of better supervision, put to work at Drumany.

The bottom at the deep cutting *below Ballyduff lock* was "rising," and drains were made to cut off the hill water, which may have the effect of preventing movement in the sides of the canal and the rising of the bottom. In the flood and storm of the 6th of February the fish pass wall at Ballyduff was thrown down, and the paving next to the lock pier, at the foot of the tail from the weir-sluice open, was found to be ripped up. The fish pass wall was repaired in May, having been strengthened at foot where it met the end of the weir; and the paving in front of the weir sluice-open was also repaired at the same time. A portion of hard gravel excavation below the lock at Ballyduff was enclosed with dams in May, and removed in June. The dams were removed by the spoon and bag

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dredgers, on their return from Drumany, in October. 256 perches of stone towing-path fence have been built between Creevy and St. John's lake, and the remainder of the towing-path fence, a great part of which had been built during the hard frost of the previous year, and which was crumbling in many places from exposure, has been repaired.

On the *Drumany reach* the "C" dredger was kept at work between Derrinkip bridge and Castlefore lock until the middle of June, 8,368 cubic yards having been removed up to that time. From the middle of July to the middle of September three spoon-and-bag dredge-boats were kept at work in removing dams and deposit; and during part of August and September the drainage steam-dredger removed 1,763 cubic yards of material from the reach between Derrinkip bridge and St. John's lake, where the excavation had been "bottomed" in the summer of 1855. In November the hand-dredger and three spoon-and-bag dredgers were put to work to clear up the reach between Derrinkip bridge and Castlefore, where six inches in depth of material on an average of the whole distance was found to have accumulated. 1,343 cubic yards were removed at the close of the year. A clay mound, as a base for a wire-fence, has been made along the division where a stone-fence had not been made, and the posts for a wire-fence are being set. The wire cannot be put in until the dredging is completed, as the material dredged is wheeled to spoil across the fence. The parapets of the approach to Derrinkip bridge, and 53½ perches of stone-fence, have been built between St. John's lake and Lough Marave.

The following tributary streams have been made good drainage courses, to suit the present "lowering" of the water surface in the main course:—

Name of Stream.	No. of Statute Perches deepened.	No. of Statute Acres of Land fully relieved.
1. Drumlitton, ...	120	15
2. Derrinkip and Leamanish, . .	89	31
3. Castlefore (upper part), . . .	55	7
4. Drumany and Kiltyfannin, . .	225	34
5. Boneil, ...	88	35
	577	122

The reduction of level of the water in the main river course had relieved these lands from flooding, but they were still in a very swampy state until the minor streams were opened, and the lands have even this year been of great value to the occupiers. The "C" steam-dredger, after passing from Drumany through the Castlefore lock, was put to remove dams above the lock and above Castlefore bridge, as well as an accumulation of deposit above the lock, which was done before the western end of Lough Scur was commenced. The chamber wall of the southern side of Castlefore lock has closed in to the extent of two inches at the top towards the chamber in one point. It has been stayed, and the "staying" does not show any appearance of farther pressure, though it has been three months put in. The sluices and gearing have been put up at the Castlefore weir. A portion of the tail of the Letterfine excavation left in Lough Scur, and another portion left in Drumaleague lough, has been removed by dredging with the "C" dredger. At the western end of Drumaleague lough the drainage steam-dredger was put to work from the end of June to the middle of August, when the "C" dredger, having completed her work at each end of the Letterfine excavation, was put to complete the excavation through Drumaleague lough to the rock at Scrabbagh. The material dredged from the western end of Drumaleague lough was so light that great delay was occasioned; it floated in the water when moved by the buckets, and it was difficult to make it sink when tripped from the hopper barges. It was necessary to dredge much more deeply than would otherwise be required for the purpose of bringing the material up in the buckets, and of removing it to such a depth as the floating material might settle in, without being above the required level. The dredging was, however, completed on the 18th of September, and 4,055 cubic yards of material were removed from the western end, where the section made in 1855 showed only 1,365 cubic yards, as being above the required level.

On the Aughacashlin River a very heavy flood occurred on the 15th of July, which overtopped the banks of the diversion cut in some places. The flood was peculiar to the catchment of the river, as there was nothing beyond the result of an ordinary fall of rain felt in other parts of the district. The banks have been repaired, and the Kiltubrid diversion cut has been also cleared of all weeds and accumulations of deposit which had taken place to a depth of over two feet. A stone towing-path fence has been built to meet the water of Drumaleague lough in continuation of that made at the eastern side of Scrabbagh bridge.

Considerable leakage from the canal at Kilclare was found to have taken place through cavernous passages in the limestone of the district, and to such an extent that the miller from whom the water-power had been purchased was induced to repair his water-wheel and machinery, to take advantage of the quantity of water that was going to waste. The principal portion of the leakage has been dammed in, and no fresh leakage appears to have

been created by its stoppage. The tunnel through the tail wall of the western side of Newbrook lock was being enlarged in the mouth at the close of the year, in order to prevent the flooding of some land at the western side of the lock. Several portions of towing path-wall, where the stone had crumbled by exposure, have been repaired.

At Sheffield the dredging below Lock No. 13 was commenced with the "C" steam-dredger in the middle of September. It was necessary to raise the water for dredging, and the dam put on the overfall above Lock No. 14 was maliciously cut on the night of the 24th of September. A watchman was, however, placed in charge of the dam, and no further damage was done to it. The banks along the canal towards Lock No. 13 had shrunk so far that it was necessary to raise them with sods got from the Commissioners' land at Killarcan, in order to enclose the height of water necessary for dredging. As it was difficult to deal for spoil-ground with the people occupying the land near the part of the canal where the dredging was in progress, the material was brought up through the lock, and wheeled out on the Commissioners' land near it. The dredging was completed at the close of November. 3,065 cubic yards of material were dredged from Sheffield, being 815 cubic yards in excess of the quantity estimated last year, which was caused by accumulation of deposit and the necessity of dredging more deeply than the required bottom level, to allow for the settling of the soft material escaping from the buckets, as at Drumaleague. The sides of the Doon stream that falls into the canal a little below Lock No. 13 were so far cut away at the site of the towing path bridge, that it was necessary to protect them with stone breasting.

Immediately after the completion of the dredging at Sheffield the "C" steam-dredger was put to work at the Black lough, which was very nearly completed at the close of the year, although the weather in the early part of December was so boisterous that the dredging was discontinued, in consequence of the difficulty of moving the barges back and forward. The formation of a towing path across the Black lough with brushwood, to be kept together with short piles, and covered with clay and gravel, was in progress at the close of the year.

The Lock-houses at Killarcan, Lisconnor, Castlefore, Ballinamore, and Aghoo, have been laid out for the contractors. Part of the foundations of those at Killarcan and Lisconnor has been dug; but the weather towards the close of the year was very bad, and the contractors are procuring the stone, brick, and timber necessary for the work. The excavation of the spoil to clear the site of the Ballinamore lock-house was in progress at the close of the year.

The works remaining to be done, commencing at the Shannon, are the completion of the dredging and towing-path at Black lough. An accumulation of deposit has taken place between the Leitrim bridge and the Shannon, amounting to 1,070 cubic yards, which, with that remaining at Black lough, may be completed at the close of this month. The time specified for the contractors to complete the lock-houses is the 1st of July; and I do not think that they will be finished before that time. At Drumany 1,138 cubic yards remained to be dredged at the close of the year, which, for the four dredges, would be about one month's work. The wire-fencing is yet to be put up at Drumany, Drumraine, Aghoo, and Comogue. A small amount of dredging remains to be done at Creevy. If the bank does not slip and cause the bottom to "rise," this can be removed in less than a fortnight by the hand-dredger and spoon-and-bag boats on their way from Drumany to Aghoo. *Between Aghoo lock and Garadice* some slips have taken place, and a good deal of accumulation of deposit has been collected, the dredging of which would occupy the dredgers mentioned about six weeks; but as the steam-dredger, now at work at Caroul, will most probably not be required there many days after the end of the month—and the best place to lay her by would be Ballinamore, where there is a wharf and a store—she can expedite the dredging at Aghoo and Comogue. The bridge at Lisnatullagh is yet to be built, but it might be put up in a month. A small amount of dredging is required at Skelan, Ballyheady, and Ballyconnell, which could be done by the steam-dredger in three or four days, besides the time necessary for bringing it up to Aghoo. Three towing-path bridges will be required across streams falling into the canal at Aghoo and Comogue, which can be done at the same time that the Lisnatullagh occupation bridge is being built. The temporary foot-bridge at Skelan must be altered and made a permanent foot-bridge, by the addition of strong larch piles as supports, and of a hand-railing. The weirs at Skelan and Ballyduff require that the timber "topping" be adjusted, so as to be readily moved on the occurrence of floods, and the fish-passes at all the weirs require the stops that will enable the fish to use them. The marking-in of the sailing course through the lakes with larch spars is also yet to be done.

The prospects of the value of the navigation to the country are becoming more apparent as the probability of opening it shortly becomes more generally known. The Ballyconnell mills have been taken by persons residing in the neighbourhood, who are of active habits, and are likely to work the mills extensively. A corn market is being established at Ballyconnell by a wealthy person in Belturbet. The market at Ballyconnell hitherto has been very poorly attended, fifty people being rarely to be seen in the streets on market days, which appears to be generally attributed to the powers of a Manor Court held in the town, under the authority of a town order, from which horses and carts, corn, or other property of persons coming into the town, can be seized at the suit of any person making a claim against the owner on oath before the court. The Ballyconnell estate has been sold, and I

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Martin Farrell, C.E., Resident Engineer.

understand that the purchaser of some of the town lots intends to ascertain whether the jurisdiction of the court still exists. At the Ballinamore market, which is the largest in the county of Leitrim, the prices of oats and potatoes are very nearly as high as they are in Cavan, although potatoes in former years were frequently brought from the neighbourhood of Ballinamore to Cavan for sale, and although the Cavan market is this year better attended by purchasers, in consequence of the opening of the railway, than it has hitherto been. I attribute this stir in the business of Ballinamore to the prospect of better communication with the distant markets being established.

The floods of the past year, which were heavier than those of the year 1855, have not been more out on the lands than they were during the latter year, with the exception of those along the Blackwater river, where the flood water has covered the land between Ballaboy and Templeport loughs; it does not, however, remain long on the lands. 122 acres of land have been fully relieved, as before mentioned, along the tributary streams of the Drumany and Castlefore reaches; but as the flooding of these lands was prevented by the works done previously for the canal, they were then included in the lands relieved on the district, and, in consequence, the quantity is not increased by the work done this year. £7 an acre has been generally given for some of the formerly flooded land, as con-acre potato land, with the spoil from the excavation burned and spread lightly upon it as manure. The same price (£7 per acre) for con-acre meadow has been given for the land close to the canal at Drumany bridge, the highest price mentioned in that part of the country having been £9 per acre, which was given for very superior meadow near Bawnboy. It still continues to be a marked feature of the country in the neighbourhood of the drained lands, that the upland, which was heretofore that used for crops, is almost wholly in pasture, while the tillage appears to be confined to the formerly flooded lands.

I attach a table of the value of the crops that have been taken from the portions of the relieved lands where an estimate has been made:—

Name of Reach.	Potatoes, at £12 per Irish Acre.	Oats, at £8 per Acre.	Hay, at £5 per Acre.	Rye, at £5 per Acre.	Cabbage, at £12 per Acre.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1. Aghalane to Caroul, . .	1 2 0	6 2 0	68 2 0	–	–	76 2 0
2. Caroul to Skelan, . . .	14 1 0	34 1 0	118 3 0	–	–	167 1 0
3. Skelan to Garadice, . .	21 2 0	7 0 0	33 0 0	16 2 0	–	78 0 0
4. Garadice to Ballyduff, . .	193 0 0	123 1 0	51 0 0	–	–	367 1 0
5. St. John's Lake to Castlefore, .	42 3 0	10 2 0	28 3 0	–	2 0 0	84 0 0
	273 0 0	181 2 0	300 0 0	16 2 0	2 0 0	773 0 0

Total area from which the approximate estimate is made, 773 Irish acres, and the total value of the crops from it is £6,334 10*s.*; making deductions on the same principle as has been stated for the Lough Oughter, &c., district, the net profit will be £2,201, obtained from 773 acres of land, which could not be tilled with any certainty of having a crop from it before the navigation and drainage works were commenced.

The estimate made for the completion of the work has been exceeded, but I have stated in previous parts of this Report the causes of excess. There is, moreover, expense attending the maintenance of the works which could not be estimated for.

I give below the tables of the number of men employed, and the work done, and expenditure incurred, during the year on both districts. Tables of the land relieved, and of the rain-fall on each of the districts, are also given:—

District.	Men Employed.			Work Done.			Expenditure.
	Greatest Number.	Average Number.	Equivalent in days of one man.	Earth.	Rock.	Masonry.	
				Cubic Yds.	Cubic Yds.	Cubic Yds.	£ s. d.
Lough Oughter, &c., .	67	33	10,501	7,115	191	60	1,810 11 0
Ballinamore, &c., .	253	176	53,545	65,737	132	1,699	8,980 15 9

Land relieved:—

	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Lough Oughter, &c., District, previously to 1856, ...	10,704	
,, ,, in 1856, ...	223	
		10,927
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District, previously to 1856, . .	8,048	
,, ,, ,, in 1856, ...	—	
		8,048

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr Martin Farrell, C.E., Resident Engineer.

The fall of rain at Cavan, Belturbet, and Castlefore, during the months of the past year, has been as follows:—

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.			
													1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
CAVAN, . . .	2·27	1·95	·82	1·19	2 81	1·91	2·27	3·69	3·82	2·69	1·04	2·66	27·12	22·28	31·25	24·37
BELTURBET, . .	1·72	3·30	·97	1·83	2·53	1·63	3·35	4·65	2·77	2·85	1·54	3·55	30·07	29·86	40·26	38·72
CASTLEFORE, . .	2·25	2·87	·78	1·62	2·44	2·03	2·21	3·50	2·11	1·79	1·49	3·38	26·47	No	Registry.	

The offices at Belturbet were given up to the proprietors on the 1st of last May, and the workshops and yard on the 19th of November. An auction of the implements stored at Belturbet, which were no longer required, was held in the yard on the 2nd and 4th of September, and £351 6*s.* 7*d.* was realized by the sale. Private sales had been made previously on tenders to the Board, from which £88 12*s.* 5*d.* was received, making a total of £439 19*s.* received for the sale of implements.

Memorandum by Mr. BARRY D. GIBBONS, C.E. Dated 22nd February, 1857.

Memorandum by Mr. Barry D. Gibbons, C.E.

District of YOUGHAL, *County of Cork.*

I examined this District on the 18th instant.

The sea embankment is in very excellent condition, and only requires ordinary and inexpensive care.

There were a few leaks under the causeway approach to the long Bridge, of which any that were inclined to increase have been stanched at a very trifling cost.

Extracts from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. SAMUEL HARDING, C.E., Resident Engineer. For the year 1856. Dated 31st March, 1857.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

District of KEENAGH, *County of Longford.*

The works on this district during the year were extended over almost every part of it, and left the main channels completed, with scarcely any exception.

The principal work in progress was on No. 5 Division, finishing the deep bog cut into Killashee turlough, which was proceeded with as fast as circumstances admitted; frequent heavy slips, resulting from the depth of cut required, and the nature of the stuff, which was bog resting on clay and gravel at a level varying from one to three feet over gradient, retarded the excavation, and, from the narrowness of the cut, blocked up the channel, occasionally backing the water, some feet in depth, and stopping the work farther up the division. Every effort to prevent these slips was resorted to, and sometimes with success. The work in this cutting was necessarily tedious, but by the end of the year the bog appeared so consolidated, that I hope no additional slips will occur.

In No. 7, Cloonker Division, the cut leading from the Torboy branch to Cloonscott and Cloonkeen townlands was commenced at the beginning of the year, and completed by the end of April; there were also small portions finished farther down the division, where labourers had to be previously discontinued from floods, &c.; and in places where the sides were much undercut from the floods, overhanging tops, slips, and obstructions were removed.

Other divisions of the district, viz., the Kilmore, Ballyclare, Ballinamore, Aghintra, Ballinamore branch, and Holywell, were cleared of large stones, heaps of deposit, slips, weeds, &c., that accumulated in some places since the time of completion of the channel, and formed obstructions and falls, which, if not removed, would be most injurious to the banks. The remaining portions of excavations, except on No. 9 Division, were also finished, and some side drains made. This description of work was extended over most of the district.

Two stone accommodation bridges have been erected on No. 7 Division, and four cattle passes on the Ballinamore branch stream. A good quantity of materials for weir coping and works, at Aghintra mill, has been procured, and some stone for the regulating weirs at Cloonker and Abbeyderg.

The bridge at Caldra was underpinned. The old bridge of Ballintempan was taken down to permit the contractor employed by the county to erect a new one, which caused the erection and removal of a temporary bridge. At Gowlan a temporary bridge was put up and removed for a similar purpose, and one at Curry, existing since the previous year, removed.

In the Annual Report for the Longford District, the features of the season, and other causes, which retarded the works, were stated. Similar causes tended to delay this district, which was circumstanced nearly the same way as regarded the position of small portions to be completed; and the slips on No. 5 Division, during the summer, were much increased by the falls of rain. In the driest portions of the year spring and

Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

harvest) labourers, from their scarcity, could scarcely be obtained at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, which had to be paid; and the farmers wanted to stop the works from the difficulty they experienced and expense they were put to in trying to obtain them. At other periods 1*s.* 2*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* per day were the rates of wages, as taskwork could not be enforced.

At the close of the year the only portion of main channel to be excavated was at the head of No. 9 Division, above the road, at the mearing of Cartrons and Abbeyderg. It was feared that if this portion was excavated, a spring on No. 10 Division, which supplies some of the water for Mosstown mills, and is supposed to be connected with the head of No. 9 Divis on by an under-ground communication, might be injured. The works in connexion with the regulating weirs of the mills of Abbeyderg, Cloonker, and Cloonmuckla, are to be executed. There are also about eighteen accommodation bridges to be put up. The bridges of Abbeyderg and Curramore will require underpinning, about two feet in depth, as the floods have injured the foundations. If the season is not unfavourable, these works should be completed during the following summer.

It is satisfactory to state, that all lands intended to be included in the district are well relieved. On Nos. 2 and 7 Divisions, during extraordinary floods, only a few acres were covered for part of a day on the lowest ground.

By the enclosed crop return it will be seen much of the lands of the district are being gradually cultivated; the population in the neighbourhood being, for some years, very thin, the increased labour, by the cultivation of the drained flats, has given employment to every individual during times of agricultural operations at fair wages, and it is supposed the health of the inhabitants has been benefited, though the contrast may not be so remarkable as in larger districts.

Crop Return off Drained Lands.

			£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Potatoes,	68	statute acres at	5	8	0	per acre, =	367	4	0
Oats,	82	„	1	15	0	„ =	143	10	0
Meadow,	264	„	1	18	0	„ =	501	12	0
Turnips,	3	„	4	6	0	„ =	12	18	0
Rape,	6	„	4	16	0	„ =	28	16	0
Total,	423	„				„	1,054	0	0

Longford District.

River Camlin, County of Longford.

During the year 1856 this district was brought nearly to a close.

The most important works completed during the year were commenced, in April, on the *Agarr*, and extended into the *Rhine* division, where a reach of nearly three and a-half miles, commencing about twenty perches above Agarr bridge, was re-sunk. 14,866 cubic yards of rock and earth-work have been removed. The excavation was taken deeper than anticipated, owing to the subsidence of the lands, and portions had to be re-excavated before winter in consequence of the bottom rising.

The Kilnacarrow division, for about 500 feet above the Rhine works, was also re-sunk, to afford a proper gradient.

At the Cloonanny Ford division some excavation was taken out and dams removed.

On the Ballinalee division some similar work was also executed.

In almost every other portion of the district works of a small but useful nature were in progress—such as the removal of slips and stones. Dams were taken out, and the sides pitched where the frequent floods caused injury to the banks. Some rock was removed in a way to facilitate the passage of fish at the regulating weir in Longford, side drains were cleared up, and main drains (the principal of which was the "Pocket River"), widened or deepened, to complete them as proposed. Repairs were also executed at Kilshruley regulating weir, an understanding having been effected with the owner of Kilshruley mills, that they were to be accomplished at a time when the water would not be required for milling purposes, compensation claims for stoppage were consequently avoided.

The following extra works were carried on, viz.:—The filling of a tap drain and hollows on the Rev. Mr. Cordner's land; a causeway, with steps, for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Longford, on the memorial of the Town Commissioners, which was not quite completed by the end of the year; an addition built to the Rev. Mr. Trench's demesne walls to prevent trespass on his lands, which the deepening of the river rendered them liable to; the closing of about two miles of unwatering course on Nos. 7, 8, and 9 Divisions was also completed.

Bridges.

The county bridges at Longford Pound, Deanscurragh, Killeter, Pocket River, Soran Drain, and Longford, were underpinned, the cost being chargeable to drainage—the first two and fourth having been executed with difficulty and danger, owing to the bad state of the old works. Some material has been prepared for the erection of an accommodation bridge on the Ballinascraw drain, and for Cloonbroney bridge.

The approaches to Kilnacarrow bridge were completed early in the year, and its total cost, together with that of Mallagh bridge, presented for at Longford spring assizes, 1856.

The approaches to the Agarr, Rhine, Soran, and Ballinalee bridges were also finished

during the year, and preparations made to present for them at the spring assizes of 1857. There are no other works in the district proposed to be charged to the county.

The past year was rather unfavourable for drainage operations from the following causes:—More rain fell, and floods were more frequent during the seasons that labourers could be best obtained and employed than in 1855; there were various small works in progress considerable distances apart: most of the channels were previously excavated to a level that rendered their further deepening more under the influence of floods or back-water; and there was much side sloping, all of which, in proportion to their difficulty of excavation, lessened the quantity removed in a given time, preventing comparisons with the progress of heavy work or new cutting. It was found impossible to enforce task-work, but every opportunity that suggested itself was taken to insure fair value for the wages paid.

The following works remain to be completed on the district, viz.:—A small portion of excavation in the main channel at Cloonanny Ford; about eighty perches of main drains, including Garvagh, Pocket River, and Soran, to be deepened, and enlarged near their entrance into main channel; about twenty small and large accommodation bridges and passes to be erected; three small bridges to be underpinned; the greater part of the unwatering course to be filled, and dams, &c., to be removed in several places. The finishing of these works, except the closing of the tap drains, depends chiefly on the season and quantity of water in the channels, for many labourers won't be required. Should the spring season be unfavourable, they ought to be finished before the summer is over.

For drainage purposes the district may be considered completed, as authorized, except the trifling excavations and obstructions still in main channel. From the mouth of the river to Agarr bridge, where the channels are greatest, the district is quite relieved, except in times of extraordinary floods. On Sunday, the 28th September, after a very heavy fall of rain, about half of the previously-flooded lands were covered, but left dry the following day. From Agarr to Kilnacarrow (the portion of work finished during the year) the cut seems equal to the discharge of the usual summer floods, but after extraordinary falls of rain most of the lands are covered for over a day. Above Kilnacarrow the river is much choked with weeds. When scoured up, the reach from that to Ballinalee will be more efficient for discharge than the last one, but is now similarly flooded. From Ballinalee to Kilshruley the cut is scarcely able to discharge moderate floods. Above Kilshruley the lands are quite relieved. On the 28th September, over half the lands of the district were flooded from one to two days. Notwithstanding the chance of some occasional loss from the above cause, a further addition is being made to the cropped lands this spring (1857), particularly below Longford, where most of the bottoms are under tillage, proving the benefits resulting.

The return attached shows the quantity of land productive in 1856, besides many acres of pasture not taken into account where stock were formerly excluded. In this locality labourers were always scarce, and the cultivation of the reclaimed lands has made them in greater demand than before; the standard of wages has consequently increased. The crops on many parts of the district looked so promising last summer, that the owners seemed to forget the land that grew them was often under water for months at a time.

Besides the direct benefits resulting to the owner and labourer from reclamation, it appears that fever and the class of diseases formerly prevalent, and supposed to originate or increase from the proximity of swamps, &c., have almost disappeared throughout the district.

Approximate Return of Crops grown on the Lands Reclaimed during Year 1856.

Description of Crop.	Area of Crop in Statute Acres.			Net Value per Statute Acre, deducting Rent and all Expenses.			Amount.			Observations.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Potatoes, . . .	205	0	0	7	0	0	1,435	0	0	This return has not taken into account the value of pasture and bog. The average value of the crops is given.
Oats, . . .	115	0	0	2	7	6	273	2	6	
Meadow, . . .	370	0	0	2	10	0	925	0	0	
Turnips, . . .	3	0	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	
Cabbage, . . .	0	2	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	
Total, . .	693	2	0	—			2,657	2	6	

No additional lands have been reclaimed on the district this year, but the works which were carried out have greatly benefited and increased the value of those partially relieved before.

The following exhibits the quantity of earth and rock work removed, equivalent of men's labour, and masonry erected, &c.:—Earth-work, 22,834 cubic yards; rock-work, 358 cubic yards; unwatering course closed, 629 statute perches; masonry, 164 cubic yards; equivalent of men's labour, 11,077. Most of the masonry and filling of the tap drains was done by contract work, in consequence of which the full equivalent of men's labour, in day's work of one man, is not shown.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

District of RINN *and* BLACKRIVER, *Counties of Longford and Leitrim.*

During the year the works were chiefly in progress on the middle and upper parts of the district, and the Blackriver.

On the main river, the works on the Annaghcooleen Division—subject to from four to five feet of backwater when the Shannon is at summer level—were commenced in September, when Lough Forbes was at its lowest, but the floods towards the end of the month obliged them to be discontinued for the season, before much unwatering expense was incurred.

On the Johnston's-bridge Division the banks were sloped adjoining the Blackriver, to guide the current and prevent their being swept away.

When the works above Rynn were advanced some distance, the lake was converted into a reservoir, and the Annaveagh Division commenced without the expense of an unwatering course. The sides and overhanging banks were then pared from the mouth of the Blackriver to Annaveagh Bridge—a length of 470 perches.

After the June floods had subsided, Lough Rynn was run to its lowest level, which nearly unwatered the shoal at Rynn Castle; the excavation below the drawbridge was then commenced, and, together with Lakefield shoal, completed in autumn.

The Lurga Division was commenced on completion of the last-mentioned shoals. Some excavation was taken out of the bottom of cut, and the banks pared to Lurga Bridge for a distance of 260 perches.

On the Blackriver the portion to be finished near its junction with the main river was commenced when the backwater was at its lowest during the carrying on of the works on the Annaveagh Division. The subsequent winter floods prevented the completion of this short reach.

The Drumlish Division was the heaviest work on the district, a length of 560 perches of heavy cutting being opened up to the end, and nearly completed by November. Some heavy slips above the shoal of Ballantra, and at the county boundaries, prevented the channel being excavated more than five to six feet at first, but towards the end of the year they were nearly removed. 34,318 cubic yards of earth and rock were excavated.

The Ballinamuck Division was partly completed to Esker Bridge—a length of ninety perches—before the end of the year. This portion was commenced when the principal work of the Drumlish Division was over.

The main drains to Lisdadannan and Creenagh Lake were completed, and a temporary bridge erected over the latter, to enable a county bridge to be built. The upper end of the Cornulla or 16 Division was finished; the lower part, which was full of slips, cleared up; and the tap drain closed. The streams of Drummeen, Keeldra, Lough Adoon, and Drumkeilvy were completed in some places, where the hurry of more important work had previously caused them to be left unfinished, and cleared of slips and obstructions. Seven accommodation passes were erected also.

Portions of the Drumshambo, and two other main drains on the Blackriver were also opened up, but not completed, and several accommodation passes made in this part of the district.

There were also minor works in various places—such as the levelling of spoil, filling of tap drains, &c.

The excavation was chiefly done by task; but during the harvest, at Lough Rynn and Lakefield shoals, the work was done by days' wages, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, besides excavation in other places, which could not be measured.

The following is the total quantity of measured work executed for the year:—

51,110	cubic yards	of rock and earth.
935	,,	dams made.
392	,,	do. removed.
385	perches	of tap opened.
504	,,	scoured.
585	,,	closed—and
1,340	perches	of spoil levelled and dressed.

The average wages of labourers, earned by task, amounts to over 1*s.* 4*d.* per day, and the cost of measured work, including all expenses, near 7½*d.* per cubic yard.

On the Blackriver, though the floods ran off quickly, they frequently stopped the labourers. On the main river, the running down and backing up of Lough Rynn, to suit the works above and below it, was a favourable circumstance as regarded cost, though the excavation on each part depended so much on the state and management of the other, that a large amount of progress could not be made.

The tributaries scarcely suffered more than ordinary interruption from floods, but the effect of the general character of the summer season on the district was such, that I deferred the unwatering and working of the Annaghcoolan shoal, which is very expensive, except a small portion, in September. The increased area of reclaimed lands—the works near Lough Rynn (as already described, requiring such peculiar management) happening to be carried on during the year—the several labourers who joined the Militia, which was trained up at Mohill, in the district, and left this part of the country at the end of 1855 (very few of whom returned to the works), and the general character of the season—all contributed to show a decrease in the employment, compared to 1855.

The following works, heretofore in progress, remain to be finished :—*On Main River.*—The removal of dams at Cloonart; excavation of Annaghcooleen Shoal; and a small portion of Annaveigh Division; similar work on the upper part of Lurga Division; a portion of Belscarry Rock; some clearing upon the Cloone River; and the Lough Cam Division, not yet commenced. *On the Blackriver.*—The portion from below Kesh Bridge to the main river is to be bottomed; slips to be removed, and portions of main drains to be completed on the Drumlish Division; and similar work, with some excavation, below Esker Bridge, on the Ballinamuck Division; some accommodation bridges are also to be put up in different parts of the district. These works, except slips or other unforeseen causes of delay retard them, should be completed before next winter.

Above Belscarry forty to sixty statute acres were flooded several times in the year. During considerable floods, and according to their height, the lands on the Annaveigh Division were flooded in extent about thirty to fifty acres. On the Blackriver the finished portions appear capable of relieving the lands, except in excessive floods, one of which occurred on the 28th September, and flooded about eighty statute acres, six to nine inches deep. On this occasion Lough Rynn, being run to its lowest level, confined its own feeders, and some of the Blackriver, which ran up-stream into it, till the floods of that river were well run off, otherwise much hay would have been lost. The other portions of the district seem safe. During the year about 370 statute acres were relieved, chiefly meadow land, which had not derived any previous benefit. The following approximate return of crops shows the benefits resulting on the district, independent of pasture :—

Description of Crop.	Quantity of Land, Statute Acres.	Net Value per Statute Acre, deducting Rent, Taxes, and all Cost.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Meadow, . . .	760	2	7	0	1,786	0	0
Potatoes, . . .	276	4	10	0	1,242	0	0
Oats, . . .	138	2	10	6	348	9	0
Rye, . . .	21	4	12	0	96	12	0
Turnips, . . .	3	5	12	0	16	16	0
					£3,489	17	0

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. H. J. B. KANE, C.E., Resident Engineer.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1856. Dated 13th January, 1857.

Districts of BROSNA (*Ferbane*), *and* KILBEGGAN, *in the King's County and County of Westmeath.*

BROSNA (FERBANE) DISTRICT.

The works have been generally in progress on this district during the whole of the past year; for although frequent stoppages were occasioned by floods, the nature of a large portion of the work executed admitted of its being carried out independent of these interruptions.

RIVER BROSNA.

Ferbane Division.

As the main channel on this division has been completed for some time, the works executed were altogether confined to the filling of 574 perches of unwatering cuts, levelling 392 perches of spoil banks, and scouring some small cross drains to remove surface water from the former site of unwatering cuts.

Coole Division.

On this division the works were very similar to those on the Ferbane, as 776 perches of unwatering cuts were filled, and 958 perches of spoil banks levelled. In addition, however, to the above, a tributary to the Brosna, and included in this division, called the Lemacaghan drain, has been scoured, deepened, and otherwise improved, for a distance of 582 perches. The abutments and centre pier for an occupation bridge over Main river, above Coole Castle, of eighty feet waterway, have been built, and the superstructure is in course of construction.

Brackagh Division.

A tributary, known as Cornafurrish stream, having its junction with the Brosna about half a mile below Ballycumber, and included in this division, is now excavated for a distance of 278 perches, and two small gullets built thereon; 167 perches of unwatering cuts were filled, and 911 perches of spoil-banks dressed. The superstructure of a timber and iron trussed girder occupation bridge, forty-two feet span, was also erected in Brackagh.

Ballycumber Division.

The excavation of main channel on this division was commenced in March, and it has been completed to a depth averaging from seven feet to seven feet six inches, under low land, from a short way above Ballycumber bridge to Clara, a distance of 765 perches. The material excavated on the lower portion of this division was principally hard gravel, thickly interspersed with boulders, and some ledges of limestone rock; consequently the progress

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

of the work was tedious. Since the completion of this channel, the unwatering cuts have been closed, their lengths amounting to 959 perches; and the dressing of spoil banks has been commenced, of which 69 perches are completed.

CLODIAGH RIVER.

Cornalaur Division.

The principal work performed on this division was in the early part of the year, when eighteen perches of the main channel were opened, and during floods which interrupted the excavations under their influence. 1,687 perches of spoil banks were dressed off, and otherwise formed in such a way as to adapt them to the purpose of embankments for the retention of the flood waters within this channel, which is the outfall for a mountain torrent, and requiring a great capacity of sectional area to discharge its waters without injury to the low-lying lands in the vicinity, which are drained by back drains discharging at the junction of this river with the Brosna, and thereby taking advantage of the available fall, independent of the fluctuations of water surface in the main discharging conduit.

Rahan Division.

In the months of January and February the excavation of taps for the unwatering of this reach of river was commenced, when a length of 544 perches were completed. The excavation of main channel was proceeded with, and the division has been opened for a distance of 467 perches from the junction of the Clodiagh and Silver rivers to a short distance above Rahan bridge. About midway between these points an occupation bridge, thirty feet span, with stone abutments, and timber and iron superstructure, was erected. The spoil banks, for a distance of 319 perches, have also been arranged in a similar manner to those on the Cornalaur division. This river is now open from its junction with the Brosna to the junction of the Tullamore river with it; but will require a final scouring to remove deposits and drift-sand, when the Charleville division, situated to the up-stream of this reach, has been completed.

SILVER RIVER.

Aharney Division.

The excavation of main channel was commenced in March, which was the earliest period that this work could be proceeded with, as the out-fall for the Silver river depends on the Clodiagh river, and is, consequently, for a considerable distance, under its influence. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, 1,437 perches of unwatering cuts were made, and the main channel opened for a distance of 1,600 perches. The material excavated was, in some places, much harder than expected; several ledges of limestone rock appearing, and hard gravel, with boulders, occurring very generally for a foot deep of the bottom lift. An occupation bridge, eighteen feet span, was also constructed on this division.

TULLAMORE RIVER.

Tullamore and Ballycowen Divisions.

The only works executed on these divisions were the erection of three occupation bridges, varying in their spans from thirty to eighteen feet, and constructed with timber and iron superstructures and stone abutments. The abutments several years built.

General Remarks.

Referring to the foregoing divisions, I beg leave to give a general summary of the total amount of work executed during the year on the whole district, viz., 8¾ miles of main river-courses opened; 7¾ miles of old unwatering cuts closed; 6½ miles of new unwatering cuts made; 2¾ miles of tributary streams deepened and scoured; and 12½ miles of spoil banks along river edges levelled. The whole involving the removal of upwards of 248,000 cube yards. In addition to the above, five occupation bridges were constructed, and two gullets built over tributary streams.

The cost per cube yard for excavation on the whole district, amounts to 3*d.*, nearly; and in the following table I have shown the number of cube yards excavated on each division.

Name of Division.	Earth-work. Cube yards.	Rock-work. Cube yards.	Total Cube yards.	Masonry. Cube yards.
Ferbane,	32,190	—	32,190	—
Coole,	61,895	—	61,895	55
Brackagh,	8,230	—	8,230	58
Ballycumber,	65,200	1,001	66,201	4
Cornalaur,	15,679	—	15,679	—
Rahan,	17,397	—	17,397	27
Aharney,	47,017	140	47,157	27
Ballycowen,	—	—	—	5
Total,	247,608	1,141	248,749	176

The works to be executed to complete the district are briefly as follows. The completion of the excavation of Aharney division on the Silver river; the Charleville division,

on the Clodiagh river; the works connected with the proposed mill-pond and weir at Tullamore: and the final scouring of the Ballyloughlin, Cloughatanny, Clodiagh, and Tullamore rivers; together with the erection of some occupation bridges, levelling spoil banks, and filling unwatering cuts. Should the ensuing season prove favourable, the whole of this work will, in all probability, be completed during the present year.

Remarks with respect to Rain-fall.

The rain-fall for this year is worthy of remark, firstly, from its equality of distribution, and, secondly, from the fact of March and November being the driest, and May and December the wettest months out of the twelve. The total amount of rain-fall is 2·13 inches under the average for the last nine years.

RAIN TABLE FOR 1856.

	Ferbane, King's Co.	Tullamore, King's Co.	Kilbeggan, Co Westmeath		Ferbane, King's Co.	Tullamore, King's Co.	Kilbeggan, Co Westmeath
January, .	3·16	1·14	2·24	August, .	2·26	1·86	3·24
February, .	2·03	1·41	2·29	September, .	2·95	2·05	2·68
March, . .	0·51	0·87	0·83	October, .	1·95	2·18	2·60
April, . .	2·16	1.37	1·55	November, .	0·80	0·74	0·98
May, . .	4·75	3·94	5·60	December, .	4·28	3·03	4·17
June, . .	2·01	1·64	2·08				
July, . .	2·29	1·51	1·92	Total, .	29·15	21·74	30·18

KILBEGGAN DISTRICT.

Ballynagore Upper Division.

On this division the works chargeable to drainage were altogether confined to filling unwatering cuts, levelling 197 perches of spoil banks, constructing two foot passes at Lissakilly and Cloonagh, and otherwise completing the division by the scouring of deposit which had accumulated at the confluent points of unwatering cuts, main drains, &c. In the summer of 1855, the construction of the valve sluice and regulating weir, at the outfall of River Brosna from Lough Ennell, undertaken for the improvement of the mill-power on the Upper Brosna, was commenced; and the principal works executed on this division during the past year have been the completion of this structure, and the embankments, back-drains, cattle passes, &c., connected therewith, which are all now in a perfectly finished and most satisfactory state—fenced off from the adjoining land by strong wire fencing, on a mound three feet high, with back-drain of nine feet in width. The banks have been laid down with grass-seed, and the whole promises to turn out a most permanent and easily maintained piece of work.

Monaghanstown Division.

The Monaghanstown river is a tributary to the Upper Brosna, joining that river between Lough Ennell and Newell's bridge. The works executed in connexion with this stream were the levelling of 230 perches of spoil banks, closing forty-three perches of tap-drains, deepening and scouring of the upper portion of this tributary through the townlands of Kilhugh and Monaghanstown, for a distance of 485 statute perches, together with the construction of two small stone gullets under farm roads, which entirely completes the division.

Mullingar Division.

The main channel on this division has been scoured and improved, from its confluence with Lough Ennell to near the town of Mullingar, a distance of 549 statute perches. Two tributaries flowing into the lake, and included in this division, have likewise been scoured, deepened, and otherwise improved—viz., the Kilpatrick stream, for a distance of 238 statute perches; and the Keoltown drain for a distance of 214 statute perches.

Belview, Coola, and Ballynagore Lower Divisions.

The works executed on these divisions have been consecutively as follows:—building fence wall and making watering slips at Belview bridge; filling thirty perches of tap-drains and unwatering cuts; and constructing a foot-pass, forty feet span, across main river at the Split hills.

The cost, per cube yard, for excavation on the whole district, amounts to 6*d.*; and in the following table I have shown the number of cube yards excavated on each division.

Name of Division.	Earth-work. Cube yards.	Rock-work. Cube yards.	Total. Cube yards.	Masonry. Cube yards.
Ballynagore, Upper, ...	7,389	—	7,389	—
Regulating weir, ...	14,406	—	14,406	28
Monaghanstown, ...	6,880	—	6,880	40
Mullingar, ...	7,320	—	7,320	—
Coola, ...	600	—	600	—
Total, ...	36,595	—	36,595	68

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

The whole of the land on this district—viz., 5,970 statute acres—has been, since the completion of the works, perfectly free from water in the highest floods, with the exception of a small portion on the Lehinch division, where, in consequence of the embankment above Lehinch bridge having been abandoned, about 150 statute acres are usually under water during maximum floods for a space of from three to four days.

Referring to the increased value of land on this district from its natural improvement consequent on relief from floods, combined with the many cases where the occupiers have taken the opportunity of improving it by tillage, I may safely say that the advantage accruing for the last six years has been equal to more than the total amount of original estimate.

In conclusion, I beg leave to remark, that this district is now completed, and will be ready for final valuation and award in the course of the next month.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. J. W. Kelly, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. J. W. KELLY, C.E., District Engineer.
For the year 1856. Dated 15th January, 1857.

Districts of FERGUS, QUIN, ANNAGH, and COMOGUE, *in the Counties of Clare, Galway, and Limerick.*

The weather during the year 1856, like the previous one, was generally favourable for drainage operations. Not less than 243 days of the year were dry, whilst upon only 123 days was there any rain, hail, or snow. This is an unusually favourable state of the weather in this locality, where it more generally approximates to an equal apportionment of the year into dry and humid days. If the progress of the works be not fully equal to what might have been expected, it cannot, therefore, be attributed to unfavourable weather; neither can it to the preparations made under the Board's instructions for proceeding with them more extensively, for they were such as to enable us to employ any number of hands that could be procured. Owing, however, to many causes, the amount of labour available for public works was not equal to our expectations or requirements. The chief causes were the absorption of labour upon agricultural operations, which have been more than usually active and extensive, owing to the prevailing high prices for agricultural produce of all kinds, the reduction in the number of labourers as compared with former times, and the comparative independence of those that remain. During the season for sowing and digging potatoes in particular, we could scarcely get any able men—almost every person, as in former times, having more or less of them planted.

Under these circumstances the progress attained is reasonable, and a large quantity of work of a tedious and difficult nature was effected satisfactorily.

THE FERGUS DISTRICT.

The works in this district were carried on in five divisions, namely, the Clare, Ennis, Ballyhee, Dromore, and Ballyteigue divisions, and extended over a length of about eighteen miles of the main river.

Clare Division.

The extensive low tract of land forming this division being composed of a shaky bog and soft soil, and having been for ages in a swampy state, has not yet fully settled and become consolidated, although the deep, sluggish river running through the centre of it has been lowered nearly three years, and several drains made through the adjoining low lands.

The state of the embankments and other works has continued to be a subject of anxiety, arising from the tendency of patches of the river banks to split and slide into the deep channel, carrying with them on such occasions, or otherwise injuring, portions of the embankments raised for protecting the lowlands from the tides.

The works during the past year consisted of making 308 perches in length of new embankments, in places where it was impracticable to maintain the old ones; the partial repairs of about 960 perches of the old embankments; closing 134 perches of the old back drains that were too close to the embankments; and opening a corresponding length of new back drains, at a sufficiently safe distance inland; opening 578 perches of main watercourses for draining the low wet lands and cut-away bogs; and building two small gullets, one under a private, and the other under a public or country road.

The excavations for drains and embankments amounted to—

55,732 cubic yards of earth-work, and
823 „ rock-work.

Every drain opened in this division was attended with the most useful effects, and tracts that were of little or no use are now in a state to be converted into tillage or other purposes.

Ennis Division.

The shoals in the river through the town of Ennis, from Ennis bridge to above the mills, have all been removed, and the waters flow now at a level of about three feet lower than they did before, thereby conferring advantages for the drainage of the town.

A temporary accommodation bridge, consisting of a timber superstructure resting on a rough stone pier and abutments, has been erected at Ennis mills, and the old bridge

removed. A temporary mill dam was raised for keeping up the head water for the mills, the old mill dam removed, and a new cut stone weir, eighty feet in length, and from seven to nine feet in height, founded upon, and checked into, the solid rock, was erected in its stead; and, finally, the temporary mill dam was removed. In connexion with the new weir, at its northern end, the masonry and timber work (including wing walls, &c.) for extensive sluice power were also erected. The machinery for raising the sluices is being cast, and it is expected will be ready in a few days. The main channel at the head of Ballycoree cut was bottomed, and the deep channel carried into Ballyallia lake.

Excavation,	3,906	cubic yards	of gravel.
„	1,075	„	of limestone rock.
Masonry,	480	„	nearly all of which was of a heavy, close description.
„	206	„	dry rubble work.

The disposal of the material excavated from the bed of the river through the town of Ennis, levelling and dressing spoil banks, and making and removing the dams required for unwatering the site of the works, were more troublesome than usual.

It is satisfactory to have to state, that during the whole of our operations, they were so arranged as that the extensive mill power was not in the least interfered with, thus avoiding heavy compensation, which should be encountered if the mills were thrown idle for any time; and it is perhaps but right to state that we found Mr. Banatyne, the proprietor of the mills, and his millers and men, at all times obliging during the progress of the works through his premises.

About 150 cubic feet of the cut stones are prepared for erecting the salmon passage over the weir at Ennis; the remaining stones required are being quarried, and the sand is raised and at hand. About a month's work in the summer time will finish the salmon passage, and all that remains to be done in this division.

The new bridge, forty-five feet span, for the public road near Ennis mills, and required for drainage purposes, is being built under the Grand Jury authority; the abutments are raised to the level of the springing, and much of the cut stones required are drawn to the spot.

Ballyhee Division.

Sinking the new channel at both ends of the deep cut in this division into the lake of Ballyallia at one end, and into Cloonteen lake at the other, building fence walls to the deep cut, and retaining walls to the spoil along its sides, and levelling the spoil, constituted the works for the past year.

Excavation,	6,447	cubic yards	of gravel and boulders.
„	199	„	of limestone rock.
Masonry,	1,564	„	of dry hammer dressed rubble.
„	196	„	of Scotch coping of fence walls set in mortar.

The main channel in this division may now be said to be finished, with the exception of the removal of the dam, and a piece of earth-work on which it stands, at the upper end of the deep cut. The dam was left in to prevent the sudden flooding of the Ennis division, which would follow if the waters were allowed to run down the new channel, until such time as the new sluices at Ennis would be ready to be lifted. The latter are now nearly ready; and as soon as the floods subside in the approaching spring the dam will be cleared away, and the river turned into its new channel, by which the course of the waters will be shortened over four miles.

The cut at Ballyhee is perhaps the heaviest piece of excavation in Ireland, being over fifty feet deep through limestone rock; and now that it is finished, forms a creditable public work.

Upon the removal of the dam at Ballyhee, about 550 acres of meadow lands along the old course of the river will be relieved from further liability to inundation.

Dromore Division.

In this division the main channel has been sunk to the bottom level from the middle of the shoal at Drumconora into Dromore lake, a distance of about one mile and three-quarters. A tributary stream has been sunk from the main river into Faunrusk lake, and thence sixty eight perches through the low lands above same. The proprietor has already taken advantage of the outlet thus afforded, by cutting a main drain eighty perches through his lands. A side or retaining wall has been built to the spoil bank along the deep rock cutting through Drumconora, and the excavated spoil levelled.

Excavation,	3,166	cubic yards	of gravel.
„	972	„	of limestone rock.
Masonry,	390	„	of dry rubble work.

The effect of the works in this division has been very satisfactory. It is in contemplation to till most of the reclaimed land next spring.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. J. W. Kelly, C.E., District Engineer.

Ballyteigue Division.

As stated on a former occasion, the works in this division cannot be proceeded with until after the subsidence of the floods, which occurs generally about the end of spring, or early part of summer. From the latter part of April, 1856 (when the floods were sufficiently down), up to the beginning of December, the works were carried on perseveringly, and with only some small interruptions by freshes in the river. The excavations were of a difficult and tedious character, in consequence of their depth under the surface of the surrounding lakes, which had to be kept dammed up, there being no practicable means of making "unwatering" channels.

The excavations consisted of—

11,052 cubic yards of gravel and clay;
6,190 do. of limestone rock.

There were two temporary accommodation bridges, each thirty feet waterway, erected for the public roads at Ballyogan and Bealickania, and the old bridges at those places cleared away; new bridges, thirty feet span each, are being erected by the county in their stead; and a similar new arch is being built at Adroon, in this division, the accommodation bridge for which was erected in the latter part of 1855.

In order to convey more distinctly a knowledge of the present state of the works, I would beg leave to refer to the accompanying diagram section of the main river from Kilfenora to Clare (the limits of the district), by which it will be seen that the excavations in the main channel are very nearly finished from Clare, the lower limit of the district, up to Loughateadaun, the outlet from the chain of lakes, stretching thence to Tubberindoney, in the County Galway; and around which lakes, and thence down to Clare, are situate about eight-tenths of the flooded lands in the district. The greater part of the works from Loughateadaun to Kilfenora, including the new weir and bridge at Inchiquin mill; the underpinning of Inchiquin and Riverstown bridges; the stone accommodation bridge, Kilfenora; and most of the excavations, are also finished. The excavations yet to be made are coloured purple, and those that have been made are coloured red, upon the section It will be perceived that the excavations yet to be removed, up to the entrance of the chain of lakes mentioned, are in the *bottoms* of the channels and bed of Loughateadaun, and that they can be taken out only during a low state of the waters of the river; they are not, however, extensive, and I expect we shall be able to remove them at the proper season, without retarding the other works.

The new channels, where finished, appear to be sufficient for the purposes intended; although they are filled in flood times, and in some cases overflown, they will not be so when the several lakes that are upon the same level shall be connected by deep channels, and made act as reservoirs for the reception and gradual discharge of the floods.

The aggregate number of days' work of all the persons employed during the year was 52,600, also 529 days of horse-work. The greatest number of men employed on any one day (15th July) was 372; and the average number about 190.

The total quantity of excavation was 89,562 cubic yards, of which 80,303 cubic yards were of earth and gravel, and 9,259 cubic yards of limestone rock. The average cost of the whole, including the expense of powder and fuze, unwatering works, plant and tools, overseers and engineers, was about eleven pence per cubic yard; and which will appear reasonable when the difficulty of removing the excavation from the deep and wet channel is considered, the dams and water-scooping required, the large quantity of rock, &c.

The total extent of lands drained in the district up to the present, is 2,705 acres; to which may be added, however, 550 acres more that will be equally improved upon the removal of the dam at Ballyhee, before alluded to. There are also nearly 800 acres that have received partial benefit, so far as that formerly they were liable to be deeply submerged by floods for months in the year, and now are rarely covered with water.

There have been 274 acres of the lands drained, chiefly cut-away bogs, under tillage, and have yielded good crops of potatoes, turnips, and oats.

I fear it will be impossible to have the works finished by the end of 1857, although but little will then remain to be done. With the view of completing the main channel up to Loughateadaun during the summer weather, and a sufficient number of labourers not being available for the purpose in that part of the district, I had recourse to suspending some of the embankment works (which can be carried on at any season,) in the neighbourhood of Ennis, so as to force the labourers to go to the upper works; large numbers of them did so, going a distance of from two to seven miles. We had also to relinquish the task system almost entirely, and give daily wages, in order to induce a greater number of men to the works. Nothing was left undone towards effecting the completion of the district with the least delay; and, considering the tedious and difficult nature of the excavations we had to get through—the weir and sluices at Ennis mills, &c.—the progress during the past year was up to what could be expected under the circumstances. If there has been a scarcity of labour for public works, it is, however, satisfactory to know that the cause of it may be chiefly traced to the general prosperity of the country.

As anticipated in my last annual report, the removal of the shoal in the river at Clare, by opening a passage to flow and ebb of a large additional volume of tidal water, has had the effect of keeping the harbour at Clare perfectly free from the deposits of mud that formerly proved so inconvenient, and the periodical removal of which had been attended with some trouble and expense.

There have been some extra works—fish passes, county accommodation bridges, &c., and new pieces of embankments in the Clare Division.—the cost of which was not included in the Commissioners' estimate, and will be in excess of it.

In accordance with the Board's instructions to include in my Report, as far as practicable, those districts that were heretofore in my charge, and for which awards have been made, &c., I examined the Quin district, in the county of Clare; the Annagh district, in the county of Galway; and the Comogue district, in the county of Limerick.

THE QUIN DISTRICT.

The present state of this district is nearly the same as it was when described in my last Annual Report. The capacity of the different channels for discharging their respective floods has been proved. There are many minor obstructions in the channels, formed of loose stones thrown in for forming crossings for people, in the low state of the waters, and ponds for cattle in the summer. These obstructions, whether as regards their prevention or removal, seem to have escaped the attention of the Trustees. The dam placed across the channel at the outlet from Lough Cullaun, alluded to in my last report as injuriously affecting a large tract of low land, has been removed; but generally there appears to have been scarcely any attention paid to the preservation of the works.

The lands, with the exception of the lowest parts, which are liable to be covered for a few hours in extraordinary floods, and which form but about one-fifteenth of the whole, are high and dry, and available for any purpose. Of the 4,300 acres in the district, about 450 acres, chiefly of cut-away bogs, have been brought into tillage, and produced good green crops and oats. I cannot say that the *quantity* of the grass yielded by the meadows has been increased, but its *quality* has been greatly improved; and, of course, can be cut and saved without fear of loss by floods, as was formerly the case.

ANNAGH DISTRICT.

This district, as the Commissioners are aware, is composed of a tract of level lands, about three miles long and half a mile broad, and situate at the base of a range of high mountains. The main river, after its descent from the mountains, runs transversely through the district; and the minor water-courses come through it longitudinally, into the main channel. The bottom gradients of all the channels are comparatively flat, but the head of water raised in the main channel by the mountain floods, produces, during their continuance, a current of great velocity. It is by this means not only kept free from deposits, but has a tendency to deepen. The minor channels have no such scouring power, and some of them are much obstructed, chiefly by the growth of weeds.

None of the lands are liable to flooding; but some of those remote from the main channel, for want of having the minor drains kept clear of obstructions, are deprived of much of the benefit they otherwise would derive, and of the fall afforded for their thorough drainage.

The meadows are much improved in the quality of their herbage—are safe from the devastation so frequently caused formerly by the mountain floods, and are available for grazing through the winter.

The drainage of a tract of deep bog in this district is much appreciated. The black turf can now be reached with facility; whereas, formerly, the top spongy surface only was available.

In my last Annual Report I alluded to a tract of cut-away bog that was then, although drained, comparatively useless, but which, if levelled and tilled, would yield good crops, and become valuable land. This statement has been fully borne out since. A gentleman who holds a large portion of the cut-away bog alluded to, has, during the past year, given it out to persons who willingly levelled, burned, and tilled it, on the condition of getting only the first crop—which consisted of potatoes or turnips—free of further charge. He has been offered, I am informed, from £5 to £6 an acre for the soil for obtaining the second crop off it. This is rather good remuneration for land that was not worth a shilling an acre before the drainage improvements.

In my Reports for the years 1854 and 1855, I alluded to a small breach in one of the rubble stone wing-walls below the weir at Cloon; and I regret to have to state, that nothing has been done since towards its repair. This is the more to be regretted as, even now, although the breach is much increased, a few pounds would be sufficient to effect the necessary repairs.

The fall over Cloon weir varies, according to the state of the floods, from twelve to fifteen feet: and the volume of water that is poured down by the mountain floods is truly astonishing, amounting, when at the maximum, to the enormous quantity of *thirteen cubic feet* per minute, per acre of catchment or river basin. It is evident, therefore, that nothing connected with the stability of the weir, in particular, should be neglected. It is nearly five years since the works were given up to the Trustees, but there has not been a shilling expended on their maintenance since; and it will be readily understood, that no works, perhaps, require supervision and conservancy more than those on a mountain river, like that passing through the Annagh district.

THE COMOGUE DISTRICT.

The works in this district have been perfectly successful. The extensive tract of meadow lands, of which the district is composed, are from one and a-half to two feet over the level the highest floods attain. Few districts suffered more from floods than this did formerly;

APPENDIX C.

Appendix to the Annual Report of Mr. J. W. Kelly, C.E., District Engineer.

but now it is quite free from them, and the lands available for pasturage all through the autumn and winter.

With regard to the manner in which the works have been maintained by the Trustees, this district forms an agreeable contrast with the two last mentioned. During the three years after the Commissioners' award was made, the maintenance of the works was closely attended to by a person who held their conservancy under contract with the Trustees. By thus paying attention to them from the beginning, when the works were fresh and liable to damage, they have been brought to a state of comparative permanency; and latterly little or no outlay has been required, and all the channels continue to be in perfect order.

The following table shows the state of the weather and rain-fall, as observed here during the past year:—

WEATHER TABLE, as observed in ENNIS, during the year 1856.

Months.	Number of Days.					Depth of rain that fell in each month.	Observations.
	Rain.	Hail.	Snow.	Frost.	Fair.		
						Inches.	
January, . . .	13	–	–	11	7	3·09	
February, . .	10	–	–	5	14	3·11	Abstract of rain-fall for the last six years:—
March, . . .	5	–	–	4	22	0·77	
April, . . .	9	2	–	3	16	3·15	Inches.
May, . . .	10	1	–	3	17	4·41	1851, . . 40·08
June, . . .	8	–	–	–	22	1·96	1852, . . 53·59
July, . . .	11	–	–	–	20	3·51	1853, . . 40·37
August, . . .	10	–	–	–	21	2·70	1854, . . 36·44
September, . .	10	–	–	1	19	3·70	1855, . . 32·70
October, . . .	10	–	–	2	19	2·11	1856, . . 35·25
November, . .	8	1	–	7	14	1·20	
December, . .	13	1	1	10	6	5·54	Average, 39·74
Total, . . .	117	5	1	46	197	35·25	

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. A. O. Lyons, C.E., Resident Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. A. O. LYONS, C.E., Resident Engineer.
For the year 1856. Dated 17th January, 1857.

Districts of CAPPAGH and KILLIMOR, *in the County of Galway.*

CAPPAGH DISTRICT.

The works of this district having been nearly completed during the previous year, there only remained to complete the excavation of the Leitrimmore and Kylebrack streams, and to execute the necessary repairs, and works of maintenance along the main channel and streams.

On six occasions during the year the floods overflowed the banks of the river, and covered portions of the adjoining land, varying in extent (according to the level of the flood) from ten to 150 Irish acres. The highest of these floods occurred on the 6th of December. The water remained for about twelve hours on the surface of the land, and during the other floods for a somewhat shorter period. The dates of the floods were as follows, viz., January 1st and 7th; February 6th; May 17th; September 27th; and December 6th.

Notwithstanding the increased facilities given in many parts of the district (which are quite free from floods) there is scarcely any increase worthy of notice in the area of the tillage lands within the district; but the improved state of the grass lands (resulting *solely* from the arterial drainage works) is easily seen, and by many freely admitted.

At the Summer Assizes a presentment was passed for the sum of £596, being the amount chargeable to the county for new bridges.

The final valuation of the district was made in April, and in November the final award was published, and notices posted convening a meeting to hear objections to the award, on the 28th January, 1857, at Loughrea.

KILLIMOR DISTRICT.

The works of this district having been completed in the year 1855, and the award published, an adjourned meeting was held in Ballinasloe, for the purpose of hearing objections to the award. The court was opened on the 27th of February, and continued sitting each day until the 4th of March. On the 29th of March, 1856, the award was finally settled and signed in the court-house at Ballinasloe.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. JOHN S. MASON, C.E., Resident Engineer.
For the year 1856. Dated 14th January, 1857.

According to directions, I beg to report on the progress made in the River Drainage works which have been under my charge during the past year, in the districts of—

STROKESTOWN, in the County of Roscommon.
HIND RIVER, „ „
LOUGH GARA AND MANTUA, in the Counties of Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo.

The works in the two first-named districts were finished, and awards made in each during the summer months.

The works in the Lough Gara and Mantua district were in operation throughout the year, and are now nearly completed.

STROKESTOWN DISTRICT.

The principal works in this district were finished in the year 1855; but some repairs and bridges remained to be completed. At the crossing of the public road between Roscommon and Elphin, at Blackstick bridge, it was necessary, owing to a settlement in one of the abutments, to take down the stone arch, and erect an iron girder superstructure instead, which was completed in the month of February. At the deep-cutting in Tobberpatrick, the banks slipped, also portions of the embankment at Castlenode, and both were repaired in the month of May, at which time also a self-acting sluice was constructed to prevent the flooding of the Annaghmore turlough by the Tulsk river. In the townland of Docherty the sheeting of a timber accommodation bridge was renewed, and all obstructions cleared from the main channel.

On the 22nd of May the Commissioners held a meeting in Strokestown, to hear objections to their draft award, when some of the proprietors complained that side drains were not opened to give them the benefit of the works; and after the objections had been inquired into, the Commissioners ordered a further small outlay, in compliance with the wishes of the proprietors: and, accordingly, during the months of August and September, drains were opened through the townlands of Farnmore, Coggles, Attiballa, and Derryquirk; and across the first-named drain a timber accommodation bridge was erected.

The benefit derived from the works in this district has been, during their progress, fully detailed in the yearly reports. In few districts which have come under the operation of the Drainage Acts has the agricultural character of the country been more extensively improved. A district of upwards of 100 square miles, which was formerly overspread with large loughs, causing wide tracts of land, about 7,478 statute acres, to be in a marshy or inundated state during the greater portion of the year, has been reclaimed, and is now one of the most productive in the county. In effecting this salutary change, about fifty-six miles of water courses, varying from five to forty feet wide at bottom, and from five to fourteen feet in depth, have been opened; and for miles the channels were cut through rocky shoals to give discharge to the pent-up waters which formerly had only the uncertain outlet of subterraneous passages. In passing through the country it is most gratifying to observe that the reclaimed lands have become highly valuable, as the "bottoms," as they are called, are used for tillage, while the "uplands" are let out in grass.

The Commissioners made their award final at an adjourned meeting held in Dublin on the 11th July.

The following work was done during the year:—

Water-courses improved, . . .	1 mile and 68 chains, statute.
Excavation in earth-work, . .	9,403 cubic yards.
Masonry, ...	97 „

HIND RIVER DISTRICT.

The work done in this district during the year consisted in building a timber accommodation bridge, with stone abutments, twenty feet span, at Fearagh, and deepening the boundary fence around a portion of the same townland, which was severed by the drainage cut. The tap drains, which were opened throughout the district for the purpose of diverting the river, while the deepening of the new water-courses was in progress, were filled, and some building done in repairing road fence-walls, where the taps crossed the public roads. In the month of April further works were ordered by the Commissioners, consisting of deepening and widening the main drains at the rock cutting between the townlands of Cloonybeirne and Acres, and improving the outfall from the upper portion of the district at Roxboro', also in re-sinking the main drains between Ballinlig and Curry.

The Commissioners held a meeting in Roscommon on the 20th May, for the purpose of hearing objections to their draft award, and made it final at an adjourned meeting held in Dublin on the 11th July.

To remove an objection made by some of the proprietors, that one of the bog drains which was opened at the commencement of the works at Killeenboy, was not sufficiently deep, they gave directions to have the drain further improved; and in the month of July, a rocky shoal, at the lower end of the drain, was deepened about two feet six inches, and the entire length re-sunk, to afford ample outfall, and enable the farmers to cultivate the low lands.

The works in this district have proved to be of the greatest benefit, and have been carried out on a scale to insure perfect success; but the original project of merely relieving the lands from flooding, seems to have been quite forgotten, owing to the increasing desire which is manifested for deep drainage; and many parties are now found to complain of the works, as being incomplete, if the flood rises to within three or four feet of the surface.

The low lands of the district have been partly brought into cultivation, affording excellent crops; and an appearance of rich verdure distinguishes most of the formerly waste and swampy bottoms. In improving this district, upwards of nineteen statute miles

Appendix C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

of main water-courses, from six to twenty-six feet wide, and from four to nine feet deep, have been improved, and 2,966 acres have been relieved from injury by flooding. The following are the quantities of work done during the year:—

Earth-work,	4,003	cubic yards.
Rock-work,	822	„
Masonry,	51	„

Tap drains filled three miles and sixty-nine chains, statute.

Lough Gara and Mantua District.

The works have been in progress during the year in the following divisions:—

Cloonshanville River.

The principal work in the early part of the year was carried on by deepening this river. Owing to the wet state of the lands, and the unfavourable season, it was necessary to continue opening merely a small head-tap that had been commenced towards the end of the previous year. The weather was very unsettled, and the work was, consequently, delayed during the two first months. The upper reach of the river being a new cut for nearly a mile in length, was completed in the month of April, and generally made seven feet deep, and from fourteen to eighteen feet wide top opening; a stream from Cloonshanville Abbey was also deepened at the same time. The lower reach of the river could not then be commenced, being deferred until a shoal in the Breedoge river was taken out, which kept up the water in it; but in the month of June the weather was highly favourable, and so little water to contend with, that the work in the lower reach was completed, and no expense was incurred by making a tap-drain; the work consisted in deepening the old river bed, and the stuff removed was chiefly peat and sludge. The channel was made twelve feet wide at bottom, and, on an average, eight feet below the surface of the land; and all the bends and sharp turns were rounded off and improved.

Bellanagare River.

The works on the main channel in this division could not be commenced in the early part of the year, owing to the flooded state of the river; and the labourers were employed in opening the principal side stream through Loughbally swamp, from Carrigeenacreeha bog. This work was carried on with difficulty; as the banks subsided, the head tap became frequently closed, and required to be re-opened several times; and a large extra quantity of stuff, caused by the slipping of the banks, had to be removed. This drain was in progress at different periods during the year, to allow time for the banks to become consolidated before sinking to the depth required; and it is now finished. In the month of April preparation was made for commencing the works on the main channel; and a tap drain was made for diverting the river, and opened through some very wet land, and was completed the following month. The deepening of the river bed was then commenced; the stuff excavated was chiefly sludge and peat—a material tedious and difficult to remove. The banks were also in a state of quagmire, often slipping into the new cut, which, at the lower end of the river, consequently, required to be frequently cleared out. Above the junction of the Carrigeenacreeha drain the land was more firm, and the work progressed satisfactorily during the summer months. The new channel was made from twenty to twenty-four feet wide at top, and seven feet deep, and was completed in the month of August; but some additional work became subsequently necessary to keep the channel open in wet places, where the banks slipped, and the water-course was obstructed by the bottom swelling up. During the latter part of the year the side streams were opened up, and all the works in the division were nearly completed.

Breedoge River.

Two shoals in this division required to be taken out, the principal one, situated immediately above Breedoge bridge, was commenced in the month of April, the river having been diverted by a tap-drain. It was necessary to form heavy dams to lay dry the work; and as the bed required to be sunk three feet below the level of the backwater, from Lough Gara, the work had to be kept dry by pumping. The channel was made twenty-five feet wide at bottom, and sunk in the centre of the old river course; the cutting was in rock, hard gravel, and clay; and the work was finished in the month of July. Above the shoal the river was narrow in places, and the necessary widening was completed during the following month. The second gravel shoal was situated between Breedoge bridge and the Kingsland river, and was removed in September, when the river was at its lowest level; and there was no further difficulty attending the work.

Kingsland River.

The works in this division were commenced in the month of July. This tributary stream joins the main channel below Breedoge bridge. A main drain has been opened, thirteen feet wide, and from five to seven feet deep; and the entire length proposed to be improved was completed at the end of the following month. Almost an entire new cut was made at the lower end, in peat and clay; at the upper end the old course was followed, and the bed sunk, the excavated material removed being hard gravel and boulders.

Bella River.

The works in this division had been completed in the previous year, as far as the crossing of the public road, and were resumed in the month of July; the drain has been opened to the length included in the estimate; the water-course has been made six feet deep and twelve feet wide; the cutting near the bridge was through hard gravel, and near the head of the drain the material excavated consisted chiefly of peat. Across the lower reach of the river an accommodation bridge was erected, ten feet in span, constructed of a timber superstructure resting on stone abutments.

Bella Swamp Drain.

This drain was partly opened at the commencement of the works; but having closed in several places, the swamp, which was formerly a small lough, still continued flooded; but the drain has been re-sunk sufficiently deep to improve and make valuable the bed of the former lough, containing about fifty acres of good soil and alluvial deposit. The works were resumed in the month of November, and nearly completed at the end of the year. The drain has been made thirteen feet wide, and averages six feet in depth.

Mantua Bog and Turloughs.

The works undertaken and finished last year in this division were found insufficient in effecting the object required. The turlough is unwatered by swallow-holes; and in order to divert away some of the water which formerly flooded the low lands, a contour drain was sunk to convey the principal stream from Ballyroddy to a channel lately opened through Mantua bog. The other streams flowing into the turlough have since been observed to flood the low lands; and the Commissioners directed, in the month of November, that the tributary supplies should also be cut off by contour drains; and these works have been since in progress, together with the deepening of the channel through the bog to the required depth, and also its extension to Lough Bally. The works are now far advanced, and will be shortly completed, when it is expected that the turlough will be free from flooding, and that the new drains will much increase the efficiency of the improvements in this locality.

Lung River.

The works on this division were resumed in the month of April, and a suitable tap drain made for diverting the river at a gravel shoal situated below the junction of the Keelbanada stream; the shoal required to be deepened two feet six inches below the level of the backwater from Lough Gara; and the work was laid dry by a screw-pump worked by horses. The weather being favourable, the work progressed without interruption, and was completed in the following month, together with the removal of a small island lying above Keelbanada stream, which obstructed the water-way; and also the opening of side drains from the townlands of Magheraboy, Kilcolman, and Ballaghaderreen, to improve the lands lying distant from the main channel, was effected. The excavation in the river course was in hard gravel clay and boulders, and the channel was made eighteen feet wide at bottom. The upper portion of the principal stream from Keelbanada, which had been left unfinished from the previous year, was also completed during this year; and the tap drains, which were opened for diverting the river during the execution of the works, were filled in.

Lough Gara.

During the summer months the water in the lough was at its lowest level; and the channels made through the shoals at Tinacarra, Tivannagh, Cuppanagh, and Clooncunny, were cleared of dams and other obstructions. At Tinacarra shoal a heavy longitudinal dam, about one-third of a statute mile in length, had been formed near the centre of the river, for the purpose of diverting its course during the execution of the works; but as it was subsequently found to obstruct the discharge of the flood, and reduce the outfall of the district, the Commissioners directed that it should be removed, together with the bed of the river under it. The work was commenced in September, and nearly finished at the end of the year. The material excavated was chiefly loose rock, and in taking out the lower stratum it was found extremely difficult to keep the work sufficiently dry. The dam has been lowered to the water surface for its entire length; and only the bottom portion of a few lots now remains to be done.

The principal side streams, flowing into Lough Gara from Kiltybraunock and Knockadoo Turlough, were opened up in the latter part of the year, and completed. The drain from the latter was made through a quagmire, the surface of which had to be cut out with scythes, the sludge underneath being so elastic, that the vegetable scraw or top sod would yield to the pressure of a spade without being cut by it. The works have drained some good land, and rendered useful, tracts which were formerly waste and unproductive.

County Works.

The bridges at Breedoge and Bella, across the main channel, having been completed by the county, the timber accommodation passes were taken down in the month of June, and the materials removed to store.

Two county bridges crossing the Bella river were underpinned.

At the crossing of the county road at Cloonkerin it was necessary, owing to a change of the site, to build a new bridge, ten feet in span, over the Mantua Log drain. It proved a

APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

most unfavourable site to build on, the foundation being soft marl to seven feet in depth; and the banks were wet and slipping, owing to the quantity of water percolating from the adjoining bog. The bridge was founded on a bed of concrete, laid on the marl, and has finally been satisfactorily completed; the masonry uniformly settled down thirteen inches. The bridge is now carted over, and is likely to prove a permanent structure.

The following table shows the quantity of work done in each division during the year:

Division.	Excavation—Cubic Yards.			Masonry.	Length of Main Conduits opened.	Length of Minor Drains opened.
	Earth.	Rock.	Earth and Rock.			
				C. Yards.	Miles. Chains.	Miles. Chains.
Cloonshanville River,	24,027	–	24,027	–	1 38	0 54
Bellanagare River,	48,818	–	48,818	–	2 51	2 42
Breedoge River,	997	240	1,237	–	0 9	—
Kingsland River,	7,731	–	7,731	–	1 15	0 13
Bella River,	5,784	–	5,784	16	0 81	—
Bella Swamp,	3,807	–	3,807	–	0 70	—
Mantua Bog and Turlough,	10,169	–	10,169	–	1 77	—
Lung River,	3,754	–	3,754	–	0 30	1 9
Lough Gara Side Drains,	12,967	–	12,967	–	1 13	1 0
Tinacarra Shoal,	2,742	2,369	5,111	–	0 30	—
County Works,	–	–	–	140	—	—
	120,796	2,609	123,405	156	11 14	5 38

General Observations.

The weather during the summer months was favourable for proceeding with the works; and much expense, compared with that of the previous year, has been saved in the cost of unwatering and laying dry the rivers and streams which were improved. In the early and latter seasons of the year the channels were severely tested by high floods, and have been generally found fully adequate for their discharge, only some small portions of land in very low places being partially inundated for a few hours. The following is an abstract of rain-fall in this locality during the year:—

	Registry of Rain-gauge. Inches.	No. of Days on which rain fell.		Registry of Rain-gauge. Inches.	No. of Days on which rain fell.
January,	3·27	12	August,	4·45	18
February,	2·99	16	September,	2·71	20
March,	1·21	5	October,	2·88	13
April,	2·43	10	November,	1·70	16
May,	2·70	12	December,	3·92	25
June,	1·53	13			
July,	3·36	17	Total,	33·15	

The height of water in Lough Gara, containing about 4,756 statute acres, on which the outlet of the district depends, is shown by the following table with reference to the datum level of the district:—

	High Water during Month.		Low Water during Month.			High Water during Month.		Low Water during Month.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
January,	23	0	21	0	July,	18	9	18	4½
February,	22	6½	21	0	August,	19	9½	18	3½
March,	20	11	19	4	September,	19	8½	18	8½
April,	19	7½	18	10	October,	19	7	19	3
May,	19	4½	18	7½	November,	20	0	19	7½
June,	19	2	18	7½	December,	22	6	19	11½

Summer level previous to works varied from twenty-four feet to twenty-five feet six inches. The flood from twenty-six feet to twenty-nine feet above datum.

The works have been carried out on the task system, and the workmen have been able to earn fair wages; but during the spring and autumn months, when advantage could be taken of the fine weather, the demand for labourers for farming operations reduced the number on the works considerably, and only during the winter months could a requisite supply be procured; the works, however, are now in a forward state, and will shortly be completed.

The benefit resulting from the improvements will be partly shown by the return of crops grown on the formerly flooded and injured lands; but as yet only a small area has been tilled.

	A.	R.	P.	
Potatoes,	419	1	28	statute measure.
Turnips,	6	0	39	„
Oats,	263	3	0	„
Rape,	1	1	0	„
Cabbages,	1	2	3	„
Total,	692	0	30	

About 4,500 statute acres of land will be eventually improved in the district, which, for meadow and grazing purposes, have already been much increased in value. At the head of the Breedoge river, two small loughs, containing about 270 statute acres, will be partly reclaimed and made available during the summer for grazing. This year hay was mown from a portion of the bed of one of them, called Lough Bally; and a large tract of land around those loughs which was formerly a useless swamp, is now stocked with cattle, both summer and winter.

The turloughs of Mantua, containing about 700 statute acres, which formerly depended solely on swallow-holes for an outlet, were flooded for nine consecutive months, while a considerable portion sometimes remained permanently flooded throughout the year; their improvement has been amply provided for, and they will be effectually drained. Much valuable land is now available for tillage and meadow, and throughout the entire year for grazing. The valleys of the rivers show a tendency to the growth of wholesome grasses; and the bottom lands, for the first few years' tillage, set at rents of from £4 to £10 per Irish acre; the land is so productive that several successive crops of potatoes and oats are produced without manure. The benefit resulting from the works extends far beyond the limits of the lands included in the district, as the lowering of so extensive an area of water as Lough Gara has been of general benefit in affording an outlet for the drainage of the surrounding country; and I can have no doubt whatever that the produce of the formerly waste and flooded land, for the present and last few years, must have most materially contributed to the present wealth, and shall yet prove the foundation of the future prosperity, of the Lough Gara and Mantua district.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. CHARLES S. OTTLEY, C.E., District Engineer. For the year 1856. Dated 10th January, 1857.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

District of LOUGH NEAGH, *in the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh, Tyrone, and Down.*

1st, or Coleraine Division.

The dredging, which I referred to in my Report for 1855, as the only work remaining then to be done on this division, has been almost completed by one of our steam dredgers within this last year, and the material excavated has been carefully formed into level banks along the river sides.

Twenty-five thousand cubic yards of very hard material have been removed in this way from the river bed between March and September, on the first division.

2nd, or Movanagher Division.

The work of dredging has also been proceeded with on this division, and a good deal of hard clay and stones removed from the shoals of Culmore, Carnroe, and Vow—the latter was found extremely difficult to dredge.

There is a good channel for both drainage and navigation purposes through these several shoals now, though it is not yet to the full dimensions intended.

The Gortacloony river, discharging into the Bann at Culmore, has been deepened and improved, and a good deal has been done in the formation of spoil banks in various places on this division.

Preparations have been made for erecting new Lockhouses at Movanagher and three of the other lock sites on the river, according to designs approved of by the Board, while a building sufficient for that purpose has been already formed at "Carnroe" by making some alterations in the old store and workshops at that station.

Work done on 2nd division:—

12,042 cubic yards of excavation.
2A. 1R. 17P. spoil banks formed.
285 perches of Gortacloony river opened.

3rd, or Portna Division.

The swivel service bridge over Portna lock has been completed, and a considerable amount of the dredging which remained to be done on 3rd division at close of 1855, has been effected by steam and manual power in the past season.

The masonry of new lockhouse at Portna double lock is in a forward state, and the carpenter work for this and Movanagher has also been prepared.

The Board, having again advertised the eel fisheries of Portna and Movanagher, succeeded in disposing of their interest in them on satisfactory terms early in the year; and as the Toome fishery was also sold in 1855, the Board have now no further direct interest in these fisheries.

Excavation on 3rd division, 7,800 cubic yards.

A useful but tedious work has been accomplished in the erection of beacon piles at all the shoals for the sixteen miles of river between Coleraine and Kilrea. These mark the navigable or deep water channel, which would be difficult to find at those places without them.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

4th, or Toome Division.

The shoal below Portglenone bridge, called Clement's Ford, has been dredged to its proper depth, and other improvements made in the water-way about Portglenone during the past season.

A considerable amount of dredging has also been effected in Lough Beg, at Brecart shoal, in navigation channel below Toome bridge, and also in the canal above Toome lock.

The moles extending into Lough Beg from south end, to confine channel, have been raised, and their paved slopes required frequent repair, which has been properly attended to.

There is still a sand bar outside the termination of these moles; but it is not extensive, and can be speedily removed by dredging, a process which will have to be repeated from time to time hereafter as the sand accumulates.

A large proportion of Lough Beg was again dry this year for seven or eight months, and each season it seems to advance further towards productiveness. At the present time, 6th January, the part referred to is, of course, under water, and it will not become exposed again till April or May.

Langford Harbour, on east shore of Lough Neagh, has been deepened and the walls underpinned in the spring; and, at the same time, a considerable length of useful main drains were made through the injured lands adjoining Langford and Crumlin.

The entrance channel to Ballyronan pier, on west shore of Lough Neagh, has also been further improved.

The cost of erecting Portglenone bridge, which was chargeable to the counties of Antrim and Derry, under Commissioners' declaration, was presented for at the last Summer Assizes by both counties, as also a portion of the cost of Toome bridge, the whole amount charged being £8,513 14*s.*, or £4,256 17*s.* on each county. These are the only county bridges for which presentments had to be sought on the Lough Neagh district; and it is satisfactory to be enabled to report that they have met with the express approbation of both Grand Juries and their officers, and the amounts claimed were presented for without objection, payable in four half-yearly instalments.

At Toome the Ballymena Railway Company have erected a swivel bridge over the navigation channel to carry their Cookstown extension line; and the main bridge over remainder of the River Bann is in progress of erection.

Preparations have been commenced for building Toome lockhouse, and all the lock-houses will, no doubt, be completed in the spring.

There still remains some drains to be improved about Toome, and also some other work of deepening, for which the use of a steam dredge will be required some time to come on this division.

The mouth of the main river at Shanes, and that of the Six-mile-water at Antrim, require to be opened, as the bars formed where these rivers discharge into Lough Neagh, impede both their navigation and their drainage, more especially in the case of the Six-mile-water. It is intended to proceed with this work at once.

The work done on 4th division was as follows:—

Dredging and excavation, ...	39,500 cubic yards.
Paving moles, ...	1,752 square yards.
Main drains opened, ...	9½ miles.

Besides several miles of drains opened before, but cleared out again this year.

Several lighters, with timber, bricks, &c., have discharged and taken loading at Toome new quay.

Upper Bann Division.

A great deal has been done in clearing out the numerous drains upon this division; and for the last six months of the year a hand bucket dredger has been kept at work in the river, at and above Portadown, clearing entrance to sundry harbours, and also deepening Newry canal near its junction with the Bann.

A patent slip at Portadown was also lowered two feet to compensate for the lowering of summer water to that extent; and the town quay was cleared and underpinned.

The merchants of Portadown, with the aid of a contribution from the Duke of Manchester, took advantage of our having unwatered this harbour, and of the presence of our overseer on the spot, to add considerably to its extent, at *their own expense*, and a very great benefit to the town has resulted therefrom.

Blackwater Division.

The dredging required in Blackwater, Coal Island canal, and Magherv, was accomplished in beginning of year, and after deepening entrance to Lagan canal at Ellis's Gut, the steam dredger No. 1 was moved down to the Lower Bann in March.

The embankments of Blackwater river were made good, and the slopes improved and repaired from Moy to Blackwatertown, and various drains and small river courses were opened; sluices were put in, where necessary, and a great deal of work done in keeping open the many miles of watercourses heretofore made through this very straggling portion of the district.

The deep bog cutting, forming new course for the Callan and Tall, has risen in the bottom to some extent during the summer, from lateral pressure, and the effect has been to prevent the Tall and Callan flood waters from getting away at as low a level as they

ought to do. I expect the scour caused by winter floods through this cutting will tend to restore it to its proper depth, as the bottom is soft bog; but it will require excavation besides.

In addition to this, the occupier of Clonmain mill has recently made alterations in the weir across the old Callan, by which an undue proportion of water, in flood, from that river has been forced down the new course, to the occasional injury of lands in the Tall valley; but steps have been taken to have this matter rectified.

The principal work done on the south end of district, in 1856, was as follows:—

Excavation, ...	23,809 cubic yards.
Main Drains opened, . . .	17 miles.

Besides the maintenance of those which had been opened in preceding years.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF WORKS DONE ON THE DISTRICT.

	Prior to 1856.	1856.	Total.
Rock excavated, ...	256,548	Nil.	256,548 cubic yards.
Clay excavated and dredged, . . .	2,246,322	108,151	2,354,473 „
Embankments, ...	33,791	7,035	40,826 lineal yards.
Masonry, ...	33,871	120	33,991 cubic yards.
Stone dressed, ...	313,633	—	313,633 cubic feet.
Main drains opened, ...	101	26½	127½ miles.

Rain-fall, 25·20 inches for the year.

The weather in November and December has been very severe, and of a character to test drainage works to the utmost.

On two occasions there have been heavy falls of snow, succeeded, in a few days, by rapid thaws and continuous heavy rain and storm. The result was, that some of the *lowest lands* adjoining tributaries south of Lough Neagh were flooded for a few hours, but only to an extent which, at such a season of the year, might be considered useful irrigation. I may observe, that a gale from the northward, such as we have had in November, materially raises water, for the time, at south end of the Lough, and moreover pens up the waters of the Upper Bann, thereby causing overflow, which clears off immediately on a change of wind. Total relief, under such circumstances, and in such situations, was not contemplated in the original design; nor would the expenditure necessary to secure it, be at all warranted by the object in view.

The waters of Lough Neagh have been kept *fully under control;* and to this is due the rapid clearance from water of any of these low lands on its tributaries, that should become overflowed by extraordinary rain, snow, or storm, such as I have described.

The Lake now stands four inches under *its former summer level*, or six feet below its former height in winter, at which it used to remain for *several months* each year, submerging, for that time, thousands of acres which are now above its influence.

Mill Power.

The two principal mill sites on the Lower Bann, at which the falls have been concentrated by the works executed for navigation purposes, are at Portna and Movanagher—the one having fourteen feet of fall, and the other ten feet. These sites, with the water power (calculated at 700 and 430 horse-power, respectively), were advertised for sale by the Board, in September, 1856, but, as yet, they have not been disposed of. Three other sites, of minor importance, are also in the hands of the Board.

Fisheries.

As before stated, the eel fisheries of the Lower Bann, which had been purchased by the Board, have now passed out of their hands; and there is every prospect of their proving valuable property to the purchasers.

The eel fry made their appearance in the river, on their passage from the sea, on the 10th of March, in 1856, which is considerably earlier than they appeared in former years, and the quantities which continued to be passed up during the season was in excess of any thing before known.

The take of salmon at the Cutts was better than in 1855, the quantity in each year having been as follows:—

In 1855, . . .	1,103, weighing	5 tons 6 cwt.
In 1856, . . .	1,665, „	6 tons 1 cwt.

Considerable numbers passed up the river, surmounting the weirs, in low water, by means of the fish passes constructed in each, while, in high water, any part of the weirs affords them easy means of ascent.

There are no salmon taken in February at the Cutts, and very few in March. The floods are too strong, generally, in February, for setting the cribs.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

General Project.

As regards the general position of the works, I may state that they have so nearly approached completion as to warrant the necessary steps being taken for making the awards both on the navigation and drainage branches of the project.

The limited amount of work to be done may proceed and be completed while the preliminary forms are being gone through for making the awards.

Navigation.

As regards navigation, the lock houses, which were but recently decided on, have to be finished, and some dredging remains to be done, at which one of the steam dredgers is intended to be kept employed.

The Lower Bann River, made navigable by the works, is thirty-two miles in length, from Lough Neagh to Coleraine Bridge.

On this there are but five locks, with a total fall of forty-six feet, the length between the first two being sixteen miles, which takes in Toome, Portglenone, and Kilrea, and that between the fourth and fifth—ten miles—terminating at Coleraine.

The locks, being 130 feet long and 20 feet wide, are calculated for steam screw tugs, by means of which, it is anticipated, the traffic on so large a river must be worked, to insure any amount of regularity or certainty in the conveyance of goods.

The lock sills are all so placed, with reference to the weirs, as to give eight feet of water at summer level; and the river has been excavated with a view to a similar depth.

There are, however, places where the full depth of eight feet of water in summer will not be available on the first opening of the navigation—especially in *Lough Beg*, where dredging will have to be continued for some time to come, as explained in my former Reports. Sufficient depth, however, is available in the meantime for the passage of all trade boats at present navigating Lough Neagh, and also for tug steamers such as are now used on the lake, and will be found sufficient for introducing and carrying on a valuable trade upon the river, if such should offer.

Taking the Upper Bann portion and Lough Neagh into account, the total continuous length of navigation, from south to north, connected with the Lough Neagh District, may be stated at *sixty-two miles*—that is, the distance from Blackwatertown to Coleraine.

The first meeting of the Navigation Trustees is fixed, by Act of Parliament, to take place on the 20th instant; and though the navigation will not then have been formally transferred to them, there will be ample matter for their discussion, in fixing on rates of tolls, forms of by-law, and other matters of necessity requiring to be settled before any tolls can be levied or the navigation opened to the public.

Drainage.

The result of the drainage works, I consider, will be quite commensurate with the benefits anticipated to arise from them. The amount of land calculated to be improved, as stated in the original Report, was 26,000 acres; and I believe it will be found that more or less benefit has been conferred upon the whole of that quantity by the execution of the drainage works. What remains yet to be done consists of dredging, further improving some drains, raising and repairing embankments, where damaged or proved too low by the action of the recent floods; alteration in Clonmain weir, and other desultory work necessary to be attended to previous to handing over the district to the Drainage Trustees.

In one instance, the proprietor of low lands embanked from the Blackwater has, by means of a sluice, permitted the flood water to overflow his land occasionally, to a limited extent, having the power to let it off again on the subsidence of the river, which takes place rapidly, now that Lough Neagh is lowered. But this process of useful irrigation could not have been formerly adopted—the water having had the control, instead of the landowner.

Estimate and Cost.

The works remaining to be done, previous to the final transfer of the district to the Drainage and Navigation Trustees, I estimate will cost £5,000, including compensation claims, and including also the following extra works, which were not provided for in former estimates, but have since arisen, and should now be taken into account, viz.:—

1. Building of lock houses.
2. Division of Queen's share at Cutts.
3. Partial reconstruction of old weir at Clonmain.
4. Resinking of bog-cutting for Tall and Callan new course, bottom having swelled or risen, as explained in previous part of this Report.
5. Repairs of embankments and slopes of Blackwater and other tributaries, damaged by recent floods.
6. Continued maintenance of the works of the district till the final awards are made.

This estimate to finish, taking the above extras into account, will be found to coincide with those heretofore put forward in my Annual Reports for 1854 and 1855, though it may not agree with the recent Monthly Returns (per Circular 101), which were only intended to be approximate, while the annual calculations are made to be correct.

The general result on the total cost of works will only differ, from that set forth at conclusion of my last year's Report, by about £1,000, which is due to the additional items I have described.

The total expenditure, exclusive of interest, to the end of 1856, I calculate to be, in round numbers,	£200,000
Add estimate to finish,	5,000
Total for works and compensation,	205,000
Deduct compensation claims paid and estimated,	7,000
Works alone,	£198,000
Original estimate for do.,	£182,000
Exceeding on works,	£16,000
Credit by value of plant on ground,	2,000
Real exceeding,	£14,000

Or about 7¾ per cent. on the original estimate made in 1845, when labour and materials were more than 30 per cent. lower than they have been of late years.

But, independently of that cause of exceeding, there have been included in the above sum extra works to amount of fully £12,000, which were not provided for in the original estimate, besides the maintenance of the works from the time of their execution to the present, which is an item of some importance.

Extracts from Annual Report of Mr. Samuel U. Roberts, c.e., District Engineer.

Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. U. Roberts, c.e. District Engineer.

For the year 1856. Dated 14th January, 1857.

Districts of Loughs Corrib, Mask *and* Carra, Dunkellin, Lavally, Turloughmore, Lough Mask *and* River Robe, Balla, Shrule, *and* Lough Lannagh, *Counties of Galway and Mayo.*

Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra District.

Drainage, Navigation, and Mill Power.

No. 1, *Galway Division.*

The alteration of the salmon passage in the regulating weir, referred to in my last Report, was completed early in the season, and has been attended with great advantage. All parties interested in the fishery in the river Corrib agree that this fish-passage is now most efficient.

The erection of a swivel bridge over the Eglinton canal at Claddagh is in progress. This work has been contracted for with a Galway iron master, and will be completed, it is anticipated, by the end of March next.

During the month of September the roadway planking of the four swivel bridges over the Eglinton canal was thoroughly repaired, and the iron work painted.

A large shoal, which had been formed by the action of the winter floods at the southern end of the Friar's Cut, and the seats of two dams made during the progress of the works at Menlough shoal, have been removed by dredging.

The various works in connexion with the drainage, navigation, and mill power in this division have been maintained in an efficient state, and are now in perfect order.

No. 2, *Eastern Division.*

The deepening and improvement of the Cregg, Waterdale, and Claregalway rivers, which are the principal tributaries on the east side of Lough Corrib, have been carried on without intermission during the past year.

The works executed consisted chiefly of dredging shoals, which, owing to the hard indurated nature of the gravel, and the limited number of dredging vessels available, has been most tedious, so much so, indeed, that in three instances it was found desirable to incur additional expense in enclosing the shoals with dams, unwatering them by manual labour, and excavating them by barrow work. Eight miles in length of the channels of these rivers, and twelve miles of main-drains discharging into them, have been deepened and improved during the past year; and the only work now to be executed in this part of the district is to complete the removal of Montiagh shoal on the Claregalway river; to extend the improvement of the Cregg river up to the Cregg mills, a distance of fifty perches; that of the Waterdale river up to Cloughan bridge, a distance of 200 perches: and to open up sixty perches of the Loughafoor main-drain.

The extent of land relieved from flooding by the works executed in these rivers during the past year is 4,100 acres.

The rocky shoal at the mouth of the Black river was laid dry and removed during the months of June, July, and August. A new bridge has been built, by Grand Jury presentment, at Gortbrack, the old bridge removed, and the deepening and improvement of the channel, so far as it has been included in the Lough Corrib District, have been completed. Two hundred acres have been relieved on this river by the works executed during the past year.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

No. 3, Cong Division.

The completion of the works of navigation between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib having been postponed, the operations during the past year were confined to the execution of those works necessary for the drainage of the lands on the margin of Lough Mask, and the regulation of its waters, with a view to the maintenance of the mill power and the navigation of the lake itself.

The erection of the large sluices required for the regulation of Lough Mask has been completed, and is found to answer in every respect the purposes for which constructed.

Although last winter and the past summer have been unusually dry in this country, the mills at Cong have been, with very trifling exceptions, fully supplied, and in a much more regular and efficient manner than before the works were commenced in this district.

A wharf, eighty feet in length, has been built on the Cong river, immediately below the entrance to the first lock; and a road has been constructed on the canal track-way, communicating from the quay to the village and mills of Cong, a distance of 122 perches. The entrance to the river has been improved by the removal of shoals, and the navigation at this place is now completed to the full extent contemplated. The spoil banks near the village of Cong have been levelled and dressed.

No. 4, Lough Corrib Division.

Two derrick barges were employed, for three months during the summer, in removing loose rocks from the various navigation channels through the lake, and in constructing rough stone beacons on such shoals as, from their proximity to the lines of navigation, were dangerous in stormy weather.

These works have been completed to the extent contemplated.

General Observations on District.

The height of floods and the observed discharge in the river Corrib, the outfall of the district, have not varied from those of former years since the completion of the works for the regulation of the lake.

The effects produced on the drainage of the district have been most satisfactory. Where the works were completed the lands have, with the exceptions stated below, been free from flooding. Lough Corrib has been maintained at a sufficiently low level for the drainage of all low lands on its margin, and on the tributaries discharging into it; and, at the same time, it has afforded, throughout the entire of the summer season, an ample supply for the mills at Galway, and the effective working of the salmon fishery on the River Corrib, without any reduction below its regulated summer level.

The rain-fall during the present winter has, up to this date (15th January, 1857), been very heavy, and the floods in the various tributaries which discharge into Lough Corrib have been as high as any on record; yet, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, Lough Corrib has risen only one foot above its former summer level, and is now three feet below its former winter level.

The following is a return of the land which was flooded during the year in this district:—

Townlands.	Extent of Land Flooded.	Duration, &c., of Floods.
	Statute Acres.	
Montiagh, North and South, Claregalway, Summerfield, Sylane and Curraghmore, Islandmore,	250	These lands, which are all under grass, were flooded on three different occasions during the year, but received little injury, being under water only for a few days each time, and to a depth not exceeding one and a-half feet.

The only works now necessary to put the district in a proper state for award are, the finishing of the improvements on the Cregg, Waterdale, and Claregalway rivers, referred to in a former part of this Report; the clearing up of the channels, and the maintenance and supervision of all works in the district until the award is made, the cost of which I estimate at £1,383 11*s.* 6*d.*

The navigation and mill power improvements are now complete and ready for award. The drainage works will be completed, including the general clearing up of the district, by April next.

The cost of the erection of Claddagh swivel bridge, being defrayed by county presentment, is not included in the above estimate to finish.

The following is a tabular statement of the traffic which has taken place on the Eglinton Canal during the past year:—

Months.	Marble.	Building Stones.	Minerals.	Turf.	Potatoes.	Manure.	Sea Boats, with Sundries.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January, . .	70	86	216	220	49	–	–	–	641
February, . .	70	95	–	195	–	–	–	138	498
March, . .	28	98	–	150	48	76	185	78	663
April, . .	–	84	–	120	28	48	260	22	562
May, . .	208	–	–	104	56	–	170	164	702
June, . .	–	40	–	53	–	–	146	42	281
July, . .	–	140	–	48	32	–	128	15	363
August, . .	–	–	–	80	20	–	184	12	296
September, . .	–	–	–	8	48	–	152	24	232
October, . .	–	24	–	96	32	–	36	20	208
November, . .	84	–	–	120	28	–	–	24	256
December, . .	98	16	–	72	–	–	–	44	230
Total, . .	558	583	216	1,266	341	124	1,261	583	4,932

Dunkellin District.

Drainage.

No. 1, Kilcolgan Division.

On the suspension of the works, previous to the Report of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, the river channel throughout the Kilcolgan division was left in a very unfinished and inefficient state, numerous dams and shoals obstructed the free passage of the waters, and the lands adjoining were much injured by spoil, and cut up with unwatering drains. Although the drainage of this division of the district formed no part of the project, as revised by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, it was considered necessary that the river channel should be made sufficient to carry off the floods sent down from the upper portion of the district, where the drainage had been completed without any increased injury to the lower district, and under these circumstances the Commissioners authorized the execution of the following works:—

The river channel, for a length of 850 yards above Kilcolgan bridge, has been cleared up, all dams and obstructions removed, the spoil banks levelled and soiled, and the unwatering courses filled in and sown with grass seeds. The new river channel, which had been opened from Killeelymore to Dunkellin bridge, was also cleared of obstructions, and the banks repaired. An accommodation bridge, twenty-two feet span, was built at Killeelybeg, where that townland had been severed by the new river channel. A temporary bridge was erected at Dunkellin to carry the traffic on the public road, while the new bridge was being built by county presentment. The accommodation bridge over the river channel in the Rahasane turlough has been repaired, and the improved channel at the outfall maintained.

No. 2, Strongfort Division.

The new river channel, opened up in 1855, has been cleared, and all shoals found during the high floods removed; the unwatering courses at Ballymore, Lickerig, and the Glebe were closed; a boundary wall built, eighty-five perches in length, between Ballymore and Doonard, and the spoil in the latter townland levelled and dressed. A stone accommodation bridge, twenty-two feet span, was built at Strongfort, and watering slips formed at Strongfort and Cahercormick.

No. 3, Ballymore Division.

The works in this division were commenced in February. The entire river channel, 958 perches in length from its junction with the Strongfort river, below Ballymore bridge to Rathgorgan bridge, which had been opened previous to the Report of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, was deepened, the sides sloped, the spoil levelled and dressed, and boundary walls, where required, built to the edge of the channels. Three stone accommodation bridges, each twenty feet span, were built where severances had been made in this division.

No. 4, Raford Division.

One hundred and sixty perches of new river channel have been opened, and a further length of 1,0[illegible] perches, immediately below Kiltullagh bridge, which had been formed previous to the Report of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, have been deepened, the sides dressed and repaired, boundary walls built to the edge of the river channel, and the unwatering courses refilled. A temporary bridge was erected at Cloughaveram, to admit

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S.U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

of traffic on the public road while the new bridge was being built by county presentment. The entire river channel in this division was scoured up after the winter floods, and a watering slip was constructed at Kiltullagh.

No. 5, Ballykeeran Division.

The works in this division, which were commenced in November, 1855, were continued up to May, 1856, when they were completed. The old river channel from Kilkelly's to Ballykeeran bridge, a length of 1,040 perches, has been deepened and widened, and the unwatering courses refilled; a stone accommodation bridge, twelve feet span, and irrigation sluice piers, erected in Dunsandle demesne, and the avenue bridge underpinned.

No. 6, Dunsandle Division.

The only works executed in this division were, the clearing up and maintaining of the channels which had been previously formed; the building of piers for an irrigation sluice at Dunsandle; the construction of a regulating sluice in the mill race at Riverville; and the erection of a stone accommodation bridge, fifteen feet span, at Cahernamuck, East.

No. 7, Carra Division.

The river channel has been cleared up and maintained. Five accommodation bridges (two of twelve feet span, and three of eight feet span) have been built where severances had been made.

No. 8, Lackafinna Division.

The river channel, and also the Kilboght and Kincullia main drains have been scoured up, and two stone accommodation bridges, twelve feet span, have been built. A stone bridge has been built, by county presentment, at Lackafinna, and the old bridge removed.

No. 9, St. Cleran's Division.

The river channel was scoured up, the unwatering drains closed, and the ponds at St. Cleran's demesne cleared out.

No. 10, Loughrea Division.

The river channel, which had been formed previous to the Report of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, has been cleared up; the Graigue and Cosmona main drains have been opened for a length of 225 perches, and 595 perches previously made have been scoured. Stone accommodation bridges, twelve feet span, have been built at Cahertinny, Cahernaman, Ballygasty, and Curraghs, where severances were made, and a three feet gullet at Ballygasty.

No. 11, Monksfield Division.

The river channel, which had been previously opened, was deepened from Aggard to Monksfield, the unwatering drains closed, and the spoil banks at Aggard levelled. The Roo main drain was scoured up, and a stone accommodation bridge, fifteen feet span, built at Aggard.

No. 12, Raruddy Division.

The river channel, which had been worked up previous to the Report of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, was scoured, as also the Cahergormuck and Ardnadoman main drains. A stone accommodation bridge, twelve feet span, was built at Arnadoman, West.

General Observations on District.

All the works in this district have been completed. It will, however, be necessary to clean up the various channels, which are fifty-three miles in length, before the district is handed over to the proprietors; and as several of the works in the district have been many years executed, and require considerable repair, this work will not be completed until the end of March.

The following is a tabular statement of the observed flood discharge on this district:—

Point of Observation.	Area of Catchment Basin in Statute Acres.	Observed discharge in cubic feet, per minute.			
		10th Feb., 1851.	December, 1854.	26th Oct., 1855.	29th Sept., 1856.
Raford river—Rathgorgan bridge, . .	30,189	–	–	29,106	52,800
Ballykeeran river—Kilkelly's bridge, .	4,968	–	–	5,600	7,700
Dunsandle river—Riverville mill, . .	17,135	–	–	16,700	24,600
Loughrea river—St. Cleran's bridge, .	8,000	–	–	7,100	9,800
Strongfort river—Ganty bridge, . .	35,000	–	–	32,500	48,400
Rahasane Turlough outfall, . . .	82,857	48,417	49,730	57,100	69,500

The flood of the 29th September, 1856, was the highest observed in this district, but

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr S. C. [illegible], C.E., District Engineer.

only continued for a very short period. The following lands were flooded for from one to two days, and to a depth of from one-half to one and a-half feet.

Name of Townland.	Extent of Land flooded.	Duration of Flood, and results.
	Acres.	
Strongfort Division, . . .	320	These lands are all under grass, and sustained no injury.
Ballymore do., . .	60	
Raford do., . .	290	On the 7th December, 1856, which was a high flood, the lands were all free, except some small portions of low lands, not exceeding, in the entire district, an area of thirty acres. The height of the flood and discharge in the river channels on this occasion was similar to that of 26th October, 1855.
Ballykeeran do., . .	10	
Dunsandle do., . .	8	
Carra do., . .	–	
Lackafinna do., . .	20	
St. Cleran's do., . .	–	
Loughrea do., . .	–	
Monksfield do., . .	–	
Raruddy do., . .	–	
Total, . .	708	

Previous to the execution of the works in the district these lands were subject to long-continued and frequent flooding during the year—often for a period of five or six months in the winter season.

LAVALLY DISTRICT.

Drainage.

The works in this district were completed and maintained up to the 27th October, 1856, when the Commissioners made their final award, and placed the district in the hands of the proprietors.

In addition to the works of maintenance, executed during the past year, a watering slip was constructed at Caherfinsker bridge, and the mill weir at Prospect, which had been temporarily removed to admit of the execution of the works, was rebuilt.

The following is a tabular statement of the observed maximum discharge of floods in this district, taken at two points and at the outfall, in 1851, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856 :—

Point of observation.	Area of catchment basin in statute acres.	Observed discharge, in cubic feet, per minute.				
		16th Feb., 1851.	7th Jan., 1853.	22nd Dec., 1854.	25th Oct., 1855.	29th Sept., 1856.
Atheury mill weir, .	8,000	8,971	—	—	8,200	11,250
Tullowroe bridge, .	22,656	6,879	—	7,500	11,900	19,200
Clarenbridge, . .	28,160	11,605	29,417	12,500	16,200	24,400

The flood of the 29th September, 1856, was the highest upon record, with the exception of that of January, 1853, but was discharged with little injury to the district; the only lands flooded at the maximum height of the water being as follows :—

Name of Townland.	Extent of land flooded.	Duration and depth of flood.
	Acres.	
Tallowroe, ...	8	The water only remained one day on these lands, and in no case exceeded a depth of one foot.
Caherfinsker, ...	3	
Moneyteigue, ...	5	
Mill Park, ...	6	
Cloran, ...	3	
Newford or Gortnahown, . .	15	
Bawnmore, ...	4	
Mulpit, ...	2	

When it is considered that the greater portions of the lands in this district, amounting to 1,940 acres, were under water for five or six months in the year, previous to their drainage, and that now, during an extraordinary flood, only forty acres are flooded, for a few hours, and to a depth of only a few inches, the result of the works may be deemed most satisfactory.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

TURLOUGHMORE DISTRICT.

Drainage.

The works in this district have been maintained by the Trustees in a very efficient manner since the final award was made in June, 1855. During the last winter and summer the district has been entirely free from flood, but the great rains of the latter part of December and the present month (January, 1857,) have caused a large tract of the district to be under water; the flood, however, only remained on the greater part of the lands for a few hours, and on a small portion of them for about ten days.

LOUGH MASK AND RIVER ROBE DISTRICT.

Drainage and Navigation.

The works executed in this district during the past year, have been confined to the improvement of the Bunnatubber river, through the low lands lying on the south-east margin of Lough Mask. One hundred and sixty perches of the river have been opened; a further length of seventy perches remain to be executed, in addition to 414 perches of main drains, which works will be completed on the subsidence of the floods.

The main channel of the River Robe throughout this district is much obstructed by slips in the banks, the formation of shoals, &c., which it is contemplated to remove when the state of the river will permit. These obstructions have occasioned the flooding of about twenty acres of the low lands lying between Foxhall bridge and Hollymount, on which, however, the water did not rest for more than three days. With this exception, the lands included in the district have been free from flooding.

All the works in this district will be completed by the end of March, and the district will then be ready for award.

BALLA DISTRICT.

Drainage.

A new set of waste sluices has been erected in Moyhenna weir, immediately at the outfall of this district, which has been of very great advantage in the discharge of floods.

A considerable portion of the river channel and its tributaries, has been scoured up preparatory to the making of the award; but, owing to the early period at which the floods set in, this work was not completed, but will be finished in three or four weeks, on the first favourable change in the weather.

The result of the works in this district continues to be satisfactory. No lands have been flooded during the past year, with the exception of about two acres of upper lake land; and the improvement effected in the drainage of the district, continues to be taken advantage of by the occupiers.

SHRULE DISTRICT.

Drainage.

The claims of Mr. Golding, referred to in my last Report, have been satisfactorily settled by laying a four-inch pipe drain from the river into his pump well.

The claims of Mr. Lewen, in respect of his mill at Kilshanvy, have been settled by the execution of some alterations in the water-wheel, by which it has been relieved from the injury it was subjected to by back-water during the winter months. An embankment was made at Moyne to protect the lowlands of Moyne from flooding. The high floods in the early part of December made a breach in a portion of this embankment, where it had been constructed on a very bad and soft foundation; but it was immediately repaired, and no injury resulted from the breach, save the flooding of about fifty acres of cut-away bog for eight or ten days.

In addition to the foregoing works, the main river channel and its tributaries have been cleared up, and the works in the district are now in a complete and efficient state.

The result of the works has been satisfactory. No lands have been flooded during the past year, with the exception of those near Moyne, above referred to, and about twenty acres of embanked lands above Kinlough, which was caused by the occupier of the land having removed a portion of the bank for the purpose, I am informed, of flooding the meadow lands during the winter months.

LOUGH LANNAGH DISTRICT.

Drainage.

The works in this district have been completed a considerable time. The clearing up of the main river channel and its tributaries, preparatory to the award being made, was commenced in October last: but owing to the interruption occasioned by floods, this work was not then completed to the extent necessary—it will be resumed immediately on the subsidence of the floods, and will be finished in three or four weeks.

The lands in this district have been free from flooding since the completion of the works.

The following is a return of the quantities of the different descriptions of work executed in the several districts during the year 1856 :—

Districts.	Excavation.		Masonry.			Embankments formed.	Puddle-stanching.
	Earth.	Rock.	Dressed in Bridges, Locks, Quays, &c.	Dry masonry in fence and retaining Walls, &c.	Ashlar in the foregoing.		
Lough Corrib, . .	80,610	3,986	891	1,678	6,748	—	170
Lavally, . . .	—	—	25	40	70	—	—
Dunkellin, . .	30,104	4,800	1,084	1,120	1,340	70	140
Mask and Robe, .	2,400	370	—	—	—	—	—
Balla, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrule, . . .	300	—	60	—	1,620	1,200	—
Lough Lannagh, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .	113,414	9,156	2,060	2,838	9,778	1,270	310

The following is a registry of the fall of rain at the different places where gauges were kept during the year 1856 :—

Months.	Galway.	Cong.	Castlekirk, near Oughterard.	Months.	Galway.	Cong.	Castlekirk, near Oughterard.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January, .	2·68	3·45	3·43	August, . .	2·80	2·60	4·82
February, .	3·89	3·20	4·96	September, .	4·77	3·12	5·60
March, . .	0·45	0·70	1·19	October, . .	1·72	2·70	4·00
April, . .	2·31	2·14	1·82	November, .	2·43	1·94	2·44
May, . .	3·38	2·30	4·45	December, .	6.04	5.56	7·82
June, . .	2·45	2·92	4·46				
July, . .	3·95	2·30	4·92		36.87	32·93	49·91

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. GEORGE TARRANT, C.E.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Geo. Tarrant, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1856. Dated 15th January, 1857.

Districts of DUNMORE *and* MONIVEA, *Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon.*

DUNMORE DISTRICT.

Ballygaddy Division.

The excavated material from the Main Channel, through Gardenfield and Ballygaddy Turlough, has been formed and soiled over, and 360 yards in length of drain made; six small accommodation bridges across tributaries, of rubble masonry, have been constructed in lieu of timber ones decayed, and a watering slip excavated in the rock cutting, for the accommodation of Ballygaddy House.

Kilcreevanty Division.

A large quantity of spoil has been formed and soiled over, and 900 yards in length of tap drains filled in; two wooden accommodation bridges, across drains, being decayed, have been removed, and two of rubble masonry constructed in lieu of same.

Curraghan Stream.

An accumulation of weeds and deposit in the new cut has been scoured up.

Loughaclaureen.

The cut for conveying the waters of the Lough to the main river has been scoured up, and 1,380 yards of drains cut through the low grounds adjoining the lake.

Knocknagur Stream.

A rubble stone accommodation bridge has been constructed, in lieu of a timber one decayed.

Liskeevy Division.

One thousand four hundred yards in length of drains have been made into the cavernous passages of the low parts of the turlough, to discharge its surface water and that of the surrounding high grounds; and the entire spoil, from the lower end of the division to Liskeevy bridge, consisting of clay, gravel, and rock cast up from the excavation of the main channel, has been formed, arranged, and soiled over, and the rock has been used in facing embankments to keep out the floods, and in forming a fence wall between the townlands of Liskeevy and Lehid, in lieu of the old river course now dried up, but which, previous to drainage operations, formed the mearing between the townlands.

The tap drain above the bridge of Liskeevy, for 250 yards in length has been filled in, and a quantity of spoil formed and arranged.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. G. Tarrant, C.E., District Engineer.

Quarrymount River.

Two thousand seven hundred yards in length of drains have been cut through the wet and injured lands adjoining this river, and 650 yards in length of tap drains filled in, and a quantity of spoil formed and soiled over.

Milltown Division.

The excavation of the main channel, through clay, gravel, and rock, from a point 700 yards in length, below the new bridge at Milltown to opposite Milltown mill, has been completed, and the spoil from the excavation of that part of the main channel above the old bridge of Milltown run into embankment, to protect the low lands at the mouth of the Strawberryhill river from floods, and to strengthen the mill-dam to Milltown mill. The cutting of the drain to carry off the waters of the low lands opposite to Millbrook mills was proceeding with; but in consequence of the heavy floods in the month of December, all works adjacent to the main channel were obliged to be suspended.

Strawberryhill River.

The new cut, for carrying the waters of the river from its junction with the main channel of the River Clare, for 1,600 yards in length, has been excavated to bottom, through clay, gravel, and boulder, and an accommodation bridge, of good rubble masonry, twelve feet span, has been built across the cut near Milltown.

Millbrook Division.

The tap drain above the Milltown mills has been filled in, and the spoil from the excavation of the main channel, above the mills, formed and soiled over.

The works remaining to complete the district are—the cutting of the drain, and forming of embankment on the east side of the River Clare, from Milltown to Millbrook, to carry off the waters of the Strawberryhill tap drain, and to protect the low lands opposite the Millbrook mills from floods; to repair the mill-dam at Milltown; to finish the excavation of the Strawberryhill river, the Cloorane and Belmont streams, and to complete the sinking of some drains running into the Quarrymount river and into the Milltown Division; the scouring of the Ballygaddy stream; and the filling of the tap drain from above Liskeevy to Milltown mill; and the forming of some spoil in the Fartamore, Milltown, and Liskeevy Divisions; and raising the embankments in the latter—all of which works will be finished in April or May next, provided the season be favourable and that a sufficient number of men can be obtained.

The delay has been caused by the impossibility of getting able-bodied labourers during the working season, the greater number of whom go to England, to avail themselves of the high price given for labour there, and the remainder being engaged in agricultural operations, leaving only the refuse to be employed on public works.

The fall of rain for the year is 24·92 inches. The greatest fall, 1·08 inches, occurred on the 6th December, in twenty-four hours, producing a flood at the outfall of the district of 160·144 cubic feet per minute, and flooding about sixty acres of the drained lands of Lehid and Liskeevy for a period of about three days, in consequence of the embankments not being entirely completed. These lands, previous to drainage operations, would have been flooded for six months. About 500 acres of the lands in the upper part of the Milltown Division, and along the Strawberryhill river, were flooded, in consequence of the non-completion of works.

RAIN-FALL FOR THE YEAR.

	Inches.		Inches.
January,	1·68	August,	1·68
February,	2·40	September,	3·40
March,	1·44	October,	2·08
April,	1·68	November,	0·84
May,	1·68	December,	4.44
June,	1·56		
July,	2·04	Total,	24·92

The quantity of land under tillage, pasture, and meadow, is about the same as last year, and the crops have been fully as good as any produced in the adjoining uplands, and the pasture lands cannot be surpassed for feeding purposes.

MONIVEA DISTRICT.

The only works executed in the district was the stanching of some fissures in the rock-cutting through Ballygloonceen demesne, to prevent the water of the river escaping through them in dry seasons.

The only heavy fall of rain in the district for the year occurred on the 6th December, which caused a flood of 69·840 cubic feet at the outfall of the district.

The lands from the outfall of the district to Abbeyknockmoy were free from floods; but these from Abbeyknockmoy to Newtown, and about three acres of the lands of Monivea, were flooded for about one week in consequence of the abandonment of the upper part of the district.

Considerable improvement is apparent in the quality of the crops and pasture in the district, and the number of acres tilled is about the same as last year.

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